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The War

MUTUAL-AID AGREEMENT WITH POLAND

[Released to the press July 11]

An agreement between the Governments of the United States and Poland on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war was signed on July 1 by the Secretary of State and the Polish Ambassador, Jan Ciechanowski.

The provisions of the agreement are the same in all substantial respects as those of the agreements between this Government and the Governments of Great Britain, China, the Soviet Union, and Belgium¹ which likewise were negotiated under the Lend-Lease Act of March 11, 1941 providing for the extension of aid to any country whose defense is determined by the President to be vital to the defense of the United States.

This agreement provides added strength for the material and spiritual foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples, and it is a further expression of the determination of the United Nations to achieve ultimate victory.

The full text of the agreement follows:²

"Whereas the Governments of the United States of America and Poland declare that they are engaged in a cooperative undertaking, together with every other nation or people of like mind, to the end of laying the bases of a just and enduring world peace securing order under law to themselves and all nations;

¹ *Bulletin* of February 28, 1942, p. 190; June 6, 1942, p. 507; June 13, 1942, p. 531; and June 20, 1942, p. 551, respectively.

² The text here printed conforms to the original.

"And whereas the Governments of the United States of America and Poland, as signatories of the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, have subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941 by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, known as the Atlantic Charter;

"And whereas the President of the United States of America has determined, pursuant to the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, that the defense of Poland against aggression is vital to the defense of the United States of America;

"And whereas the United States of America has extended and is continuing to extend to Poland aid in resisting aggression;

"And whereas it is expedient that the final determination of the terms and conditions upon which the Government of Poland receives such aid and of the benefits to be received by the United States of America in return therefor should be deferred until the extent of the defense aid is known and until the progress of events makes clearer the final terms and conditions and benefits which will be in the mutual interests of the United States of America and Poland and will promote the establishment and maintenance of world peace;

"And whereas the Governments of the United States of America and Poland are mutually desirous of concluding now a preliminary agreement in regard to the provision of defense aid and in regard to certain considerations which

shall be taken into account in determining such terms and conditions and the making of such an agreement has been in all respects duly authorized, and all acts, conditions and formalities which it may have been necessary to perform, fulfill or execute prior to the making of such an agreement in conformity with the laws either of the United States of America or of Poland have been performed, fulfilled or executed as required;

"The undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments for that purpose, have agreed as follows:

"ARTICLE I

"The Government of the United States of America will continue to supply the Government of Poland with such defense articles, defense services, and defense information as the President of the United States of America shall authorize to be transferred or provided.

"ARTICLE II

"The Government of Poland will continue to contribute to the defense of the United States of America and the strengthening thereof and will provide such articles, services, facilities or information as it may be in a position to supply.

"ARTICLE III

"The Government of Poland will not without the consent of the President of the United States of America transfer title to, or possession of, any defense article or defense information transferred to it under the Act of March 11, 1941 of the Congress of the United States of America or permit the use thereof by anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of the Government of Poland.

"ARTICLE IV

"If, as a result of the transfer to the Government of Poland of any defense article or defense information, it becomes necessary for that Government to take any action or make any payment in order fully to protect any of the rights of a citizen of the United States of America who has patent rights in and to any such defense article or information, the Gov-

ernment of Poland will take such action or make such payment when requested to do so by the President of the United States of America.

"ARTICLE V

"The Government of Poland will return to the United States of America at the end of the present emergency, as determined by the President of the United States of America, such defense articles transferred under this Agreement as shall not have been destroyed, lost or consumed and as shall be determined by the President to be useful in the defense of the United States of America or of the Western Hemisphere or to be otherwise of use to the United States of America.

"ARTICLE VI

"In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of Poland full cognizance shall be taken of all property, services, information, facilities, or other benefits or considerations provided by the Government of Poland subsequent to March 11, 1941, and accepted or acknowledged by the President on behalf of the United States of America.

"ARTICLE VII

"In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of Poland in return for aid furnished under the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations. To that end, they shall include provision for agreed action by the United States of America and Poland, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction

of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

"At an early convenient date, conversations shall be begun between the two Governments with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of attaining the above-stated objectives by their own agreed action and of seeking the agreed action of other like-minded Governments.

"ARTICLE VIII

"This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall continue in force until a date to be agreed upon by the two Governments.

"Signed and sealed at Washington in duplicate this first day of July, 1942.

"For the Government of the United States of America:

CORDELL HULL
*Secretary of State of the
United States of America*

"For the Government of Poland:

JAN CIECHANOWSKI
*Ambassador of Poland
at Washington"*

EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PERSONNEL AND OTHER NATIONALS

GERMAN VIOLATION OF EXCHANGE AGREEMENT

[Released to the press July 11]

The German Government has withdrawn the previously agreed safe conducts for future voyages of the S.S. *Drottningholm* between New York and Lisbon and has thereby violated the exchange agreement. This Government informed the German Government through the Swiss Government by note "that the German Government, by unilateral action, has violated

the agreement entered into between this Government and the German Government for the exchange of their nationals in that it has withdrawn the safe conduct previously given for the several round-trip voyages of the *Drottningholm* between New York and Lisbon. As the assurance of this safe conduct was an essential part of the Exchange Agreement between the two Governments, this Government must consider the agreement as terminated by the act of the German Government."

A list of officials and other nationals of the United States and of the other American republics who are returning on the second voyage of the S. S. *Drottningholm* from Lisbon has been issued as Department of State press release 327, of June 29, 1942.

ARGENTINE APPRECIATION FOR ASSISTANCE TO CREW OF "RIO TERCERO"

[Released to the press July 2]

The translation of a note addressed to the Secretary of State by the Argentine Ambassador in Washington, Señor Don Felipe A. Espil, follows:

"WASHINGTON, July 1, 1942.

"EXCELLENCY:

"I take pleasure in informing Your Excellency that from the investigations made in connection with the sinking of the steamer *Rio Tercero*, of Argentine flag, an action that occurred under circumstances which are public property, the prompt and decisive cooperation of the naval and air forces of the United States in the task of saving the victims from the said vessel, almost all of them of Argentine nationality, stands out clearly.

"My Government having been informed of the intervention mentioned, instructs me to present to Your Excellency its thanks for the aid rendered to the shipwrecked persons with such a cordial spirit of collaboration and friendship, which I take pleasure in putting on record.

"I avail myself [etc.] FELIPE A. ESPIL"

COMMODITIES ALLOCATED TO OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press July 1]

The Government of the United States, following a general plan pursued in the first and second quarters of this year and in accordance with the policy of close inter-American cooperation, has announced in Washington a list of commodities allocated to the other American republics for the third quarter of 1942. This announcement was made jointly by the Department of State, the War Production Board, and the Board of Economic Warfare.

The announced list comprises the following materials: Acetic acid; acetone; aconite; ammonium sulphate; anhydrous ammonia; aniline; ascorbic acid; bauxite; belladonna leaves; belladonna root; beryl and beryllium; cadmium;

camphor; carbon tetrachloride; castor oil; chlorine; citric acid; cobalt; copper; cotton linters; diamond dies; dibutyl phthalate; digitalis; dynamite; electrodes, carbon; electrodes, graphite; ergot; fluorspar; formaldehyde; glycerin; graphite, natural amorphous; insulin; ipecac; lead; leather; ferromanganese; mercury; methanol; ferromolybdenum; naphthalene; neat's-foot oil; phenol; phosphorus; phthalic anhydride; platinum and allied metals; potassium permanganate; procaine; rayon (filament yard); red squill; strontium chemicals; sulfaguanidine; sulfanilamide; sulfuric acid; superphosphate; thiamin hydrochloride; toluol; ferrotungsten; uranium salts and compounds; ferrovandium; and zinc.

The third-quarter allocations for iron and steel and additional commodities will be announced shortly.

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON SYSTEMS OF ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CONTROL

ADDRESS BY THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE¹

[Released to the press June 30]

DELEGATES TO THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON SYSTEMS OF ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CONTROL, YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

It is a source of great pleasure to me to extend to all of you on behalf of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee a cordial welcome to this Inter-American Conference on Systems of Economic and Financial Control.

Once again the 21 American republics are meeting in conference in order still further to fortify their solidarity, still further to

strengthen their common purpose to maintain this hemisphere forever free from any encroachment upon the independence of the peoples of the Americas, and as a citadel of human liberty.

We are confronting an attack upon the New World which is being waged by the Axis powers on every front upon which they can muster their forces of treachery and of deceit.

For this war is not being fought today on the military front alone. We, the free nations of America, are today faced with the supreme and historic mission of repelling a total assault on our freedom and our integrity, an assault that is being carried on not only by pirate submarines and military arms but also by the colonies of subversive agents on the sovereign soil of each

¹ Delivered by Mr. Welles at the Pan American Union, June 30, 1942.

one of our countries. These human termites, carrying out the will of their Axis masters, have been gnawing for a long time, not only at the foundations of our inter-American system but also at the foundations of the economic structure that maintains us whole. It is for the purpose of completing and integrating controls that have already been established to thwart and to stamp out their activities that this meeting of technical experts from our 21 American republics is convened in Washington today.

Even by the time that the Ministers of Foreign Affairs met at Rio de Janeiro to consult on measures for the common defense of our nations some measures had already been adopted by the American republics to control the exportation or re-exportation of merchandise, to restrict and control financial and commercial transactions with the nations signatory to the Tripartite Pact and the territories dominated by them, and to curb other alien economic activities prejudicial to the welfare of the Western Hemisphere.

At that meeting the representatives of the American governments laid down, in resolution V, an outline of the general nature and objective of commercial and financial controls that they were unanimous in believing should be established in order to defend the hemisphere against the encroachments of the sinister fifth columns that were operating in advance of the Axis military forces. At that time they recommended for immediate adoption "any additional measures necessary to cut off for the duration of the present Hemispheric emergency all commercial and financial intercourse, direct or indirect, between the Western Hemisphere and the nations signatory to the Tripartite Pact and the territories dominated by them;" and also "measures to eliminate all other financial and commercial activities prejudicial to the welfare and security of the American Republics . . ."

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs at their meeting in Rio de Janeiro recognized, however, that in order to make such controls as they recommended effective against the Axis fifth column in the Western Hemisphere it would be necessary that the financial authorities charged

with the administration of such controls in each of the American republics should meet together to consult with each other, in order to exchange information and to pool their experience. It would be necessary to work out the details of joint procedures that would altogether eliminate the financial and commercial maneuvers by which the tools of the German and Italian and Japanese warlords, operating in this hemisphere, seek to reduce our defenses and endeavor to prepare the way for our subjugation. It was with this in view that the Meeting in Rio de Janeiro recommended the convocation of this present Inter-American Conference on Systems of Economic and Financial Control.

The historic task that now confronts the peoples of America, the task of defending the traditional freedom of the American continent against attack from abroad, cannot be accomplished by military means alone. We must be no less resolute in measures to counter the economic assault than in the measures we are taking to meet the military threat. The soil of our own continent is one of the great battlefields of this war. On it we are fighting—and fighting with increasing success—the enemy who has insinuated himself in our midst.

Delegates to this conference, the decisions that are made by you here at this conference and the actions of our governments in carrying out those decisions are of the utmost consequence in assisting in the creation of the assurance that the American continent shall continue to maintain its liberties and its independence. It is a solemn mission with which this conference is charged. I have faith that that mission will be fulfilled in a manner worthy of the spirit that has nurtured and defended the freedom of the Americas throughout the term of our independent life.

Upon you rests a responsibility to provide implements for the willing hands that are fighting today the economic battles to preserve our solidarity. I voice the hope of millions when I express the firm conviction that in this critical moment your vision, your leadership, and your high devotion will not be found wanting.

Commercial Policy

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT REGARDING INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN WHEAT

[Released to the press July 11]

The Wheat Meeting recently held in Washington has resulted in the approval by the Governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States of a Memorandum of Agreement as a first step toward the conclusion as soon as circumstances permit of a comprehensive international wheat agreement.

The Washington Wheat Meeting comprised officials of five of the ten countries which participated in the work of the Preparatory Committee established by the International Wheat Advisory Committee at London in January 1939. The work of the Preparatory Committee was near completion when war broke out in September 1939. The war aggravated in several important respects the world wheat problem, and, following an exchange of views between their Governments, officials of Argentina, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States met in Washington on July 10, 1941,¹ to resume the discussions which were interrupted by the outbreak of war. They submitted to their Governments a preliminary report in August 1941,² reconvened in October, and have met at frequent intervals since then to carry on their discussions.³

The Memorandum of Agreement now concluded provides for the convening by the United States, when the time is deemed propitious, of a conference of all the nations having a substantial interest in wheat, whether as consumers or producers; and there is attached to it for consideration at that conference a draft convention

prepared by the Washington Wheat Meeting. In the meantime the Memorandum of Agreement requires the adoption and maintenance on the part of the four exporting countries of positive measures to control production with the object of minimizing the accumulation of excessive stocks during the war.

The Memorandum of Agreement provides also for the immediate establishment of a pool of wheat for intergovernmental relief in war-stricken and other necessitous areas as soon as the international situation permits. It brings into operation the arrangements in the draft convention for contributions to a pool, as they may be required, of 100 million bushels and additional quantities to be determined as the extent of the need becomes known.

In order to prevent disorganization and confusion immediately after the war and pending the conclusion of a comprehensive international wheat agreement, the present Memorandum provides for bringing into operation for a limited period the provisions of the draft convention relating to the control by the four exporting countries of production, stocks, and exports and for cooperation by all five countries in stabilizing prices.

The approval of the five Governments was notified by the Government of the United States to the other four Governments on June 27 and, in accordance with the minutes of the final session of the Washington Wheat Meeting, the provisions of the Memorandum of Agreement came into effect on that date.

The texts of the Memorandum of Agreement, including the draft convention, and of the minutes of the final session of the Washington Wheat Meeting are printed below.

¹ *Bulletin* of July 12, 1941, p. 23.

² *Ibid.*, August 9, 1941, p. 116.

³ *Ibid.*, October 18, 1941, p. 302.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

1. Officials of Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States, wheat exporting countries, and of the United Kingdom, a wheat importing country, met in Washington on July 10, 1941 to resume the wheat discussions which were interrupted in London by the outbreak of war in September 1939 and to consider what steps might be taken toward a solution of the international wheat problem.

2. The discussions at Washington, which extended over a period of many months, have made it clear that a satisfactory solution of the problem requires an international wheat agreement and that such an agreement requires a conference of the nations willing to participate which have a substantial interest in international trade in wheat. It was also recognized that pending the holding of such a conference the situation should not be allowed to deteriorate. The Washington Wheat Meeting has recorded the results of its deliberations in the attached Draft Convention in order to facilitate further international consideration of the subject at such time as may be possible and to provide a basis for such interim measures as may be found necessary.

3. The Washington Wheat Meeting has recognized that it is impracticable to convene at the present time the international wheat conference referred to above. Accordingly, the five countries present at that Meeting have agreed that the United States, so soon as after consultation with other countries it deems the time propitious, should convene a wheat conference of the nations having a substantial interest in international trade in wheat which are willing to participate, and that the Draft Convention above mentioned should be submitted to that conference for consideration.

4. In the meantime there should be no delay in the provision of wheat for relief in war-stricken and other necessitous areas so soon as in the view of the five countries circumstances permit. Likewise it is imperative that the absence

of control measures over the accumulation of stocks in the four countries now producing large quantities of wheat for markets no longer available should not create insoluble problems for a future conference. Accordingly, the five countries have agreed to regard as in effect among themselves, pending the conclusions of the conference referred to above, those arrangements described in the attached Draft Convention which are necessary to the administration and distribution of the relief pool of wheat and to the control of production of wheat other than those involving the control of exports.

5. If the conference contemplated above shall have met and concluded an agreement prior to the cessation of hostilities, no further action will be needed by the countries represented at the Washington Meeting. However, if this is not the case, it will be necessary, in order to prevent disorganization and confusion in international trade in wheat, to institute temporary controls pending the conclusions of the conference. Accordingly the five countries agree that in the period following the cessation of hostilities and pending the conclusion of a wheat agreement at the conference referred to the arrangements described in the attached Draft Convention which relate to the control of production, stocks and exports of wheat and to the administration thereof will be brought into effect among themselves. Those arrangements will come into effect on such date as may be unanimously agreed. Announcement of that date will be made within six months after the cessation of hostilities.

6. Pending the conclusions of the conference contemplated above, the five countries, on the cessation of hostilities or such earlier date as they may agree, will regard as in effect among themselves the arrangements described in the attached Draft Convention for the control of the prices of wheat. The determination of prices required to be made in accordance with those arrangements will be made by unanimous consent. If no determination of prices has been made on the cessation of hostilities, the five countries will, pending such determination but

for a period not exceeding six months, maintain as the export price of wheat the last price negotiated by the United Kingdom for a bulk purchase of wheat from the principal country of supply; equivalent f. o. b. prices will be calculated for wheats of the other exporting countries and will be adjusted from time to time to meet substantial changes in freight and exchange rates.

7. In taking any decisions under this Memorandum and the arrangements of the Draft Convention which it brings into operation each of the five countries will have one vote and a two-thirds majority will be required for decision except as otherwise provided herein.

8. The provisions of this Memorandum will be superseded by any agreement reached at the proposed wheat conference or by any arrangements which the five countries and other interested countries may make to deal with the period pending such a conference. In any event they are to terminate two years from the cessation of hostilities.

A. M. V.

For Argentina

E. McC.

For Australia

C. F. W.

For Canada

H. F. C.

For the United Kingdom

L. A. W.

For the United States

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1942.

DRAFT CONVENTION

PREAMBLE

1. The prospects with regard to the production and marketing of wheat are such that accumulation of wheat surpluses threatens to result in grave post-war difficulties for the economies of the producing countries and hence, because of the interdependence of nations, for the economies of all countries. It is also to be expected that, unless appropriate action is taken, such accumulation will recur.

2. A solution of the problem thus presented must be regarded as an essential part of any program of world economic reconstruction and will call for cooperative action by all countries concerned in international trade in wheat. It will involve national and international measures for the regulation of wheat production in both exporting and importing countries, for the orderly distribution of wheat and flour in domestic and international trade at such prices as are fair to consumers and provide a reasonable remuneration to producers and for the maintenance of world supplies which shall be at all times ample for the needs of consumers without being so excessive as to create a world burden of unwanted surpluses.

3. Cooperative action is also necessary to meet the need for relief in the war-stricken areas of the world by the supply and distribution of gifts of wheat.

4. The benefits of abundant world supplies of wheat cannot be assured to consumers unless there is a substantial decrease in uneconomic incentives to high-cost production, a lowering of barriers to world trade and the charging of prices to consumers not substantially higher than the price of wheat in international trade.

5. In many countries the standard of living would be improved by increasing the consumption of wheat through a lowering of prices. In all countries the standard of living would be improved by stimulating the consumption of foods rich in vitamins, proteins and minerals. The increased production of such foods would offer a more valuable use for land which has at times been used uneconomically for high-cost production of wheat.

6. Producers of an international commodity such as wheat are directly affected by standards of living throughout the world, by international purchasing power and by prevailing policies and practices affecting international trade generally. There can be no basic solution of the problem of export surpluses without a general reduction of import barriers and no measure should be taken or maintained which has the effect of retarding such reduction or of preventing in any way the fullest possible development of international trade.

Accordingly the contracting Governments have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I (EXPANSION OF TRADE)

1. The contracting Governments agree that an essential element of a solution of the world wheat problem is that consumers should have the opportunity and means of increasing their purchases of wheat from areas which are equipped to produce it economically. They agree that such opportunity and means depend not only on the lowering of barriers to the importation of wheat but also on making available to wheat importing countries increased outlets for the exportation of goods which they in turn are equipped to produce economically. They agree that this requires the adoption and pursuit of national and international policies aimed at a fuller and more efficient use among nations of human and natural resources and thereby a world-wide expansion of purchasing power.

2. Recognizing therefore that much that is called for transcends the scope of a wheat agreement and requires action on a broad international basis, but that much also can be accomplished by national measures and by agreements with each other and with other countries, the contracting Governments undertake to further in every way possible the attainment of the foregoing objectives.

3. The Council shall from time to time submit to the contracting Governments a review of international trade in wheat and invite them to consider, in the light of the foregoing, what measures may be adopted for the expansion of such trade.

ARTICLE II (PRODUCTION CONTROL)*

1. The Governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States of America shall adopt suitable measures to ensure that the production of wheat in their territories does not exceed the quantity needed for domestic re-

quirements and the basic export quotas and maximum reserve stocks for which provision is hereinafter made.

2. Should nevertheless production in any country be found to have exceeded in any crop-year the quantity above prescribed, the Government of that country shall before the end of that crop-year take such action as will result in the disappearance of the excess production within its territories before the end of the following crop-year or shall otherwise deal with such excess production as the Council may direct, except that if any part of the excess production is shown to the satisfaction of the Council to be due to a yield above the average of the preceding 20 years the Government of the country concerned may carry that part as provided in paragraph 3 (a) of Article III or deal with it in such other manner as may be agreed with the Council.

3. Pending the coming into force of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, the Governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States of America shall adopt or maintain positive measures to control production with the object of minimizing the accumulation of excessive stocks.

ARTICLE III (STOCKS)

1. The Governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States of America shall, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this Article, ensure that stocks of old wheat held at the end of their respective crop-years are not less than 35, 25, 80 and 150 million bushels respectively, and not more than 130, 80, 275 and 400 million bushels respectively. Any stocks not in excess of the specified maximum are hereinafter called "reserve stocks".

2. Stocks of old wheat in any country may be permitted to fall below the specified minimum (a) if the new crop together with the carry-over from the previous crop-year is insufficient to meet domestic requirements and leave at the end of that crop-year the minimum reserve stocks specified, in which case those stocks may be reduced by the amount necessary fully to meet domestic requirements, and (b) in so far as the Council decides that exports from

*NOTE: This Article to be expanded, when further international consideration of the subject is possible, to include provisions for production control in other exporting countries and in importing countries. [Footnote in original.]

the minimum reserve stocks of that country are required fully to meet the world demand for imported wheat.

3. Stocks of old wheat may exceed the maximum by (a) the quantity of permitted excess stocks ascertained under paragraph 4 of this Article and (b) the quantity of permitted surplus stocks ascertained under paragraph 5 of this Article.

4. Such part of excess production in the first crop-year in which it occurs following the crop-year in which Article IV comes into force as may be shown under paragraph 2 of Article II to be due to above average yields shall be permitted excess stocks at the end of that crop-year. The permitted excess stocks at the end of each succeeding crop-year shall be ascertained by the Council by deducting from the permitted excess stocks, if any, at the end of the preceding crop-year any quantity by which production in the crop-year then ending was less than the maximum prescribed in paragraph 1 of Article II or by adding thereto such part of any excess production in that crop-year as may be shown under paragraph 2 of Article II to be due to above average yields.

5. Stocks in excess of the maximum, as ascertained by the Council, at the end of the crop-year in which announcement is made of the date on which the provisions of Articles II, III and IV will come into effect shall be permitted surplus stocks, unless that announcement is made less than 45 days prior to the beginning of the seeding period for the next harvest in which case stocks in excess of the maximum at the end of the succeeding crop-year shall be permitted surplus stocks. Permitted surplus stocks at the end of each succeeding crop-year shall be ascertained by the Council by deducting from the permitted surplus stocks at the end of the preceding crop-year (a) any secondary or supplementary export quotas allocated in the crop-year then ending and (b) any quantity by which production in that crop-year plus the permitted excess stocks at the end of the preceding crop-year was less than the maximum production prescribed in paragraph 1 of Article II.

6. Should it be shown to the satisfaction of the Council that, owing to insufficient or defective storage facilities, any part of the permitted surplus stocks in any country has been destroyed or has been disposed of by governmental measures in a manner clearly constituting extraordinary use such part shall nevertheless be counted as permitted surplus stocks for the purposes of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article IV so long as any other permitted surplus stocks remain in that country.

7. The Council shall—

(a) at its regular August meeting ascertain the permitted surplus stocks in Canada and the United States of America at the end of their preceding crop-years and estimate such stocks in Argentina and Australia at the end of their current crop-years and

(b) at its regular January meeting ascertain the permitted surplus stocks in Argentina and Australia at the end of their preceding crop-years and estimate such stocks in Canada and the United States of America at the end of their current crop-years.

ARTICLE IV (EXPORT CONTROL)

1. The contracting Government of each exporting country shall adopt the measures necessary to ensure that net exports of wheat, including flour expressed in terms of its wheat equivalent, from its territories in each quota-year shall not, subject to the provisions of paragraph 11 of this Article, exceed the basic, secondary and supplementary export quotas for which provision is hereinafter made. It is recognized in principle that, within the framework of this Agreement, wheat from each exporting country should continue to find its way into its normal markets.

2. The basic export quotas for Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States of America shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Article, be 25, 19, 40 and 16 percent respectively of the Council's latest published estimate of the total volume of international trade in wheat and flour in each quota-year less (a) such basic export quotas for other

exporting countries as may be agreed under Article XIV and (b) reasonable allowances, having due regard to exports in past years, for net exports from the territories of Governments not parties to the Agreement.

3. Should the residual quantity ascertained under paragraph 2 of this Article exceed 500 million bushels in any quota-year, the excess shall be allocated to Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States of America as secondary export quotas. Allocations made in the first half of the quota-year shall be in proportion to permitted surplus stocks as determined under paragraph 7 (a) of Article III and allocations made in the second half of the quota-year shall be in proportion to permitted surplus stocks as determined under paragraph 7 (b) of Article III. Should there be no permitted surplus stocks in any of those four countries the excess shall be allocated to those countries as secondary export quotas in proportion to their basic export quotas.

4. If the Council is satisfied that any part of any country's export quota or of the allowance made for its exports for any quota-year will not be exported by that country in that quota-year, it shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph 6 of this Article, re-allocate that part as supplementary export quotas to the other exporting countries in accordance with the procedure prescribed in paragraph 3 of this Article for the allocation of secondary export quotas. Should there be no permitted surplus stocks in any of those countries that part shall, unless the Council otherwise decides, be re-allocated as supplementary export quotas to those of the other exporting countries which have percentage export quotas in proportion to those quotas.

5. No decisions taken by the Council pursuant to paragraph 4 of this Article shall prejudice the right of any country to export its full export quota within the quota-year to which it relates.

6. Should it be shown to the satisfaction of the Council that the failure of any country to ship any part of its export quota during the first quota-year is due to shortage of shipping, the amount of the supplementary export quotas allocated to other countries in respect of such

part shall be deducted from the basic export quotas of those countries for the second quota-year and added to the aforementioned country's basic export quota for the second quota-year.

7. No export quota or part thereof shall be exported in any quota-year other than that to which it relates, except as otherwise provided in this Article. Should it nevertheless be shown to the satisfaction of the Council that, owing to unavoidable delay in the arrival or departure of ships, part of an export quota had not been shipped at the end of the quota-year that part may be shipped in the following quota-year but shall be deemed to have been shipped in the quota-year to which it relates.

8. No export quota or part thereof shall be ceded, transferred or loaned by any country except as provided in this Article or with the unanimous approval of the contracting Governments of exporting countries.

9. When it appears that any country is approaching the limit of its export quota, the Chairman of the Council on the recommendation of the Executive Committee shall request the Government of that country to control loadings for export during the remainder of the quota-year and to telegraph each week to the Council the gross exports and gross imports of wheat and of wheat flour from and into its territories during the preceding week.

10. When the Chairman of the Council after consultation with the Executive Committee finds that any country has exported its export quota for any quota-year he shall immediately make a declaration to that effect. The contracting Government of the exporting country concerned shall thereupon announce that the exportation of wheat or flour from its territories will not be permitted after seven days from the date of the Chairman's declaration and the contracting Government of each importing country shall not permit the importation into its territories of wheat or flour shipped from that exporting country during the current quota-year more than seven days after the date of the Chairman's declaration.

11. Should it be found that, owing to practical difficulties of closely controlling shipments, exports from any country have exceeded its export quota, that country shall not be deemed to have infringed the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article so long as the excess is not more than 5 percent of the quota, but the amount of that excess up to 3 percent of the quota and three times the amount of that excess above 3 percent of the quota shall be deducted from that country's export quota for the following quota-year.

12. The contracting Governments recognize that international trade in wheat should be distributed on a fair and equitable basis among all countries which export wheat and they agree that the effective operation of the Agreement should not be impaired by abnormal exports from countries that have not acceded to it. Accordingly the contracting Governments shall cooperate in taking, on the advice of the Council, such practicable measures as may be necessary to attain this end.

ARTICLE V (PRICE CONTROL)

1. The Council shall fix and publish prior to the coming into force of Article IV and thereafter at each regular August meeting a basic minimum price and a basic maximum price of wheat, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports, and schedules of prices, c.i.f. and/or f.o.b., equivalent thereto for the various wheats sold in world markets. These prices shall take effect on such date as may be determined by the Council and shall remain in force until the effective date of the prices fixed by the Council at its next regular August meeting but shall be subject to such adjustments as the Council may find necessary to meet substantial changes in freight or exchange rates or as may be made in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Article.

2. The prices fixed under paragraph 1 of this Article shall be such as will in the opinion of the Council (a) return reasonably remunerative prices to producers in exporting countries, (b) be fair to consumers in importing countries, (c) be in reasonable relationship to prices of other commodities and (d) make appropriate allowance for exchange rates and transportation costs.

3. Should the Council so decide the basic minimum and maximum prices of wheat and the schedules of prices equivalent thereto shall be adjusted at monthly or other intervals to allow for carrying charges.

4. The Governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States of America shall not, after the coming into force of paragraph 1 of this Article, sell or permit the sale of wheat for export, or to millers for producing flour for export, at prices below the minimum equivalents fixed by the Council under paragraph 1 or 3 of this Article.

5. The Governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States of America shall ensure that wheat for export is at all times on sale at f.o.b. prices not in excess of the maximum equivalents fixed by the Council under paragraph 1 or 3 of this Article.

ARTICLE VI (RELIEF POOL)

1. The Governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States of America shall establish a pool of wheat which will be available for intergovernmental relief in war-stricken countries and other necessitous areas of the world, where circumstances in the view of those Governments make such relief practicable.

2. The Governments of Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States of America shall give to the pool, as and when required by the Council, 25, 25 and 50 million bushels respectively of wheat, or its equivalent in whole or part in flour, f.o.b. seaboard port in the country of origin.

3. The Governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States of America shall, as and when required by the Council, give to the pool in addition to the contributions prescribed in paragraph 2 of this Article a quantity of wheat or its equivalent in whole or part in flour, f.o.b. seaboard port, to be determined by them in consultation with the Council and on such basis as may be agreed among them.

4. The Council shall be responsible for the administration of the relief pool and shall, wherever possible, arrange for the distribution of relief wheat through such intergovernmental

relief body as may be set up and given general responsibility for the distribution of relief. Should the Council decide to make relief wheat or flour available to any necessitous area in which the intergovernmental relief body has not the organization necessary for the distribution of such wheat or flour the Council shall arrange with the appropriate authorities to distribute such wheat or flour in that area. Any arrangements for the distribution of relief wheat shall be such as to minimize, so far as the provision of sufficient relief permits, the reduction of the effective demand for wheat on sale.

5. The United Kingdom Government may, if so agreed by the Council after consultation with the intergovernmental relief body, contribute transportation of relief wheat or flour in lieu of part or all of its contribution under paragraph 2 of this Article.

6. Any contributing Government shall, if the Council after consultation with the intergovernmental relief body so requests and upon such terms of replacement as may be agreed with the Council, make, pending the arrival of contributions by other Governments, advances of such wheat or flour as that Government may consider practicable to release for immediate relief.

7. Should the Council consider or be advised by the intergovernmental relief body that the quantity of relief wheat contributed under paragraphs 2, 3 and 5 of this Article appears likely to prove insufficient, the Council shall make recommendations to the contracting Governments regarding additional contributions.

8. The Council shall instruct the Executive Committee (a) to facilitate the transfer of relief wheat and flour from the national wheat-handling organizations of the contributing Governments to the intergovernmental relief body, (b) to maintain effective liaison between the national wheat-handling and shipping organizations of the contributing Governments and international shipping and transport controls and (c) generally to consult with the intergovernmental relief body regarding all transactions relating to the relief pool.

9. Should the Council receive, at any time after the completion of the relief to which the

provisions of paragraphs 1 to 8 of this Article relate, an appeal for relief wheat or flour from any Government to relieve famine in any area within the jurisdiction of that Government, the Council shall investigate the possibilities of meeting such an appeal and report to the contracting Governments its findings together with its recommendations.

ARTICLE VII (THE COUNCIL)*

1. This Agreement shall be administered by an International Wheat Council consisting of one or more delegates of each contracting Government.

2. The Council shall have the powers specifically assigned to it under the Agreement and such other powers as are necessary for the effective operation of the Agreement and for the carrying out of its provisions.

3. The Council may, by unanimity of the votes cast, delegate the exercise of any of its powers or functions to such persons or bodies as it thinks fit.

4. The Council shall elect, for such periods and upon such conditions as it may determine, a Chairman and a Vice Chairman, who need not be delegates of contracting Governments.

5. The Council shall appoint a Secretary and such other employees as it considers necessary and determine their powers, duties, compensation and duration of employment.

6. The seat of the Council shall be in London unless the Council should otherwise determine.

7. The Council shall meet in January and August of each year and at such other times as it may determine. The Chairman shall convene a meeting of the Council if so requested (a) by the Executive Committee or (b) by the delegates of five contracting Governments or (c) by the delegates of contracting Governments with a total of not less than ----- votes.

8. Notices of all meetings shall be dispatched so as to ensure receipt by delegations of contracting Governments at least fourteen days in advance of the date fixed for the meeting.

*NOTE: This Article to be expanded, when further international consideration of the subject is possible, to include provisions for voting. [Footnote in original.]

9. Any contracting Government may designate the delegation of any other contracting Government to represent it and to vote on its behalf at any meeting of the Council or on any particular question. The terms of any such delegation of authority shall be communicated in writing by the delegating Government to the Chairman of the Council.

10. The Council may take decisions, without holding a meeting, by correspondence between the Chairman and the delegations of the contracting Governments, unless any delegation objects. Any decisions so taken shall be communicated forthwith to all the delegations and shall be recorded in the Minutes of the next meeting of the Council.

11. The Council shall make at the earliest practicable date all possible arrangements with international shipping controls to facilitate the exportation of wheat.

12. The Council shall instruct the Executive Committee (a) to cooperate with bodies engaged in the task of improving human nutrition, (b) to investigate the possibilities of increasing wheat consumption and (c) to examine and report upon any proposals made to the Council by any contracting Government designed to facilitate the attainment of the objectives of the Agreement.

13. The Council shall ascertain and make public the carry-over of wheat in Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States of America at the end of each of their respective crop-years.

14. The Council shall, upon the request of any contracting Government of an exporting country, investigate the possibility of meeting the needs of that country for wheat storage facilities to maintain in a good state of preservation such stocks of wheat as may accumulate prior to the coming into force of Article IV. The Council shall report to the contracting Governments its findings together with its recommendations.

15. The Council shall at its regular August meeting make and publish, with such detail as it considers desirable, an estimate of the total volume of international trade in wheat and flour in the current quota-year and shall from time to time review that estimate and publish such revised estimates as it may make.

16. The Council shall publish an annual report on the operation of the Agreement which shall include a summary of relevant statistics and such other material as the Council may determine. The Council may authorize the publication of such other reports as it considers appropriate. Reports shall be published in English and in any other languages that the Council may determine.

17. Pending the establishment of the Executive Committee under Article VIII, the Council shall itself perform the functions assigned by the Agreement to that Committee.

18. The Council may arrange to take over the assets and liabilities of the Wheat Advisory Committee upon the dissolution of that body on such terms as may be agreed with it.

ARTICLE VIII (THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE)

1. The Council shall, when it considers it desirable to do so, establish an Executive Committee which shall work under its general direction.

2. The Chairman of the Executive Committee shall be appointed by the Council for such period and upon such conditions as it may determine. He need not be a delegate of a contracting Government to the Council or a member of the Committee.

3. The Secretary of the Council shall be the Secretary of the Executive Committee.

4. In addition to the specific duties for which provision is made in this Agreement, the Executive Committee shall be charged with the general duty of keeping under review the working of the Agreement and of reporting to the Council from time to time on the manner in

which the provisions of the Agreement are being carried out.

5. The Executive Committee may be convened at any time by its Chairman.

6. The decisions of the Executive Committee shall be taken by a simple majority of the total votes held by its members.

ARTICLE IX (REPORTS TO THE COUNCIL)

1. Each contracting Government shall make to the Council such reports as the Council may from time to time request on the action which that Government has taken to carry out the provisions of this Agreement.

2. Each contracting Government shall upon request telegraph each month to the Council the gross exports and gross imports of wheat and of wheat flour from and into its territories in the preceding month, and shall supply such other information as the Council may from time to time request for the purposes of the Agreement.

ARTICLE X (FINANCE)

1. The contracting Governments shall share proportionally to the votes which they hold in the Council any expenses incurred by the Council in administering this Agreement.

2. The Council shall at its first meeting approve its budget for the period prior to the first day of the month of August after its first regular January meeting and assess the contribution to be paid by each contracting Government for that period.

3. The Council shall at each regular January meeting approve its budget for the following August–July period and assess the contribution to be paid by each contracting Government for that period.

4. The initial contribution of any Government acceding to the Agreement after the first meeting of the Council shall be assessed proportionally to the number of its votes in the Council and to the number of full months between its

accession and the beginning of the first August–July period for which it is assessed under the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Article, but the assessments already made upon other Governments shall remain unaltered.

5. The Council shall publish an audited statement of all moneys received and paid out during the period referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article and during each August–July period thereafter.

6. Consideration shall be given by each contracting Government to the possibility of according to the funds of the Council and to the salaries paid by the Council to its employees who are nationals of other countries treatment in respect of taxation and of foreign exchange control no less favourable than that accorded by such Government to the funds of any other Government and to salaries paid by any other Government to any of its accredited representatives who are its nationals.

7. The Council shall determine the disposal, on the termination of the Agreement, of any funds which remain after meeting its obligations.

ARTICLE XI (DATE UPON WHICH THE AGREEMENT COMES INTO FORCE)*

ARTICLE XII (DURATION OF THE AGREEMENT)

This Agreement shall remain in force for four years after the last day of the month of July following the date upon which it comes into force. The Council shall inquire of the contracting Governments at least six months before the Agreement is due to expire whether they desire to continue it and shall report to the contracting Governments the results of such inquiry together with its recommendations.

*NOTE: The text of this Article to be determined when further international consideration of the subject is possible. [Footnote in original.]

ARTICLE XIII (RELATION TO OTHER AGREEMENTS)

1. So long as this Agreement remains in force it shall prevail over any provisions inconsistent therewith which may be contained in any other agreement previously concluded between any of the contracting Governments.

2. Should any contracting Government be party to an agreement with a non-contracting Government containing any provision inconsistent with this Agreement, that contracting Government shall take all reasonable steps to procure the necessary amendment of such agreement at the earliest date which it deems practicable.

ARTICLE XIV (ACCESSIONS)

This Agreement shall at any time be open to accession by the Government of any country on the terms contained therein so far as they are applicable to that Government and on such other terms not inconsistent therewith as may be agreed with the Council. It shall accede as the Government either of an exporting country or of an importing country as may be agreed with the Council and if it accedes as the Government of an exporting country it shall have such basic export quota as may be agreed with the Council.

ARTICLE XV (WITHDRAWALS)

1. The contracting Government of any country which considers its national security endangered as a result of hostilities may apply to the Council for the suspension of any of its obligations under Articles II, III, IV and V of this Agreement. If the application is not granted within 30 days after the date thereof, such Government may within 15 days after the end of that period withdraw from the Agreement on written notice to the Council.

2. If it is shown to the satisfaction of the Council that the Government of Argentina, of Australia, of Canada or of the United States of America has failed to carry out its obligations under paragraph 1 of Article IV or paragraph 4 of Article V, the contracting Government of any

exporting country may within 90 days withdraw from the Agreement on 30 days' written notice to the Council.

3. If the Government of Argentina, of Australia, of Canada or of the United States of America withdraws from the Agreement, the Agreement shall thereupon terminate, unless the Council, by three-fourths of the total votes held in the Council, decides to maintain the Agreement with whatever modifications it may deem necessary.

ARTICLE XVI (TERRITORIES)

1. The rights and obligations under this Agreement of the Government of Argentina apply to the Customs territory thereof; those of the Government of Australia to Australia and her territories; those of the Government of Canada to the Customs territory thereof; those of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and those of the Government of the United States of America to the Customs territory thereof.

2. In the event of the Government of any other country acceding to the Agreement under Article XIV, the Council shall agree with the said acceding Government as to the territories to which the rights and obligations of the said acceding Government under the Agreement shall apply.

ARTICLE XVII (DEFINITIONS)

For the purposes of this Agreement:

1. "Bushel" means sixty pounds avoirdupois.

2. "Carrying charges" means the costs incurred for storage, interest and insurance in holding wheat.

3. "Carry-over" means the aggregate of the stocks in any country, as ascertained by the Council under paragraph 13 of Article VII, of old wheat at the end of the crop-year held (a) in all elevators, warehouses and mills, (b) in transit or at railroad sidings and (c) on farms, except that in the case of Canada "carry-over" means in addition the stocks of wheat of Canadian origin held in bond in the United States of America.

4. "Council" means the International Wheat Council for which provision is made in Article VII.

5. "Crop-year" means in respect of Argentina and Australia, the period from December 1 to November 30; in respect of Canada, the period from August 1 to July 31; and in respect of the United States of America, the period July 1 to June 30.

6. "Domestic requirements" means all use of wheat and flour during any crop-year within the territories of each contracting Government for human and animal consumption, for industrial purposes, and for seed, and waste.

7. "Equivalent", with reference to the measurement of flour in terms of wheat, means a quantity calculated in the ratio of such number of pounds of flour to 100 pounds of wheat as the Council shall determine.

8. "Executive Committee" means the Executive Committee established by the International Wheat Council under Article VIII.

9. "Exporting country" means Argentina, Australia, Canada, the United States of America or any country that may accede as such to the Agreement under Article XIV.

10. "Export quota" means basic export quota together with any secondary or supplementary export quota allocated under Article IV.

11. "Extraordinary use" means use which the Council is satisfied would not have taken place but for the governmental measures referred to in paragraph 6 of Article III.

12. "Gross exports" means the total quantity of wheat, including flour expressed in terms of its wheat equivalent, shipped from the territories of any Government, except that in the case of Canada "gross exports" means the overseas clearances of Canadian wheat from seaboard ports in Canada and the United States of America, plus imports of wheat from Canada into the United States of America for consumption and for milling in bond, plus flour expressed in terms of its wheat equivalent shipped from Canadian territories.

13. "Gross imports" means the total quantity of wheat, including flour expressed in terms of its wheat equivalent, imported into the territories of any Government.

14. "Importing country" means the United Kingdom or any country that may accede as such to the Agreement under Article XIV.

15. "Net exports" means gross exports minus gross imports.

16. "Net imports" means gross imports minus gross exports.

17. "New crop" means wheat harvested not more than two months prior to the beginning of the current crop-year.

18. "Old wheat" means wheat harvested more than two months prior to the beginning of the current crop-year.

19. "Quota-year" means the period ending July 31 following the date upon which the Agreement comes into force and thereafter the period from August 1 to July 31.

20. "Seaboard port" means any sea or river port at which a sea-going ship of 6000 tons gross can load.

21. "Shipped" means transported in any manner.

22. "Territories" means territory, or group of territories, to which the rights and obligations of the Agreement apply in accordance with the provisions of Article XVI.

23. "The beginning of the seeding period for the next harvest" means in respect of Argentina, May 1; in respect of Australia and Canada, April 1; and in respect of the United States of America, September 1.

24. "Total volume of international trade in wheat and flour" means the aggregate of the net export from each country of the world.

25. "Wheat Advisory Committee" means the Committee established under the Final Act of the Conference of Wheat Exporting and Importing Countries held in London at the Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, from August 21 to 25, 1933.

26. "Yield" means quantity of production per unit of sown area.

MINUTES OF THE FINAL SESSION OF THE
WASHINGTON WHEAT MEETING

The officials of the five countries participating in the Washington Wheat Meeting record as follows their understanding regarding certain provisions of the Memorandum of Agreement entered into pursuant to that Meeting:

1. The arrangements referred to in paragraph 4 of the Memorandum, relating to the relief pool of wheat and to the control of production, mean the following provisions of the Draft Convention attached thereto: paragraph 3 of Article II (Production Control), Articles VI (Relief Pool), VII (The Council) except paragraph 6, X (Finance), XVII (Definitions) and, should the Council at any time so decide, Article VIII (The Executive Committee).

2. The arrangements referred to in paragraph 5 of the Memorandum, relating to the control of production, stocks and exports and to the administration thereof, mean the following provisions of the Draft Convention, in addition to Articles VII (except paragraph 6), VIII, X and XVII referred to above: paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article II (Production Control), Article III (Stocks), Article IV (Export Control) except the provisions of paragraphs 10 and 12 relating to the obligations of importing countries since those provisions are not regarded as essential to the interim measures contemplated in the Memorandum, Article IX (Reports To The Council) and Article XVI (Territories).

3. The words "cessation of hostilities" in the Memorandum mean the earliest date at which none of the five countries is engaged in substantial belligerent operations.

4. The words "arrangements described in the attached Draft Convention" in paragraph 6 of the Memorandum mean the provisions of Article V of the Draft Convention.

5. The words "equivalent f.o.b. prices" which will be calculated for wheats of the other exporting countries under paragraph 6 of the Memorandum mean the prices of Argentine, Australian and United States wheats which will be as-

certained by the unanimous vote of the Council as equivalent to the last price negotiated by the United Kingdom for a bulk purchase of wheat from Canada.

6. The seat of the Council will be in Washington during the period in which the Memorandum of Agreement is in force, unless the Council should otherwise determine.

7. The Minutes of the Washington Wheat Meeting, together with the Reports of its Committees, will be available for the information of the Council during the period in which the Memorandum of Agreement is in force.

8. The English texts of the Memorandum of Agreement and of the present Minutes have been initialled by Anselmo M. Viacava, Edwin McCarthy, Charles F. Wilson, Harold F. Carlill, and Leslie A. Wheeler, officials of Argentina, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States respectively, as competent experts in a position to reflect the views of their respective Governments. The Memorandum, the Draft Convention and the present Minutes will be transmitted in English and Spanish by the Government of the United States to the other four Governments for their approval. So soon as the approval of the five Governments has been notified to each of them the provisions of the Memorandum of Agreement will be deemed to come into effect and the Memorandum of Agreement together with the Draft Convention attached thereto and the present Minutes will be made public.

A. M. V.

For Argentina

E. McC.

For Australia

C. F. W.

For Canada

H. F. C.

For the United Kingdom

L. A. W.

For the United States

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1942.

American Republics

RUBBER AGREEMENT WITH COLOMBIA

[Released to the press July 3]

The signing of a rubber agreement with Colombia was announced on July 3 by the Department of State, the Rubber Reserve Company, and the Board of Economic Warfare.

Under the terms of the agreement the Rubber Reserve Company will purchase during the next five years all rubber produced in Colombia which is not required for essential domestic needs there.

Colombia has been producing and exporting relatively small quantities of rubber. It is expected that eventually, with development of potential resources, somewhat larger supplies will be available annually from Colombia.

This agreement is the fifth under the United States program to secure for the united war effort the maximum possible amount of rubber produced in the Western Hemisphere. The other agreements, already in effect, are with Brazil, Peru, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. Negotiations for similar agreements are proceeding with a number of other American rubber-producing countries.

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF COLOMBIA

[Released to the press June 29]

His Excellency Alfonso Lopez, President-elect of the Republic of Colombia, has accepted the invitation of the President to visit the United States as a guest of this Government. The President-elect and his party are scheduled to arrive in Washington on or about July 10.

President-elect Lopez visited the United States in June 1934 as a guest of this Government, prior to his first term as President of Colombia.

Cultural Relations

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF DISTINGUISHED ARGENTINES

[Released to the press June 29]

Ezequiel Martínez Estrada, the distinguished Argentine author, and Horacio Butler, the well-known Argentine painter, arrived in Washington on June 29. Both are here at the invitation of the Department of State and will spend several days in Washington before beginning their respective visits to universities, libraries, and museums in this country.

Dr. Martínez Estrada, who is on the faculty of the University of La Plata, has received several national literary awards, including the first prize for literature of Argentina for his book *Humoresca*.

Señor Horacio Butler, outstanding among the artists of his country, is the recipient, among other honors, of a gold medal for one of his paintings, which was exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1937.

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF CHILEAN AUTHOR

[Released to the press July 3]

Raúl Silva Castro, influential young writer of Chile and a member of the staff of the National Library at Santiago, arrived in Washington on July 2 to visit libraries in this country at the invitation of the Department of State.

Señor Silva Castro will spend several days in Washington, devoting special attention to the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress, before continuing his tour.

He has published many bibliographical studies and several volumes of literary criticism and has edited special editions of the works of various authors. He has made a special study of the short story in Chile and has published an anthology and several critical volumes on the subject.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press July 4]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since June 27, 1942:

Burton Y. Berry, of Fowler, Ind., formerly Second Secretary of Embassy at Rome, Italy, has been assigned as Consul at Istanbul, Turkey.

Louis F. Blanchard, of Santa Fe, N. Mex., clerk at México, D.F., Mexico, has been appointed Vice Consul at México, D.F., Mexico.

Earl Wilbert Eaton, of Laredo, Tex., Vice Consul at Durango, Mexico, has been appointed Vice Consul at Nuevitas, Cuba.

Frederick E. Farnsworth, of Colorado Springs, Colo., Consul at Montreal, Canada, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Consul at Ottawa, Canada, and will serve in dual capacity.

Frank Anderson Henry, of Wilmington, Del., Consul at Malta, has been assigned as Consul at Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa.

Julius C. Jensen, of Casper, Wyo., Vice Consul at Zürich, Switzerland, has been appointed Vice Consul at Basel, Switzerland.

John D. Johnson, of Highgate, Vt., now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned as Consul at Montreal, Canada.

Reginald S. Kazanjian, of Newport, R.I., Vice Consul at Florianópolis, Brazil, has been assigned as Consul at Florianópolis, Brazil.

John Belfort Keogh, of New York, N.Y., Vice Consul at Bradford, England, has been appointed Vice Consul at London, England.

Ralph Miller, of New York, N.Y., Second Secretary of Embassy at Habana, Cuba, has been assigned as Consul at Mombasa, Kenya, where he will open a new office.

R. Borden Reams, of Luthersburg, Pa., formerly Second Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, Denmark, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Francis L. Spalding, of Brookline, Mass., Second Secretary of Legation at Cairo, Egypt, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Charles H. Taliaferro, of Harrisonburg, Va., Vice Consul at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada, has been appointed Vice Consul at Cartagena, Colombia.

Milton Patterson Thompson, of Chattanooga, Tenn., Vice Consul at Nuevitas, Cuba, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Durango, Mexico.

Howard K. Travers, of Central Valley, N.Y., formerly Consul General at Budapest, Hungary, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Fletcher Warren, of Wolfe City, Tex., First Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Bogotá, Colombia, has been designated Counselor of American Embassy at Bogotá, Colombia.

George Lybrook West, Jr., of San Francisco, Calif., Vice Consul at Godthaab, Greenland, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Stockholm, Sweden.

Lloyd D. Yates, of Washington, D.C., formerly Second Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Mr. Samuel Reber, a Foreign Service officer of class III, was designated an Assistant Chief of the Division of European Affairs, effective July 2, 1942 (Departmental Order 1067).

Mr. Robert F. Woodward, a Foreign Service officer of class VII, was designated an Assistant Chief of the Division of the American Republics, effective July 2, 1942 (Departmental Order 1068).

Treaty Information

COMMERCE

Trade Agreement with Peru

[Released to the press June 29]

On June 29, 1942 the President proclaimed the trade agreement between the United States and Peru, signed at Washington on May 7, 1942. The President of Peru also issued his proclamation of the agreement on June 29, 1942.

Article XVI of the agreement provides that it shall enter into full force on the thirtieth day following its proclamation by the Presidents of the two countries or, if the proclamations are issued on different days, on the thirtieth day following the date of the later in time of the proclamations. Accordingly, the agreement will enter into force on July 29, 1942. The full text of the agreement and related notes will shortly be printed in the Executive Agreement Series.

Memorandum of Agreement Regarding International Trade in Wheat

The text of a Memorandum of Agreement approved by the Governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada, United Kingdom, and the United States effective June 27, 1942 in accordance with the provisions of the minutes of the final session of the Washington Wheat Meeting, as well as the text of a draft convention attached to the Memorandum of Agreement which is to be considered at a future conference on wheat, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

OPIUM

International Opium Convention, 1912

Egypt

By a note dated June 11, 1942 the Netherlands Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State that the Egyptian Government has notified to the Netherlands Government in

London its adherence to the International Opium Convention signed at The Hague on January 23, 1912.

MUTUAL GUARANTIES

Mutual-Aid Agreement with Poland

The text of an agreement between the Governments of the United States and Poland, signed July 1, 1942, on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "The War".

STRATEGIC MATERIALS

Agreement with Colombia

An announcement regarding the signature of an agreement with Colombia under the terms of which the Rubber Reserve Company will purchase during the next five years all rubber produced in Colombia which is not required for essential domestic needs there, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "American Republics".

Legislation

An Act Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes. Approved June 27, 1942. [H. R. 6430.] Public Law 630, 77th Cong. 34 pp.

Joint Resolution To accord privileges of free importation to members of the armed forces of other United Nations, to enemy prisoners of war and civilian internees and detainees, and for other purposes. Approved June 27, 1942. [H.J. Res. 327.] Public Law 635, 77th Cong. 1 p.

Salaries—Department of State: Communication from the President of the United States transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to the appropriation "Salaries, Department of State," appearing in the pending Department of State appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1943. S. Doc. 235, 77th Cong. 2 pp.

First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Bill, 1943:

Hearings before Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 77th Cong., 2d sess. Part 1. [Department of State, pp. 98-108; Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, pp. 553-596.] 925 pp.

H. Rept. 2295, 77th Cong., on H. R. 7319. [Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, pp. 12-13; Department of State, p. 35.] 37 pp.

Protection of the Name and Emblem of the Red Cross: Hearings before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on

H.R. 6911, and documents relating to H.R. 6911, a bill to implement article 28 of the convention signed at Geneva on July 27, 1929 . . . by making it a criminal offense for any person to use the emblem and name of the Red Cross for commercial or other purposes. April 14, 22, 23, and May 26 and 27, 1942. [Statements by Green H. Hackworth, pp. 51-67, 108-109, 127-139; letter from the Secretary of State to the Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs May 23, pp. 198-200; and miscellaneous documents in the appendix.] 433 pp.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

JULY 11, 1942

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The War

MUTUAL-AID AGREEMENT WITH GREECE

JOINT STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE KING OF GREECE

[Released to the press by the White House July 9]

At the close of the conference between the President and the King of Greece at the White House on July 9 the following joint *communiqué* was issued:

“At the meetings between the President and the King during His Majesty’s visit to the United States, a full discussion of the mutual problems and interests of these two United Nations has taken place. The Greek Prime Minister, Mr. Tsouderos, has participated in these discussions.

“We are in complete agreement on the simple objective of prosecuting the war to a successful conclusion, at the earliest possible moment, with all the resources at the command of the two nations.

“We are firm in our determination to win the

peace no less than the war, and we reassert our conviction that a just and lasting peace, based on an honest application of the Declaration of the United Nations of January 1, 1942, is the basis on which the peace shall be won.

“In consequence, the Prime Minister of Greece and the Secretary of State will sign tomorrow, on behalf of their Governments, an agreement on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war, by which the American and Greek Governments pledge not only their mutual resources to a common victory but their collaboration in economic policies to make possible a lasting peace.”

King George and Mr. Tsouderos have been forced, for reasons of state, to curtail their visit to America and to return as early as possible to London.

SIGNING OF THE AGREEMENT

[Released to the press July 10]

An agreement between the Government of the United States and the Government of Greece on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war was signed on July 10 by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Mr. Emmanuel J. Tsouderos, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece. Greece becomes the seventh country to sign such an agreement with the United States.

The provisions of the agreement are the same in all substantial respects as those of the agreements between this Government and the Governments of the United Kingdom, China, the Soviet Union, Belgium, Poland, and the Netherlands. As in the case of the former agreements, that with Greece was negotiated under the provisions of the Lease-Lend Act of March 11, 1941, which provides for extending aid to any country whose defense is determined by the

President to be vital to the defense of the United States.

The United States and the other Governments which sign such agreements pledge their material as well as their spiritual resources to a common victory of the United Nations. All these countries are signatories of the Declaration by United Nations.

Text of the Agreement¹

Whereas the Governments of the United States of America and Greece declare that they are engaged in a cooperative undertaking, together with every other nation or people of like mind, to the end of laying the bases of a just and enduring world peace securing order under law to themselves and all nations;

And whereas the Governments of the United States of America and Greece, as signatories of the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, have subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941 by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, known as the Atlantic Charter;

And whereas the President of the United States of America has determined, pursuant to the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, that the defense of Greece against aggression is vital to the defense of the United States of America;

And whereas the United States of America has extended and is continuing to extend to Greece aid in resisting aggression;

And whereas it is expedient that the final determination of the terms and conditions upon which the Government of Greece receives such aid and of the benefits to be received by the United States of America in return therefor should be deferred until the extent of the defense aid is known and until the progress of events makes clearer the final terms and conditions and

benefits which will be in the mutual interests of the United States of America and Greece and will promote the establishment and maintenance of world peace;

And whereas the Governments of the United States of America and Greece are mutually desirous of concluding now a preliminary agreement in regard to the provision of defense aid and in regard to certain considerations which shall be taken into account in determining such terms and conditions and the making of such an agreement has been in all respects duly authorized, and all acts, conditions and formalities which it may have been necessary to perform, fulfill or execute prior to the making of such an agreement in conformity with the laws either of the United States of America or of Greece have been performed, fulfilled or executed as required;

The undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments for that purpose, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Government of the United States of America will continue to supply the Government of Greece with such defense articles, defense services, and defense information as the President of the United States of America shall authorize to be transferred or provided.

ARTICLE II

The Government of Greece will continue to contribute to the defense of the United States of America and the strengthening thereof and will provide such articles, services, facilities or information as it may be in a position to supply.

ARTICLE III

The Government of Greece will not without the consent of the President of the United States of America transfer title to, or possession of, any defense article or defense information transferred to it under the Act of March 11, 1941 of the Congress of the United States of

¹ The text here printed conforms to the signed original.

America or permit the use thereof by anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of the Government of Greece.

ARTICLE IV

If, as a result of the transfer to the Government of Greece of any defense article or defense information, it becomes necessary for that Government to take any action or make any payment in order fully to protect any of the rights of a citizen of the United States of America who has patent rights in and to any such defense article or information, the Government of Greece will take such action or make such payment when requested to do so by the President of the United States of America.

ARTICLE V

The Government of Greece will return to the United States of America at the end of the present emergency, as determined by the President of the United States of America, such defense articles transferred under this Agreement as shall not have been destroyed, lost or consumed and as shall be determined by the President to be useful in the defense of the United States of America or of the Western Hemisphere or to be otherwise of use to the United States of America.

ARTICLE VI

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of Greece full cognizance shall be taken of all property, services, information, facilities, or other benefits or considerations provided by the Government of Greece subsequent to March 11, 1941, and accepted or acknowledged by the President on behalf of the United States of America.

ARTICLE VII

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of Greece in return for aid furnished under the Act of Congress of March 11,

1941, the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations. To that end, they shall include provision for agreed action by the United States of America and Greece, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

At an early convenient date, conversations shall be begun between the two Governments with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of attaining the above-stated objectives by their own agreed action and of seeking the agreed action of other like-minded Governments.

ARTICLE VIII

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall continue in force until a date to be agreed upon by the two Governments.

Signed and sealed in duplicate at Washington this tenth day of July, 1942.

For the Government of the United States of America:

CORDELL HULL

*Secretary of State of the
United States of America*

For the Government of Greece:

EMMANUEL J. TSOUDEROS

*Prime Minister and Minister for
Foreign Affairs of Greece*

MUTUAL-AID AGREEMENT WITH THE NETHERLANDS

[Released to the press July 8]

An agreement between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war was signed on July 8 by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Dr. A. Loudon, the Netherlands Ambassador. The Netherlands becomes the sixth country to sign such an agreement with the United States.

The provisions of the agreement are the same in all substantial respects as those of the agreements between this Government and the Governments of the United Kingdom, China, the Soviet Union, Belgium, and Poland. As in the case of the former agreements, that with the Netherlands Government was negotiated under the provisions of the Lease-Lend Act of March 11, 1941, which provides for extending aid to any country whose defense is determined by the President to be vital to the defense of the United States.

The United States and the other Governments which sign such agreements pledge their material as well as their spiritual resources to a common victory of the United Nations.

The agreement with the Netherlands is accompanied by an exchange of notes confirming the understanding of the two Governments that it replaces and renders inoperative the lend-lease agreement between the two Governments signed on August 9, 1941 and that it does not affect arrangements now being made for the transfer of certain aircraft, munitions, military property, and procurement contracts of the Netherlands Government to various agencies of the United States Government or the reimbursements to be made to the Netherlands Government in that connection.

The texts of the agreement¹ and of the exchange of notes are given below.

Text of the Agreement¹

Whereas the Governments of the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Neth-

erlands declare that they are engaged in a cooperative undertaking, together with every other nation or people of like mind, to the end of laying the bases of a just and enduring world peace securing order under law to themselves and all nations;

And whereas the Governments of the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as signatories of the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, have subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941 by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, known as the Atlantic Charter;

And whereas the President of the United States of America has determined, pursuant to the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, that the defense of the Kingdom of the Netherlands against aggression is vital to the defense of the United States of America;

And whereas the United States of America has extended and is continuing to extend to the Kingdom of the Netherlands aid in resisting aggression;

And whereas it is expedient that the final determination of the terms and conditions upon which the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands receives such aid and of the benefits to be received by the United States of America in return therefor should be deferred until the extent of the defense aid is known and until the progress of events makes clearer the final terms and conditions and benefits which will be in the mutual interests of the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands and will promote the establishment and maintenance of world peace;

And whereas the Governments of the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands are mutually desirous of concluding now a preliminary agreement in regard to the provision of defense aid and in regard to certain considerations which shall be taken into account in determining such terms and conditions and

¹ The text here printed conforms to the signed original.

the making of such an agreement has been in all respects duly authorized, and all acts, conditions and formalities which it may have been necessary to perform, fulfill or execute prior to the making of such an agreement in conformity with the laws either of the United States of America or of the Kingdom of the Netherlands have been performed, fulfilled or executed as required;

The undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments for that purpose, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Government of the United States of America will continue to supply the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands with such defense articles, defense services, and defense information as the President of the United States of America shall authorize to be transferred or provided.

ARTICLE II

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands will continue to contribute to the defense of the United States of America and the strengthening thereof and will provide such articles, services, facilities or information as it may be in a position to supply.

ARTICLE III

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands will not without the consent of the President of the United States of America transfer title to, or possession of, any defense article or defense information transferred to it under the Act of March 11, 1941 of the Congress of the United States of America or permit the use thereof by anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

ARTICLE IV

If, as a result of the transfer to the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands of any defense article or defense information, it becomes necessary for that Government to take any action or make any payment in order fully to protect any of the rights of a citizen of the

United States of America who has patent rights in and to any such defense article or information, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands will take such action or make such payment when requested to do so by the President of the United States of America.

ARTICLE V

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands will return to the United States of America at the end of the present emergency, as determined by the President of the United States of America, such defense articles transferred under this Agreement as shall not have been destroyed, lost or consumed and as shall be determined by the President to be useful in the defense of the United States of America or of the Western Hemisphere or to be otherwise of use to the United States of America.

ARTICLE VI

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands full cognizance shall be taken of all property, services, information, facilities, or other benefits or considerations provided by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands subsequent to March 11, 1941, and accepted or acknowledged by the President on behalf of the United States of America.

ARTICLE VII

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in return for aid furnished under the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations. To that end, they shall include provision for agreed action by the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment,

and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

At an early convenient date, conversations shall be begun between the two Governments with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of attaining the above-stated objectives by their own agreed action and of seeking the agreed action of other like-minded Governments.

ARTICLE VIII

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall continue in force until a date to be agreed upon by the two Governments.

Signed and sealed in duplicate at Washington this eighth day of July, 1942.

For the Government of the United States of America:

CORDELL HULL
*Secretary of State of the
United States of America*

For the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands:

A. LOUDON
*Ambassador of the Kingdom of the
Netherlands at Washington*

*The Secretary of State to the Ambassador of the
Kingdom of the Netherlands*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 8, 1942.

EXCELLENCY:

In connection with the signature on this date of the Agreement between our two Governments

on the Principles Applying to Mutual Aid in the Prosecution of the War Against Aggression, I have the honor to confirm our understanding that this Agreement replaces and renders inoperative, as from today, the prior Agreement between our two Governments on the same subject, dated August 9, 1941.

I have the honor also to confirm our understanding that the signature of this Agreement does not affect in any way the arrangements now being made through the Office of Lend-Lease Administration for the transfer to various agencies of the United States Government of certain aircraft, munitions, military property and procurement contracts of the Royal Netherlands Government in the United States, and for the reimbursements to be made to the Royal Netherlands Government in that connection.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL

*The Ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
to the Secretary of State*

NETHERLANDS EMBASSY,
Washington, July 8, 1942.

SIR:

In connection with the signature on this date of the Agreement between our two Governments on the Principles Applying to Mutual Aid in the Prosecution of the War Against Aggression, I have the honor to confirm our understanding that this Agreement replaces and renders inoperative, as from today, the prior Agreement between our two Governments on the same subject, dated August 9, 1941.

I have the honor also to confirm our understanding that the signature of this Agreement does not affect in any way the arrangements now being made through the Office of Lend-Lease Administration for the transfer to various agencies of the United States Government of certain aircraft, munitions, military property and procurement contracts of the Royal Netherlands Government in the United States, and for the reimbursements to be made to the Royal Netherlands Government in that connection.

Accept [etc.]

A. LOUDON

MUTUAL-AID AGREEMENT WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Released to the press July 11]

An agreement between the Government of the United States and the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war was signed on July 11 by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Mr. V. S. Hurban, the Czechoslovak Minister. Czechoslovakia becomes the eighth country to sign such an agreement with the United States.

The provisions of the agreement are the same in all substantial respects as those of the agreements between this Government and the Governments of the United Kingdom, China, the Soviet Union, Belgium, Poland, the Netherlands, and Greece. As in the case of the former agreements that with Czechoslovakia was negotiated under the provisions of the Lease-Lend Act of March 11, 1941, which provides for extending aid to any country whose defense is determined by the President to be vital to the defense of the United States.

The United States and the other Governments which sign such agreements pledge their material as well as their spiritual resources to a common victory of the United Nations. All these countries are signatories of the Declaration by United Nations.

Text of the Agreement¹

Whereas the Government of the United States of America and the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia declare that they are engaged in a cooperative undertaking, together with every other nation or people of like mind, to the end of laying the bases of a just and enduring world peace securing order under law to themselves and all nations;

And whereas the Government of the United States of America and the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia, as signatories of the

Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, have subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941 by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, known as the Atlantic Charter;

And whereas the President of the United States of America has determined, pursuant to the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, that the defense of Czechoslovakia against aggression is vital to the defense of the United States of America;

And whereas the United States of America has extended and is continuing to extend to the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia aid in resisting aggression;

And whereas it is expedient that the final determination of the terms and conditions upon which the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia receives such aid and of the benefits to be received by the United States of America in return therefor should be deferred until the extent of the defense aid is known and until the progress of events makes clearer the final terms and conditions and benefits which will be in the mutual interests of the United States of America and Czechoslovakia and will promote the establishment and maintenance of world peace;

And whereas the Government of the United States of America and the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia are mutually desirous of concluding now a preliminary agreement in regard to the provision of defense aid and in regard to certain considerations which shall be taken into account in determining such terms and conditions and the making of such an agreement has been in all respects duly authorized, and all acts, conditions and formalities which it may have been necessary to perform, fulfill or execute prior to the making of such an agree-

¹The text here printed conforms to the signed original.

ment in conformity with the laws either of the United States of America or of Czechoslovakia have been performed, fulfilled or executed as required;

The undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments for that purpose, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Government of the United States of America will continue to supply the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia with such defense articles, defense services, and defense information as the President of the United States of America shall authorize to be transferred or provided.

ARTICLE II

The Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia will continue to contribute to the defense of the United States of America and the strengthening thereof and will provide such articles, services, facilities or information as it may be in a position to supply.

ARTICLE III

The Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia will not without the consent of the President of the United States of America transfer title to, or possession of, any defense article or defense information transferred to it under the Act of March 11, 1941 of the Congress of the United States of America or permit the use thereof by anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia.

ARTICLE IV

If, as a result of the transfer to the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia of any defense article or defense information, it becomes necessary for that Government to take any action or make any payment in order fully to protect any of the rights of a citizen of the United States of America who has patent rights

in and to any such defense article or information, the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia will take such action or make such payment when requested to do so by the President of the United States of America.

ARTICLE V

The Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia will return to the United States of America at the end of the present emergency, as determined by the President of the United States of America, such defense articles transferred under this Agreement as shall not have been destroyed, lost or consumed and as shall be determined by the President to be useful in the defense of the United States of America or of the Western Hemisphere or to be otherwise of use to the United States of America.

ARTICLE VI

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia full cognizance shall be taken of all property, services, information, facilities, or other benefits or considerations provided by the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia subsequent to March 11, 1941, and accepted or acknowledged by the President on behalf of the United States of America.

ARTICLE VII

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia in return for aid furnished under the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations. To that end, they shall include provision for agreed action by the United States of America and the Pro-

visional Government of Czechoslovakia, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

At an early convenient date, conversations shall be begun between the two Governments with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of attaining the above-stated objectives by their

own agreed action and of seeking the agreed action of other like-minded Governments.

ARTICLE VIII

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall continue in force until a date to be agreed upon by the two Governments.

Signed and sealed in duplicate at Washington this eleventh day of July 1942.

For the Government of the United States of America:

CORDELL HULL
*Secretary of State of the
United States of America*

For the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia:

V. S. HURBAN
*Minister of Czechoslovakia
at Washington*

MUTUAL-AID AGREEMENT WITH NORWAY

[Released to the press July 11]

An agreement between the Government of the United States and the Royal Norwegian Government on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war was signed on July 11 by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Mr. Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne, the Ambassador of Norway. Norway becomes the ninth country to sign such an agreement with the United States.

The provisions of the agreement are the same in all substantial respects as those of the agreements between this Government and the Governments of the United Kingdom, China, the Soviet Union, Belgium, Poland, the Netherlands, Greece, and Czechoslovakia. As in the case of the former agreements, that with Norway was negotiated under the provisions of the

Lease-Lend Act of March 11, 1941, which provides for extending aid to any country whose defense is determined by the President to be vital to the defense of the United States.

The United States and the other Governments which sign such agreements pledge their material as well as their spiritual resources to a common victory of the United Nations. All these countries are signatories of the Declaration by United Nations.

The agreement with Norway is accompanied by an exchange of notes concerning the application of certain provisions of the convention in relation to the operation of the Norwegian merchant fleet for the benefit of the United Nations in the common war effort and consultations at the end of the present emergency.

The texts of the agreement¹ and of the exchange of notes are given below.

Text of the Agreement

Whereas the Government of the United States of America and the Royal Norwegian Government declare that they are engaged in a cooperative undertaking, together with every other nation or people of like mind, to the end of laying the bases of a just and enduring world peace securing order under law to themselves and all nations;

And whereas the Government of the United States of America and the Royal Norwegian Government, as signatories of the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, have subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941 by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, known as the Atlantic Charter;

And whereas the President of the United States of America has determined, pursuant to the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, that the defense of the Kingdom of Norway against aggression is vital to the defense of the United States of America;

And whereas the United States of America has extended and is continuing to extend to the Kingdom of Norway aid in resisting aggression;

And whereas it is expedient that the final determination of the terms and conditions upon which the Royal Norwegian Government receives such aid and of the benefits to be received by the United States of America in return therefor should be deferred until the extent of the defense aid is known and until the progress of events makes clearer the final terms and conditions and benefits which will be in the mutual interests of the United States of America and the Kingdom of Norway and will promote the establishment and maintenance of world peace;

And whereas the Government of the United States of America and the Royal Norwegian Government are mutually desirous of concluding now a preliminary agreement in regard to the provision of defense aid and in regard to certain considerations which shall be taken into account in determining such terms and conditions and the making of such an agreement has been in all respects duly authorized, and all acts, conditions and formalities which it may have been necessary to perform, fulfill or execute prior to the making of such an agreement in conformity with the laws either of the United States of America or of the Kingdom of Norway have been performed, fulfilled or executed as required;

The undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments for that purpose, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Government of the United States of America will continue to supply the Royal Norwegian Government with such defense articles, defense services, and defense information as the President of the United States of America shall authorize to be transferred or provided.

ARTICLE II

The Royal Norwegian Government will continue to contribute to the defense of the United States of America and the strengthening thereof and will provide such articles, services, facilities or information as it may be in a position to supply.

ARTICLE III

The Royal Norwegian Government will not without the consent of the President of the United States of America transfer title to, or possession of, any defense article or defense information transferred to it under the Act of March 11, 1941 of the Congress of the United States of America or permit the use thereof by anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of the Royal Norwegian Government.

¹ The text here printed conforms to the signed original.

ARTICLE IV

If, as a result of the transfer to the Royal Norwegian Government of any defense article or defense information, it becomes necessary for that Government to take any action or make any payment in order fully to protect any of the rights of a citizen of the United States of America who has patent rights in and to any such defense article or information, the Royal Norwegian Government will take such action or make such payment when requested to do so by the President of the United States of America.

ARTICLE V

The Royal Norwegian Government will return to the United States of America at the end of the present emergency, as determined by the President of the United States of America, such defense articles transferred under this Agreement as shall not have been destroyed, lost or consumed and as shall be determined by the President to be useful in the defense of the United States of America or of the Western Hemisphere or to be otherwise of use to the United States of America.

ARTICLE VI

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Royal Norwegian Government full cognizance shall be taken of all property, services, information, facilities, or other benefits or considerations provided by the Royal Norwegian Government subsequent to March 11, 1941, and accepted or acknowledged by the President on behalf of the United States of America.

ARTICLE VII

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Royal Norwegian Government in return for aid furnished under the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually ad-

vantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations. To that end, they shall include provision for agreed action by the United States of America and the Kingdom of Norway, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

At an early convenient date, conversations shall be begun between the two Governments with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of attaining the above-stated objectives by their own agreed action and of seeking the agreed action of other like-minded Governments.

ARTICLE VIII

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall continue in force until a date to be agreed upon by the two Governments.

Signed and sealed in duplicate at Washington this eleventh day of July 1942.

For the Government of the United States of America:

CORDELL HULL
*Secretary of State of the
United States of America*

For the Royal Norwegian Government:

W. MUNTHE MORGENSTIERNE
*Ambassador of Norway
at Washington*

The Ambassador of Norway to the Secretary of State

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY,
Washington, July 11, 1942.

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to refer to the conversations between representatives of the Royal Norwegian Government and the Government of the United States of America in connection with the negotiation of the Agreement on the Principles Applying to Mutual Aid in the Prosecution of the War Against Aggression signed this day.

During the course of these conversations the Norwegian representatives have referred to the fact that the Royal Norwegian Government has been driven from its country by Hitler, whose forces are in occupation of the country and are despoiling its resources; they have pointed out that the principal national asset remaining at the disposal of their Government is the Norwegian Merchant Fleet, which that Government is operating for the benefit of the United Nations in the common war effort; that for the protection and maintenance of that Fleet, it is necessary to install armaments and other protective devices and equipment upon its vessels, and to repair damage and replace losses thereto occasioned by acts of war and operation under war conditions; that it will also be necessary for the Royal Norwegian Government, when the invader has been driven from its territory, to ensure the maintenance of reestablished peaceful conditions, and that, for this reason, the need of the Royal Norwegian Government for arms and equipment will not necessarily cease with the general cessation of hostilities.

The conversations referred to have disclosed a mutual understanding on the part of the Royal Norwegian Government and the Government of the United States of America with respect to the application of certain provisions of the Agreement signed this day, as follows:

1. Armaments and other protective devices and equipment installed upon Norwegian ships subsequent to December 7, 1941 shall, under

the provisions of the Agreement signed this day, remain the property of the Government of the United States of America. The installation of such armaments, protective devices, and other equipment shall be at the expense and for the account of the Government of the United States of America, which shall bear any risk of loss, or damage, and shall not be regarded as giving rise to any financial obligation on the part of the Royal Norwegian Government. Such armaments may if found mutually desirable be manned by American gun crews.

2. The repair under the Lend-Lease Act, subsequent to December 7, 1941, of damage to Norwegian ships which is caused by acts of war or by operation under war conditions, as well as repair and replacement necessitated by operation under war conditions shall be made at the expense and for the account of the Government of the United States of America, and shall not be regarded as giving rise to any financial obligation on the part of the Royal Norwegian Government. The repair of damage not caused by acts of war or not necessitated by operation under war conditions shall be made at the expense and for the account of the Royal Norwegian Government or the appropriate agency designated by it.

3. The Government of the United States of America recognizes that the Norwegian Merchant Fleet not only constitutes an important contribution to the war effort of the United Nations but is likewise one of the principal national assets of the Royal Norwegian Government and, accordingly, that the latter Government which is operating its Fleet for the benefit of the United Nations in the common war effort, should be assisted in replacing ships lost in the service of the United Nations. Accordingly, the Government of the United States of America will continue to review the situation with the Royal Norwegian Government with a view to assisting that Government in a program of replacement as soon as conditions permit. The two Governments agree that negotiations to this end should be commenced with-

out delay and should be pressed to a conclusion as promptly as possible.

4. In the application of Article V of the Agreement relating to the return at the end of the present emergency of articles transferred under the Agreement, the Government of the United States of America will take into account the circumstance that when the invader has been driven from Norway it will be necessary for the Royal Norwegian Government to ensure the maintenance of reestablished peaceful conditions. Accordingly, the Government of the United States of America and the Royal Norwegian Government will consider, and will consult with each other with respect to the possible retention by the latter of such military equipment as may be considered necessary for those purposes.

Accept [etc.] W. MUNTIE MORGENSTIERNE

The Secretary of State to the Ambassador of Norway

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 11, 1942.

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of today's date concerning the conversations between representatives of the Government of the United States of America and the Royal Norwegian Government in connection with the negotiation of the Agreement on the Principles Applying to Mutual Aid in the Prosecution of the War Against Aggression signed this day, and to confirm the statement contained therein of the understanding of the two Governments with respect to the application of certain provisions of the Agreement.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL

APPOINTMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES TO CONSULT WITH THE FREE FRENCH IN LONDON

[Released to the press July 9]

The President of the United States, in a letter to the Lend-Lease Administration dated November 11, 1941, stated that the defense of those French territories under the control of Free French forces is vital to the defense of the United States. In the spirit of the President's letter, and consistent with the policy of the United States Government in aiding all peoples who are resisting Axis aggression to maintain and uphold their own liberty, the Government of the United States and the Free French National Committee in London have closely maintained cooperation in those areas where such cooperation would further the war objectives.

To make this cooperation more effective in the prosecution of the war, Admiral Harold R. Stark and Brigadier General Charles L. Bolte have been designated as this Government's representatives to consult with the French National Committee in London on all matters relating to the conduct of the war. A memoran-

dum on the subject, the text of which is printed below, has been handed to General de Gaulle.

In this connection the following message has been received from the French National Committee in London:

"General de Gaulle has read the memorandum with pleasure. He is most gratified by its terms and he warmly welcomes the decision of the United States Government to appoint Admiral Stark and General Bolte as representatives of the United States Government to consult with the National Committee."

MEMORANDUM

The Government of the United States is subordinating all other questions to the one supreme purpose of achieving military success in the war and carrying it forward to a successful conclusion. The French National Committee has the same objective and is undertaking active military measures for the preservation of French territory for the French people.

The Government of the United States recognizes the contribution of General de Gaulle and the work of the French National Committee in keeping alive the spirit of French traditions and institutions and believes that the military aims necessary for an effective prosecution of the war, and hence the realization of our combined aims, are best advanced by lending all possible military assistance and support to the French National Committee as a symbol of French resistance in general against the Axis powers. The Government of the United States wholeheartedly agrees with the view of the British Government, which is also known to be the view of the French National Committee, that the destiny and political organization of France must, in the last analysis, be determined by free expression of the French people under conditions giving them freedom to express their desires unswayed by any form of coercion.

In pursuing the common war objective, the Government of the United States will continue to deal with the local Free French officials in their respective territories where they are in effective control. Realizing the need for coordinating their common efforts the Government of the United States perceives every advantage in centralizing the discussion of those matters relating to the prosecution of the war with the French National Committee in London. An essential part of the policy of the Government of the United States for war collaboration is

assistance to the military and naval forces of Free France, which is being extended under the terms of the President's statement of November 11, 1941, that the defense of those French territories under the control of Free French forces is vital to the defense of the United States.

In harmony with the foregoing observations the Government of the United States is prepared to appoint representatives in London for purposes of consultation.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington.

[Released to the press July 10]

The translation of a telegram which has been received by the Secretary of State from General Charles de Gaulle follows:

"LONDON, July 10, 1942.

"It is with great satisfaction that the French National Committee welcomes in London the distinguished representatives of the Government of the United States. I thank you for the personal part you have taken in this decision. The confident collaboration which the France which has remained faithful to the Allies and to the great American democracy will thus establish will certainly contribute in an effective manner to the final victory of the United Nations.

C. DE GAULLE"

BUILDING IN WAR FOR PEACE

ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY ACHESON¹

[Released to the press July 7]

In a very special sense it is a privilege to be here tonight. It is a privilege because in few places on this earth can free men and women meet to take stock of their position, to formulate and express together their opinions, to play their part in shaping their own course. Mr.

¹Delivered before the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia, July 6, 1942.

Churchill referred to the British Parliament as the grand inquest of the nation. We have our own grand inquest in Washington as every Government official is keenly aware. But it has been a tradition of the American people from the days of the New England town meeting to conduct their own inquests in every part of the country. At no time in our history has it been more essential that you should meet in this university, created to provide the indispensable

foundation of a free people, and take counsel together. The country will need all your thought and all your resolution.

A witness before an inquest appears not to expound but to give testimony. It is fortunate that this is so, because neither by training nor position is this witness qualified to expound the strategies of the war or of the peace to follow. But an administrative officer knows, because he must participate in some of them, that hundreds of decisions and judgments are and must be made in the course of every day's work. He knows that the cumulative effect of these decisions will determine in large measure the scope within which future decisions may be made and future policies determined. He knows the effect of current opinion upon current decisions. Whether we are conscious of it or not, all of us, whether we are public servants or private citizens, are every day formulating the aims and drawing the outlines of the future.

I wish to speak tonight of the decisions which have been and must be made upon one of the most fundamental factors in the war and the peace: our program for supplying the armies of our allies on every front to the full extent of our power. Today no one doubts that even the most elementary considerations of self-preservation demand that this be done. No one doubts that every front is our front, that a weapon used against the enemy by any ally is well used, and that it is our great good fortune to have fighting with us the skilled hands and stout hearts to use them. No one believes today that it is an act of favor to furnish weapons to those who are fighting so gallantly beside our own men. That decision is made, and there is now no dissent.

Indispensable as that aid is to our allies, we must not exaggerate its extent in relation to our own resources and our own war effort or in relation to the effort of our allies. Only by seeing it in true perspective can we reach wise and just judgments on the questions it presents. In his report of June 11, 1942 to the Congress, the President stated that lend-lease aid for the preceding 15 months had amounted to 4½ billion dollars and that it was currently being provided at a rate approximately equal to 8 billion

dollars a year. This year lend-lease aid will represent about 6 percent of our present national income and very roughly about 13 percent of what we are spending to fight the war. What we can send is limited by the ships available. There is no one of us who does not wish that it could be more. There is no one of us who does not understand the essential strategic function of this flow of weapons and materials and food to the fighting fronts and the people behind them.

But there could be no greater mistake than to believe that our supplies are equipping the armies of the United Nations. Essential as they are, they form a small part of the vast supplies which these armies are using. With amazing skill, determination, and sacrifice our allies have converted every available resource of material and manpower to the purposes of war. We have together created a common pool of material with which the common war is being waged. Our contribution is indispensable, but it is a part of a far larger whole.

As our own forces take a greater part upon the fronts, the resources of this pool are made available to them. Precious shipping is saved by supplying them from the nearest sources, and in steadily increasing volume our allies are doing this with food and weapons. Our troops in Australia and Great Britain are drawing to the fullest extent upon the supplies available in those areas and so releasing shipping for materials which cannot be supplied except from overseas.

This energetic and extensive system of mutual aid is more than a way of economizing in the use of ships. It is a symbol of the willing cooperation of the United Nations. Each is now giving the last full measure of its strength and resources in a common and desperate war. Our thoughts about the terms on which war aid is given and received should be formulated with this in mind. They must be carried out with full appreciation of the contribution of each nation in relation to its own capacity and to the contribution of others.

The basic principles governing these terms have been declared in the agreements entered into with the Governments of Great Britain, the

Soviet Union, China, Belgium, and Poland and under discussion with other governments. They express the creative statesmanship with which the Lend-Lease Act was conceived. They say both what the final settlement shall not be and also, in broad outline, what it shall be. It shall not be a settlement which will burden commerce between the countries. We have experienced such settlements before and know the full train of evils and misery which they bring. But it shall be a settlement—to use the words of the agreements themselves—“to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them [the countries agreeing] and the betterment of world-wide economic relations.” “To that end”, the formal language of the agreements continues, the final settlement “shall include provision for agreed action . . . open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers;” and, in general, to the attainment of the objectives declared in the Atlantic Charter.

These are the principles upon which aid is given and received. The President has stated the heart of the matter in his last report to the Congress. He said:

“By this provision we have affirmatively declared our intention to avoid the political and economic mistakes of international debt experience during the twenties.

“A lend-lease settlement which fulfills this principle will be sound from the economic point of view. But it will have a greater merit. It will represent the only fair way to distribute the financial costs of war among the United Nations.

“The real costs of the war cannot be measured, nor compared, nor paid for in money. They must and are being met in blood and toil. But the financial costs of the war can and should be

met in a way which will serve the needs of lasting peace and mutual economic well-being.

“All the United Nations are seeking maximum conversion to war production, in the light of their special resources. If each country devotes roughly the same fraction of its national production to the war, then the financial burden of war is distributed equally among the United Nations in accordance with their ability to pay. And although the nations richest in resources are able to make larger contributions, the claim of war against each is relatively the same. Such a distribution of the financial costs of war means that no nation will grow rich from the war effort of its allies. The money costs of the war will fall according to the rule of equality in sacrifice, as in effort.”

Would any of you have the settlement otherwise? If so, this is the time to search your hearts and minds and speak. What do you wish to ask in return for the aid you give? That aid will probably be greater in total amount than the aid we shall receive, because our resources are greater, because the drain upon them has been less.

Do you wish an accounting of benefits given and received on the theory that they represent mutual debts, to be computed in dollars, and set off against each other to measure a balance owed in money? Do you wish to set on one side the value of a tank, its guns and ammunition and on the other an appraisal of those who died in it under a desert sun? What is the equation between the planes sent to Russia and those figures in the snow before Leningrad and Moscow? We know the value of everything which has gone to China. Are we to value those years in which the Chinese held the eastern front alone? I do not think that any of us want this accounting. I doubt whether we care even to think about it very much.

What is it, then, that we do want? We must know this before we can ask. Do we want money? More gold buried at Fort Knox? And how is it to be provided? Those nations which have been quickly defeated face the future with their foreign assets virtually intact.

Those which have fought on and made the victory possible have bled themselves white in the process, selling what they had for the means to continue the fight. Would anyone propose that we should ask in addition an impossible mortgage upon their future? Such a proposal would not be a strategy of either war or peace. No, we do not want money, because of all settlements we know that it is the most impossible and the most destructive.

Do we want the articles we sent replaced? So long as the need exists, this broadly is the function of lend-lease from our allies to us. But when the need ends do we wish to require the continuation of armament production? Or if we require some arms do we wish to rely upon others for them? This is the very opposite of American policy in the past which has led the fight for the reduction of armaments.

Do we want goods? In the past we have fought any such suggestion with the fury of an untamed broncho. We shall have to learn better. But the problem will be to take goods in exchange for what we must continue to send if our allies—and our enemies—may rebuild their lives. We must buy in order that they may buy from us. Our present aid cannot be repaid in goods. To attempt it would destroy us all.

What is it, then, that we do want? I believe that it is what has been provided for in the agreements already made. If you ask yourselves and your neighbors what it is that you want, the answer will not be money, or to get back the guns you have sent abroad, or to get goods except in the course of trade. The answer will be that you want a chance to live fully and in peace. You want a world in which some half-mad man and his bigoted crew on the other side of the earth will not bring down your lives and your houses about your ears once every quarter century. You want opportunity, a job in which you can use your powers, a job which may not end any Saturday, one that will provide the material and spiritual means for a life which is not mere existence. You want a system where the inevitable hazards of life do not fall on those least able to bear them, where

education and a chance to use it are open to talent.

The agreements open the way—and about the only way—in which these wants of every man and woman in every country can be more than wishes. They do not lay down a blueprint for the future. No man can do that now. They do not promise Utopia. But they chart the fundamental course in the field of economic policy which, if faithfully followed and supported by political organization to maintain peace, cannot fail to take us farther along the road than in recent years it has seemed possible to hope.

They provide first that the steps to be agreed upon between us and our allies shall be open to participation by all other countries of like mind. There are to be no exclusive arrangements, no excluded peoples among those who wish to work with us to the common goal. This is the principle of the Atlantic Charter embodied in the agreements: that there shall be equal access to the trade of the world and to its raw materials for all nations large and small, victors or vanquished. At the base of the whole settlement is to be fairness and equality, the rejection of special privileges and vindictive exclusions.

The second principle calls for united action by all nations, correlating for this purpose international and domestic measures to expand production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods. No one, of course, can doubt that the opportunity for full and secure lives which the peoples of all countries demand—and rightly demand, and will insist upon having—is only possible through increased production, employment, and the movement and consumption of goods. But one can well doubt the possibility of achieving these goals unless there is unity of effort and unity in the timing and direction of the efforts of all nations. Too often in the past action in one country has been frustrated because at the same moment others have been moving in the opposite direction or because a powerful country has been moving in one direction in its international policy and in the opposite direction in its domestic policy. The second fundamental principle of the agreements is for common efforts on all fronts at the

same time to expand production, employment, and consumption.

The third principle is the elimination of discriminatory treatment in international commerce and the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers. It is plain to every one of you that at the end of this war there will be a need such as we have never known to move goods between nations—to feed and clothe and house millions whose consumption has for years been below minimum requirements, to restore devastation, to build and rebuild all the means of production, and, in the years beyond, to move that far greater volume of goods required by the standards we are determined to achieve. It is plain, also, that any such movement is utterly impossible if the nations or any important group of them continue to put impediments in the way, attempt to corner markets for themselves, or resort to devices of any sort to check the flow of goods and back it up upon its sources.

Throughout his whole public life Secretary Hull has striven tirelessly to make our own and all other peoples see the folly and the tragic end of such practices. Even when the shadow of war was lengthening over the world, he made desperate efforts to break the network of restrictions which were choking the production and the movement of goods. But peoples continued to believe that they could solve a world problem in isolation. The agreements declare as a basic principle that this cannot be done and will not again be attempted. They lay down as the course for agreed action that along which Mr. Hull has so steadfastly pointed the way.

These are decisions which have been made in the course of war. I submit to you that they have been well and wisely made, that they bear within them the promise of a peace which shall dawn with hope. It will be a dawn long awaited by millions from whom hope will have been the only sacrifice not asked and freely given. But the dawn will come. Its promise is in your hands, in the hands of your fellow citizens, in the hands and thoughts and will of the people everywhere. Yours is the power and yours the responsibility—not at some future time, not in plans for the world after the war, but in what you think and do and want now.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN ICELAND

ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY BERLE¹

[Released to the press July 7]

A year ago today, at the invitation of your Government and by arrangement between the President of the United States and the Icelandic Prime Minister, American soldiers set foot on Icelandic soil.

On this, the anniversary of that day, the Democracy of the United States salutes Iceland, the oldest democracy in the world, and the pattern of all the democracies now fighting to defend freedom and free government throughout the world.

When the United States and Iceland made their agreement, the method and spirit of it was new in history. We were agreed that free institutions were the most precious heritage of both countries. We were agreed that a brutal attack on freedom had been made by the Axis powers and that defense against this barbaric wave was of vital interest to Icelanders and to Americans. Both of us hoped that this defense could be effected without war; but both of us knew that unless we were ready any of us might suffer the fate which has been inflicted on the men, the women, and even the children of Norway. We knew that if we were undefended every man's life, every woman's safety, every child's hope of the future was in danger.

We knew, too, that Iceland lay squarely across the line of march of the Axis invaders. They had boasted that in good time they would sweep across the north, taking Iceland and Greenland, seizing Canada and our Canadian friends, and dealing at long last with the United States. Plainly it was our common duty not to wait until the bombs and the raiders were sweeping across the Norwegian sea. The defense must be prepared before the attack.

You remember that a few months later the attack we had foreseen actually came. So far as the United States was concerned, it came from the Nazis' evil partner in the east, Japan. At once the United States came into action.

¹ Broadcast over Station WBOS, Boston, Mass., July 7, 1942.

America is like Iceland in many respects. We are a peace-loving country; and we prefer the life of peace to the life of arms. Like Iceland, we have always felt that the true way of the world must be the way of reason and common understanding. Our enemies misjudged this. They seem to have thought that because we do not thirst for war and conquest, that therefore we would tamely submit to seeing our neighbors and friends crushed into bloody submission, or that we should be unable to swing into action the full strength of America's power.

Our enemies know better now. In proclaiming that he would defend the Western Hemisphere, President Roosevelt had not made an idle statement. By millions Americans left their peaceful life. Throughout our entire country the factories, the mines, and transport were devoted to producing arms.

Again our Axis enemies said it could not be done; it was fantastic to talk of building 60,000 planes in a single year.

Again they were wrong. The planes, the guns, the tanks, the caannon are rolling in increasing lines from our munitions plants. The camps and the air stations sprang up throughout the country, as if by magic. The fishermen came from their boats; the farmers from the plains; the southern planters joined the northern factory workers; the rich man's son shared a bunk with the day laborer.

The convoys began to pass eastward to defend the great Atlantic reaches, westward to check the Japanese in the Pacific. Our close friend and neighbor to the north, Canada, which had long carried much of the brunt of the struggle, pooled her resources of materials with our growing arms.

Nation after nation joined in the common cause and formed a great union of freedom.

The struggle may be long, but there will be but one outcome: the wiping out of the forces of barbaric and cruel conquest and the restoring of a world in which free men can live freely at peace.

The democracy that you have had in Iceland for a thousand years—the freedom that we have

had in America since its foundation—that freedom Hitler would destroy in a day if the power were his. But he has not that power, partly because Iceland offered her hospitality so that American troops might stand on guard, and Greenland gladly gave them the bases and the stations from which the Battle of the Atlantic might be fought.

Our soldiers in Iceland are far from home, but I know they are among friends. Icelanders who have visited us know that they have no firmer friends than Americans. Together we share the Christian ideal of kindness, good neighborhood and common solution of common problems. Together we work for the reestablishment of that freedom and opportunity for happiness and advancement which God has given as a heritage to all.

To the people of Iceland and to our soldiers stationed in the far north, let me give a message of good cheer. There is no trial we cannot endure; for we fight at the side of the Lord, and the victory will be ours.

FIVE YEARS OF CHINESE RESISTANCE TO JAPANESE AGGRESSION

[Released to the press by the White House July 6]

The following cablegram was addressed by the President to General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yüan of China and Generalissimo of the Armies, and through him to the people of China, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the attack on China by Japan, July 7:

"In the name of the people of the United States, your fighting allies in this war for freedom, I greet you on this anniversary of the most despicable attack on you in all your long and noble history. The people of the United States hail you as brothers-in-arms in the great and difficult tasks remaining before the free and freedom-loving peoples of all the earth. We are united as nations and peoples have never before been united. We are united to the end

that the common aims of civilized men and women shall become actual and universal. Five years ago, at the Marco Polo Bridge, you started your fight against the forces of darkness which were hurled against your country and your civilization. You know, and all the world knows, how well you have carried on that fight, which is the fight of all mankind. Increasingly, your arms and our arms will thrust back the enemy. You, the people of China, and we, the people of the United States and the United Nations, will fight on together to victory, to the establishment of peace and justice and freedom throughout the world."

[Released to the press July 9]

The following telegram has been received from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in reply to the President's message to him on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the attack on China by Japan:

"CHUNGKING, *July 7, 1942.*

"DEAR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT:

"The Chinese Army and people are deeply moved by the inspiring message which you were good enough to send us on this Fifth Anniversary of our war of resistance. Love of peace, justice and freedom is the traditional trait of our two peoples. We in concert with twenty-six allied nations have dedicated ourselves to the heroic fight in defense of civilization and humanity as you have truly said in your telegram. Our two armies and peoples are united in spirit as nations and peoples have never before been so united. At the same time no greater responsibilities have devolved upon our two great democracies since the beginning of their history. Upon receipt of this message of greetings from one hundred and thirty million friends across the Pacific, our army and people fully realize the prime necessity of annihilating the forces of evil in the Pacific so as to hasten the day of victory in this global war against aggression. Will you please accept my personal warm thanks and those of the entire Chinese Army and people.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK"

[Released to the press July 7]

The text of a message from the Secretary of State to the Chinese Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs for the People of China follows:

"Five years ago today [July 7] China took up arms in defense of its soil against renewed Japanese aggression. Since that time the Chinese people have been ceaselessly and courageously battling for their liberty against the ruthless invaders. The American people have watched with deep sympathy and admiration the heroic fortitude and tenacity with which for five long and bitter years the Chinese people have fought on against heavy odds.

"On the occasion of this anniversary I desire to convey to you and through you to the Chinese people an expression of the wholehearted good wishes of the American people who, as comrades-in-arms with the Chinese people, are now facing common aggressors and share a common peril. We realize that the way before us is beset with formidable difficulties. We shall not falter. China's determination to continue resolutely and valiantly as a leader in the fight for freedom constitutes an inspiring part of the unshakeable unity of purpose of the United Nations. The consciousness of those nations of the justness of their cause, their resolve to make all necessary sacrifices, and their firm purpose to carry home to the enemy the war which he has rapaciously inflicted upon humanity make certain final victory.

CORDELL HULL"

American Republics

DISTRIBUTION OF OIL TO THE OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press July 6]

Supplementing the statement made to the press on June 8 on the subject of the distribution of oil to the other American republics, which is quoted below, the Secretary said, "Scarcity of available tanker tonnage is becoming increasingly acute and much more severe rationing

and stricter conservation measures should be instituted without delay in those areas dependent on tanker-borne supplies."

The Secretary's statement at his press conference on June 8 follows:

"The United States, with respect to oil as with other vital supplies, is adhering to the principle of equal and proportionate treatment for consumer needs in the other American republics. This principle has been applied to the sharing of various essential and critical materials.

"The problem of maintaining a flow of petroleum products to various areas in this hemisphere is similar to that of supplying the Atlantic and Pacific coasts in the United States. It is mainly an ocean-transportation problem.

"Today millions of automobile users in areas of the United States dependent upon waterborne transportation for fuel have reduced their gasoline consumption to an average of three gallons a week under a rationing system. Pleasure driving in rationed areas has been largely eliminated so that shipping may be concentrated on the primary tasks of supplying the fighting forces, strategic industries, and essential civilian needs.

"Hemispheric application of the principle of equal treatment of consumers implies use of tankers for the most essential needs in the assignment of vessels on inter-American routes too.

"Steps have been taken in cooperation with the other American republics to maintain the flow of petroleum supplies to those countries on as favorable a basis as that prescribed within rationed areas of the United States.

"In addition, the United States has undertaken to meet oil needs of certain operations in the other American republics contributing directly and vitally to the war effort. It is essential that these operations be maintained.

"Examples of these vital operations are the military forces of countries fighting the Axis nations, merchant ships trading in the interest of the United Nations and friendly neutrals, airlines, and the mining and transportation of strategic materials.

"In determining how tankers should be employed, the total supplies available to each of the American republics in relation to its own essential needs must be taken into account and the tankers sent where the unsatisfied need is greatest.

"This view of the oil problem has been communicated to the governments of the other American republics."

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF COLOMBIA

His Excellency Dr. Alfonso Lopez, President-elect of Colombia, and members of his party, including Señor Pedro Lopez y Michelson, the President-elect's son, arrived in the United States July 3 for a week's visit. After a few days in New York City, he came to Washington on July 7, where he was received at the White House by President Roosevelt. Señor Lopez and his son were dinner and overnight guests at the White House. During his stay in Washington he visited Congress, attended a special session of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, and was honored at several dinners and luncheons.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH BOLIVIA

[Released to the press July 5]

Dr. Joaquin Espada, the Bolivian Minister of Finance and Señor Alberto Crespo, the Bolivian Minister of National Economy, accompanied by Señora de Espada, Señor Franklin Antezanapaz, Adviser to the Minister of Finance, and Mr. Joseph A. Inslee, representative of the Export-Import Bank in Bolivia, will arrive in Washington on July 5 to discuss with various agencies of the United States Government the program for economic cooperation between the United States and Bolivia in the preparation of which the two Governments are engaged.

A United States Economic Mission which has recently returned from Bolivia after making a five months' survey in that country has prepared a report making recommendations covering a general plan of economic development to be undertaken by the Bolivian Development Corporation, which is now being organized. This corporation will be under joint American and

Bolivian management and will be financed partially by funds from the Export-Import Bank.

Problems to be considered include the construction of highways and the development of the petroleum and agricultural resources of the country as well as the stimulation of production of such strategic materials as tin, tungsten, antimony, rubber, and quinine.

Treaty Information

RESTRICTION OF WAR

Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and the Sick of Armies in the Field, and Convention Relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War

El Salvador

By a note dated April 27, 1942 the Swiss Minister at Washington informed the Secretary of State that notification of the adherence by El Salvador to the Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and the Sick of Armies in the Field (Treaty Series 847), and the Convention Relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Treaty Series 846), both of which were signed at Geneva on July 27, 1929, was received by the Swiss Federal Council on April 22, 1942. The Minister's note adds that the notification of adherence states particularly that the Government of El Salvador considers itself, in accordance with the provisions of articles 37 and 95 respectively of the above-mentioned conventions, immediately bound by them by reason of the state of war which now exists between El Salvador and Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Both conventions provide that non-signatory countries desiring to adhere to the conventions

may do so by a written notification addressed to the Swiss Federal Council, the adherences to become effective six months after the date of their receipt. Articles 37 and 95 of the conventions provide that a state of war shall give immediate effect to ratifications deposited and to adherences notified by belligerent powers prior to or after the outbreak of hostilities and that the communication of such notices to the other contracting parties shall be made by the Swiss Federal Council by the most rapid method.

FINANCE

Stabilization Agreements

Brazil

On July 6, 1942 the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of Brazil in Washington, Fernando Lobo, signed an agreement extending to July 15, 1947 the Stabilization Agreement entered into on July 15, 1937.¹

Under this agreement, as extended, the United States will make dollar exchange available to the Government of the United States of Brazil for the purpose of stabilizing the Brazilian milreis - United States dollar rate of

¹ See *Treaty Information Bulletin*, No. 94, July 1937, p. 17.

exchange up to a total amount of \$100,000,000 and will sell gold to the United States of Brazil at such times and in such amounts as the Brazilian Government may request, also to a total amount of \$100,000,000. In the agreement as originally drafted these two amounts were \$60,000,000.

The following statement was made by the Secretary of the Treasury at the time of the signing of the agreement:

"The extension of this Agreement between the Treasuries of the United States of America and the United States of Brazil and the increase in the facilities made available to Brazil under the Agreement, are a further evidence of the close and friendly relations existing between the two countries and constitute an assurance of continued cooperation between the two Treasuries.

"The friendship and understanding symbolized by this and other agreements with our great sister republic in South America promise much for both a joint attack on the problems of the war and a solution for our common problems in the peace."

China

The agreement of April 1, 1941 between the United States and China, under which the United States Stabilization Fund undertook to purchase Chinese yuan to the amount of \$50,000,000 and under which the Stabilization Board of China was established, has been extended for a period of one year beyond June 30, 1942.

The extension of the 1941 agreement is in accordance with the established policy of the Treasury of giving full financial aid to the Chinese Government and of supporting the foreign-exchange position of the Chinese yuan.

Cuba

On July 6, 1942 the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and the Cuban Ambassador, Dr. Aurelio F. Concheso, signed an agreement under which the Government of

the United States undertakes to sell gold to the Government of the Republic of Cuba from time to time with payment to be made within 120 days after delivery of the gold, provided that the unpaid-for amount of gold shall not at any time exceed \$5,000,000.

The details of the agreement were worked out between the Cuban and United States Treasuries on the occasion of a recent visit to this country by Dr. Oscar Garcia Montes, the Minister of Finance of Cuba.

This agreement, evidencing the close cooperation that has existed between the Treasuries of the Republic of Cuba and the United States, will enable the Cuban Treasury to carry out operations designed to stabilize the Cuban peso—United States dollar rate of exchange.

Ecuador

An exchange-stabilization agreement was signed on February 27, 1942 by the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., the Ecuadoran Ambassador, Colón Eloy Alfaro, and the Ecuadoran Minister Counselor, Eduardo Salazar.

This agreement between the two Governments provides that up to \$5,000,000 of the United States Stabilization Fund will be used for the purpose of stabilizing the United States dollar—Ecuadoran sucre rate of exchange.

The agreement also provides for periodic conferences among representatives of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Government of Ecuador to discuss monetary, financial, and economic problems of mutual interest.

Iceland

The Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and the Icelandic Minister, Thor Thors, signed on May 5, 1942 an exchange-stabilization agreement.

This agreement between the Government of the United States, the Government of Iceland and the National Bank of Iceland, provides that up to \$2,000,000 of the United States Stabiliza-

tion Fund will be used for the purpose of stabilizing the United States dollar-Icelandic krona rate of exchange.

The agreement also provides for periodic conferences among representatives of the parties to the agreement to discuss monetary, financial, and economic problems of mutual interest.

LABOR

Convention Concerning Annual Holidays With Pay for Seamen

Mexico

The Acting Secretary General of the League of Nations informed the Secretary of State by a circular letter dated June 19, 1942 that the instrument of ratification by Mexico of the Convention Concerning Annual Holidays With Pay for Seamen, adopted by the International Labor Conference at its twenty-first session (October 24, 1936), was registered with the Secretariat on June 12, 1942.

The countries which have ratified this convention are the United States of America, Belgium, and Mexico. According to the terms of the convention it will enter into force six months after the date on which there have been registered with the Secretary General of the League of Nations the ratifications of five members of the International Labor Organization, each of which has more than one million tons gross seagoing merchant shipping.

MILITARY MISSIONS

Agreement with Panama for the Detail of a United States Army Officer As Adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama

[Released to the press July 7]

In response to the request of the Government of Panama, there was signed on July 7 by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Señor Don Ernesto Jaén Guardia, Ambassador of Panama at Washington, an agreement providing for the detail of an officer of the United States Army of the grade of colonel to serve as Adviser to

the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama in relation to matters pertaining to the defense of Panama.

The agreement will continue in force for one year from the date of signature but may be extended beyond one year at the request of the Government of Panama.

The agreement contains provisions similar in general to provisions contained in agreements between the United States and certain other American republics providing for the detail of officers of the United States Army or Navy to advise the armed forces of those countries.

MUTUAL GUARANTIES

Mutual-Aid Agreements with Czechoslovakia, Greece, the Netherlands, and Norway

The texts of mutual-aid agreements between the United States and Czechoslovakia, signed July 11, 1942; Greece, signed July 10, 1942; the Netherlands, signed July 8, 1942; and Norway, signed July 11, 1942, on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war, appear in this *Bulletin* under the heading "The War".

Cultural Relations

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF DISTINGUISHED ARGENTINES

[Released to the press July 8]

Two distinguished Argentines are in Washington for a two-month tour of this country at the invitation of the Department of State.

Dr. Teodora Becu, the well-known man of letters and adviser to the Lozada publishing firm, arrived by air on July 3; and Dr. Sebastián Soler, professor of law at the University of Córdoba and Judge of the Court of Appeals of Rosario, arrived on July 4.

Dr. Becu represented his country as official delegate to the International Aeronautical Congress in Rome in 1922 and to the World Monetary and Economic Congress in London in 1933.

He is an active member of the Society of Argentine Bibliophiles and a past editor of *The Juridical and Social Science Review* of Buenos Aires. He has published two books and several monographs on banking.

Dr. Soler is well known as a penalist and is an outstanding authority on juvenile delinquency. While in this country he will give special attention to juvenile courts and reform schools.

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Mr. John C. Dreier was designated an Assistant Chief of the Division of the American Republics, effective July 3, 1942 (Departmental Order 1070).

Mr. Robert M. Carr, an Assistant Chief of the Division of Commercial Policy and Agreements, has been designated to serve as the Department's representative on the Interdepartmental Sugar Policy Committee and on any other interdepartmental committee which may be established for the consideration of sugar problems. Mr. Edward G. Cale, Divisional Assistant in the Division of Commercial Policy and Agreements, will serve as Mr. Carr's alternate on such committees.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press July 11]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since July 4, 1942:

John Willard Carrigan, of San Francisco, Calif., Second Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Gerald A. Drew, of San Francisco, Calif., Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Quito, Ecuador, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Guatemala, Guatemala.

The appointment of Charles E. Hulick, Jr., of Easton, Pa., as Vice Consul at London, England, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Hulick has been appointed Vice Consul at Panamá, Panama.

Sidney E. O'Donoghue, of Passaic, N. J., Second Secretary of Embassy at Habana, Cuba, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at México, D.F., Mexico.

David J. Pearsall, of Babylon, N. Y., has been appointed Vice Consul at Iquitos, Peru.

General

DETAIL OF UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

The Secretary of State was authorized and directed by an Executive order of July 2, 1942 (no. 9190) to administer, in accordance with regulations included in the order, the act of May 3, 1939, which authorized the temporary detail of United States employees possessing special qualifications to the governments of the American republics and the Philippines. The regulations state that (1) only officers and employees of the United States Government possessing special scientific or other technical or professional qualifications shall be assigned, and no assignment shall be effected except at the request of the foreign government concerned; (2) officers will be detailed to no other governments than those of the American republics, the Philippines, and Liberia; and (3) requests from foreign governments will be submitted through diplomatic channels to the Secretary of State, who will confer with the appropriate department of this Government and take such other action as is necessary.

The full text of the Executive order appears in the *Federal Register* for July 7, 1942, page 5101.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Reciprocal Trade: Agreement Between the United States of America and Haiti Relating to Waiver in Respect of Tariff Preferences Accorded the Dominican Republic by Haiti Under a Treaty of Commerce Between Haiti and the Dominican Republic Signed August 26, 1941—Effected by exchange of notes signed February 16 and 19, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 238. Publication 1757. 4 pp. 5¢.

Regulations

Export Control: Procedure To Secure Shipping Space to the Other American Republics; Shipping Priority Ratings. July 6, 1942. (Board of Economic Warfare.) 7 *Federal Register* 5267.

Legislation

An Act Making Appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes. Approved July 2, 1942. [H. R. 6599.] Public Law 644, 77th Cong. 43 pp.

An Act Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes. [Department of State, pp. 9, 17.] Approved July 2, 1942. [H. R. 7232.] Public Law 648, 77th Cong. 21 pp.

List of retired officers and employes of the United States for whom the Department of State is holding decorations: Message from the President of the United States transmitting communication from the Secretary of State transmitting a list of those retired officers or employes of the United States for whom the Department of State is holding decorations, orders, medals, or presents tendered them by foreign governments. H. Doc. 813, 77th Cong. 3 pp.

Supplemental Estimate—Department of State. S. Doc. 237, 77th Cong. 2 pp.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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The War

AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS FOR BRITISH RELIEF

[Released to the press July 16]

There are given below the texts of a letter from the Prime Minister of Great Britain to the President and the President's reply thereto, in regard to American contributions for the relief of human suffering in Great Britain:

"10, DOWNING STREET,
"Whitehall, June 14, 1942.

"MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT,

"For a long time I have watched with grateful admiration the vast stream of gifts which from the first days of the War has been flowing from America to Great Britain for the relief of suffering and the succour of distress, and in a volume which has barely lessened as a result of the advent of war to America, though a considerable diminution of it was well to be expected. The generosity of these gifts, each one of which represents a personal sacrifice by an individual, is overwhelming and without precedent. I am therefore anxious in the first place to express to you, Mr. President, the profound gratitude of the British people, and shall be glad if there is some way in which you may see fit to pass my feelings along to the American public.

"My second purpose in addressing you today is unhappily one of informing you that we now feel under the necessity of asking that this brotherly flow of material shall be diminished. It is not that the gifts are not desired—indeed they have constantly been ingeniously devised to meet our real needs and the parcels from America have become a familiar and welcome feature in all the misfortunes which have overtaken our civilian population. The request which I am now compelled to make is due to

additional demands on shipping resulting from the enormously increased flow of war materials for which ocean transport has to be provided. We shall have therefore to assign to goods of a more warlike character the shipping space which has hitherto been available for the relief of our people—a sacrifice which we will make here without complaint, but not without very great regret.

"As to the method of procedure, we have a Committee here—the American Gifts Committee—which hitherto has endeavoured to ensure that gifts from America shall only be of a character that shall meet some real need. The Committee will now have to extend its activities and try to control the actual volume of gifts. A statement will shortly be issued to the press indicating the lines along which it is hoped to proceed.

"I cannot conclude this letter, Mr. President, without affirming once again our gratitude for the comfort in days of suffering and of trial that was brought to us by the people of America, and our desire to make known our thanks.

"Yours sincerely,

WINSTON S. CHURCHILL"

"THE WHITE HOUSE,

"Washington, July 9, 1942.

"MY DEAR MR. PRIME MINISTER:

"I have received your letter of June 14, 1942 in which you express the gratitude of the British people for the vast stream of gifts which from the first days of the war has been flowing from America to Great Britain for the relief of suffering. You ask that this expression be conveyed to the American public.

"You say also that this flow of material must be diminished due to additional demands on shipping and that it will be necessary to assign to goods of a more warlike character the shipping space which has hitherto been available for the relief of the British people. You state further that the American Gifts Committee in Great Britain, which hitherto has endeavored to ensure that gifts from America shall meet some real need, will now try to control the actual volume of gifts.

"I am gratified by your statement that the relief sent from this country has given comfort to the British people during their days of great trial, and I shall give to the American people your expression of appreciation for the gifts they have provided. I am convinced that their action is indicative of the profound admiration felt in this country for the heroic stand of the British people against a barbarous foe.

"You may be assured that we shall cooperate in every feasible way with the American Gifts Committee in order to meet the situation brought about by the increased demand for shipping.

"Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

A statement which has been issued by the British Government on this subject follows:

"The immense volume of American aid to Britain, which the British people will never forget as an expression of goodwill and boundless generosity from the American people in the hour of need, made it necessary to set up a Committee in London, under the Chairmanship of Sir Ronald Lindsay, to exercise a general control over the shipment of gift supplies. The Committee has so far been able to arrange for shipment of almost all such supplies required to meet pressing needs. The expanding war effort of both nations, however, and the heavy demands on shipping which this involves, are now such that the amount of cargo space which it is possible to assign to American gifts has had to be very considerably reduced.

"In order to make the most effective and economical use of the space available, it has been decided that in future, cargo space will be allocated only to direct consignments approved by the American Gifts Committee in London and sent either through the American Red Cross to the British Red Cross and Women's Voluntary Services, or through the British War Relief Society to the Personal Service League. No supplies consigned to, or earmarked for, bodies or individuals other than the three British organizations named will therefore be accepted for shipment from now on.

"The Committee wishes to make it plain, however, that this decision does not signify that such other reputable organizations in Great Britain to whom generous donors and friends in the United States have sent gifts in the past through the British War Relief Society will in future be excluded from sharing in American aid. Although they will no longer be able to have shipments addressed to themselves, the allocation of gift supplies shipped by the British War Relief Society to the Personal Service League will have due regard to the voluntary societies, etc. which have been recipients of American gifts to assist their work hitherto. They will thus continue to share in American aid through an allocation which will be made as fairly and carefully as possible, though it must be understood that the total amount of gift supplies to be shipped from the United States in future will be much less than in the past because of the reduced shipping space available for them.

"It should however be made clear that this statement does not relate to monetary gifts since in their case shipping space is not involved: and that any activity at present being carried on in Britain under American auspices as a service to the nation, or any general Fund of national standing for the relief of air raid victims or the maintenance of appropriate charitable institutions will continue to be among the proper objects of deeply appreciated financial support from friends in America."

FRENCH SHIPS AT ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

In his press conference on July 14, Under Secretary of State Welles outlined statements which the United States Government has made to the French Government at Vichy with regard to French warships at Alexandria. He pointed out at the outset that these French warships at Alexandria are understood by the United States Government as being outside the provisions of the Armistice agreement entered into between the French Government at Vichy and Germany. Mr. Welles said that these warships were in Alexandria at the time of the Armistice signature and were there in accordance with naval understandings between the French Government and its then ally, Great Britain. The Under Secretary said that, on July 3, in view of the situation which existed at that time in North Africa, President Roosevelt made the following proposal to the French Government at Vichy. The President made it clear that he hoped that the French ships at Alexandria could be placed in the protective custody of the United States, to include passage of the French ships through the Suez Canal, thence to a secure and remote part of this hemisphere for the duration of the war, either in a port of the United States or in some neutral port, with a guaranty of the return of these ships to France at the end of the war. The President said, Mr. Welles added, that he felt that this proposal was in the interest of France; he stated further that if this offer on behalf of the United States was not accepted by the French Government, the British, knowing of this offer, would of course be properly and wholly justified in ordering the French ships through the Suez Canal, and, if the order was not obeyed, they would be wholly justified in destroying the ships to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. Mr. Welles said the offer made at that time by the President was rejected by the French Government. On July 9, the Under Secretary continued, the President made a further proposal to the French Government. He proposed that if the French Government agreed that the French naval units now at Alexandria be withdrawn

by way of the Suez Canal, the Government of the United States by agreement with the British Government would grant safe passage to Martinique, where they would not be used by either of the two belligerent Governments, namely, the United States and Great Britain, but where they would be immobilized for the duration of the war on the same basis as other French warships now at Martinique, with the assurance that at the end of the war they would be restored to the French people. The two Governments would further agree, Mr. Welles said, to periodical relief and repatriation of the crews after they had reached Martinique, on the same basis which would have obtained had they remained at Alexandria. The President made this proposal in view of his belief that no matter what military situation might develop in North Africa, these French ships would be in imminent danger because of the possibility of enemy attack, and said specifically that in the opinion of this Government, since these ships have from the beginning occupied a special, and are now in a precarious, situation, they are not within the operative provisions of the Armistice agreement, and hence the arrangement proposed by the President would not violate the said agreement, Mr. Welles added. The Under Secretary said he was sorry to say that that offer of the President has also been refused by the French Government at Vichy, which is insisting that the French ships proceed to a nearby French port. In other words, Mr. Welles said, the French Government at Vichy is refusing the proposal solely on the ground that the French port suggested by the President is not nearby, and apparently not sufficiently close to German and Italian hands. The Under Secretary said that he felt certain that the French people themselves will regard this offer made by the President as very much in their interest, since it would have assured the safety of the crews of those vessels and would have assured the French people themselves that at the end of the war these French naval vessels would have been returned to them.

CANCELATION OF CONSULAR REPRESENTATION BETWEEN FINLAND AND THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press July 16]

Under the terms of article XXIII of the Treaty of Commerce and Consular Rights of February 13, 1934 between Finland and the United States of America,¹ American consular officers "may, within their respective consular districts, address the authorities, National, State, Provincial or Municipal, for the purpose of protecting their countrymen in the enjoyment of their rights accruing by treaty or otherwise."

However, in a note dated July 17, 1941 the Finnish Foreign Ministry informed the American Legation in Helsinki that "in view of war-time conditions" consular matters should be handled entirely through the Finnish Foreign Ministry rather than directly with local authorities. This action of the Finnish Foreign Ministry had the direct effect of denying to American consular officers in Finland the specific treaty rights mentioned above.

Furthermore, the Finnish Foreign Ministry in a note dated July 9, 1942 informed the American Legation that with reference to the Foreign Ministry's note of July 17, 1941 it was preferable to postpone to a subsequent date the question of an exequatur for a career officer of the American Foreign Service whom the American Government had recently commissioned as a vice consul in Helsinki and for whom the American Legation had requested provisional recognition in accordance with established custom in such cases.

The American Legation, acting on instructions from its Government, informed the Finnish Foreign Ministry in a note dated July 16, 1942 that the request which the American Legation had made for the provisional recognition of the consular officer referred to above was

withdrawn. The Legation further informed the Finnish Foreign Ministry that by the latter's action in regard to the withholding of recognition of the consular officer referred to and in denying American consular officers presently in Finland their treaty rights in connection with the representation of American interests in Finland the Finnish Government had undermined the basis upon which American consular representation was maintained in Finland. Accordingly, the Foreign Ministry was informed that the consular commissions of the American consular officers at present in Finland had been canceled and the consular section of the American Legation in Helsinki was being closed immediately, and that this action had been taken by the American Government to put an end to the present untenable situation involved in maintaining American consular representation in Finland in the face of the attitude adopted by the Finnish Government in the matter. The Finnish Government was requested by the American Legation to close all Finnish consular offices in the United States not later than August 1, 1942.

EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES

[Released to the press July 15]

The S.S. *Drottningholm*, which was previously used for the exchange of American and Axis nationals between Lisbon and New York, is returning to her home port of Göteborg, Sweden, with approximately 800 Axis nationals aboard. The ship sailed on July 15.

Most of the Axis nationals are from the other American republics.

¹Treaty Series 868.

FIVE YEARS OF CHINESE RESISTANCE TO JAPANESE AGGRESSION

[Released to the press July 14]

The translation of a telegram received by the Secretary of State from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, of China, President of the Executive Yüan and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, follows:

JULY 7, 1942.

"I wish to convey to you the appreciation of the Chinese Government and people for your telegraphic message of good wishes on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of China's war of resistance against aggression.

"China and the United States are now faced with the same enemy and are engaged in a common struggle in concert with other anti-aggression nations. This constitutes a most memorable event in the long history of cordial relations between our two countries. The Chinese Army and people will long remember your message in praise of China's war effort, and we will surely spur ourselves to further endeavors in the fulfilment of our duties in order to bring about the defeat of the brutal aggressors for the common good of our two countries and all the other United Nations.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK"

The Near East

DEATH OF TURKISH PRIME MINISTER

[Released to the press July 13]

The Secretary of State, on July 9, sent the following telegram to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey:

"I desire to express to you personally and through you to the Government and people of Turkey my heartfelt sympathy, and that of the Government and people of the United States in the great loss which Turkey and the friends of Turkey have suffered in the sudden death of Prime Minister Saydam.

CORDELL HULL"

American Republics

PURCHASE OF MEXICAN SURPLUS ALCOHOL

[Released to the press July 17]

The Department of State, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the Commodity Credit Corporation announced on July 17 the signature of an agreement between the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Sociedad Nacional de Productores de Alcohol of Mexico under the terms of which the Commodity Credit Corporation will purchase the entire exportable surplus of the alcohol production of Mexico up to the end of February 1943, at a price of 40 cents per gallon, f.o.b. Laredo, Tex. The negotiations were carried on in Washington with Señor Ramón Beteta, Mexican Under Secretary of Finance and Minister from Mexico to this country in charge of economic and commercial negotiations on behalf of the Mexican Government, and with Señor Aaron Saenz, Señor Ramón A. Hernandez, and Señor Josue Saenz representing the Sociedad Nacional de Productores de Alcohol.

RUBBER AGREEMENT WITH BOLIVIA

[Released to the press July 15]

The signing of a rubber agreement with Bolivia was announced on July 15 by the Department of State, the Rubber Reserve Company, and the Board of Economic Warfare.

Under the terms of the agreement the Rubber Reserve Company will purchase during the next five years all rubber produced in Bolivia other than amounts required for essential domestic needs there and except for a maximum of 250 tons which is to be available annually for export to neighboring countries.

The agreement provides for the expenditure of \$2,125,000 by the Rubber Reserve Company in the development of rubber resources in Bolivia.

The Bolivian agreement is the sixth under the United States' program to secure for the united war effort the maximum possible amount of rubber produced in the Western Hemisphere. The other agreements, already in effect, are with Brazil, Peru, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Colombia. Negotiations for similar agreements are proceeding with a number of other American rubber-producing countries.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT ORTIZ OF ARGENTINA

[Released to the press July 15]

The following statement has been issued by the Secretary of State:

"I have learned with the most profound sorrow of the death of Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz, until recently President of the Argentine Republic.

"Every man and woman throughout the Americas who is today supporting the great cause of human liberty and every citizen of the Americas who believes in and recognizes the need for inter-American solidarity will receive the news of the death of Dr. Ortiz with a sense of personal loss.

"Ex-President Ortiz was one of the outstanding statesmen of the New World. His high abilities and the courage and force with which he fought for the ideals in which he believed will cause his name to be always remembered in the Western Hemisphere with gratitude and with admiration.

"His death is deeply regretted by the Government and people of the United States."

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH BOLIVIA

Dr. Joaquin Espada, Bolivian Minister of Finance, and Señor Alberto Crespo, Bolivian Minister of National Economy, and members of their party, who have been in the United States discussing with various agencies of the United States Government the program for economic cooperation between the United States and Bolivia, will, accompanied by His Excellency

Luis Fernando Guachalla, Bolivian Ambassador in Washington, depart from Washington on July 19 for Detroit and Buffalo, where they will visit several large automobile and airplane factories. They will return to Washington on July 21.

Cultural Relations

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZILIAN PETROLEUM HEAD

[Released to the press July 18]

General Horta Barbosa, President of the Brazilian National Petroleum Council, is now in the United States for a visit of approximately three weeks as the guest of the Department of State.

In his position as head of the Brazilian National Petroleum Council, General Horta Barbosa is responsible for supervision of the petroleum industry in his country and has come to the United States with a particular interest in the present oil situation here and methods of rationing and distribution.

After a few days in Washington, General Horta Barbosa will visit some of the leading oil-producing and -refining centers of the United States.

General

TRANSPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

On July 8, 1942 the Secretary of State issued general license 1 authorizing, for the purpose of section 3(b) of the Trading-with-the-Enemy Act, the transportation of certain citizens or subjects of an enemy, or ally-of-an-enemy, nation. The text of the general license is printed in the *Federal Register* for July 14, 1942, page 5368. It was issued as Department of State press release 365 of July 14, 1942.

Commercial Policy

INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE AGREEMENT

[Released to the press July 17]

Executive Order 8863 of August 21, 1941, allocating for the present quota-year the quota provided by article VII of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement for countries which are not signatories of the agreement, terminates on September 1, 1942, one month before the end of the quota-year. It has been decided not to allocate the non-signatory quota for the year beginning October 1, 1942. The effect of this decision will be to facilitate the entry into the United States of coffee from non-signatory countries which are in a position to supply it under the non-signatory quota.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press July 18]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since July 11, 1942:

George Carnahan, of New York, N. Y., has been appointed Foreign Service officer, unclassified, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and Vice Consul of Career, and has been assigned as Vice Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia.

George T. Colman, of Racine, Wis., Senior Economic Analyst at São Paulo, Brazil, has been appointed Vice Consul at São Paulo, Brazil.

John L. Goshie, of New York, N. Y., formerly Third Secretary of Embassy at Rome, Italy, has been designated Assistant Commercial Attaché at Caracas, Venezuela.

Rudolph W. Hefti, of Ardmore, Pa., Clerk at Tabriz, Iran, has been appointed Vice Consul at Tabriz, Iran.

Eugene M. Hinkle, of New York, N. Y., formerly Second Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Habana, Cuba.

Miss Elizabeth Humes, of Memphis, Tenn., formerly Second Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, Denmark, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, Portugal.

Charles A. Livengood, of Dayton, Wash., formerly Commercial Attaché at Rome, Italy, has been designated Commercial Attaché at Bogotá, Colombia.

Treaty Information

STRATEGIC MATERIALS

Agreement with Bolivia

An announcement regarding the signature of an agreement with Bolivia under the terms of which the Rubber Reserve Company will purchase over the next five years all rubber produced in Bolivia other than amounts required for essential domestic needs and except for a maximum of 250 tons which is to be available annually for export to neighboring countries, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "American Republics".

COMMERCE

Agreement with Mexico for the Purchase of Alcohol

An announcement of the agreement between the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Sociedad Nacional de Productores de Alcohol of Mexico under the terms of which the Commodity Credit Corporation will purchase the entire exportable surplus of the alcohol production of Mexico up to the end of February 1943, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "American Republics".

Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Consular Rights with Finland

An announcement regarding the closing of the American consulates in Finland and the Finnish consulates in the United States appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "The War". The notification was given by this Government to the Finnish Government in a note dated July 16, 1942 as a result of the withholding of recognition of an American consular officer and in denying American consular officers in Finland their treaty rights under the terms of article XXIII of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce,

and Consular Rights of February 13, 1934 between the United States and Finland (Treaty Series 868).

Inter-American Coffee Agreement

An announcement regarding the termination of Executive Order 8863, which allocated for the present quota-year the quota provided by article VII of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement for the countries which are not signatories of the agreement, and the decision not to allocate the non-signatory quota for the year beginning October 1, 1942, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

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U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

AUG 11 1942

The War

THE WAR AND HUMAN FREEDOM

ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE¹

[Released to the press July 23]

The conflict now raging throughout the earth is not a war of nation against nation. It is not a local or regional war or even a series of such wars. On the side of our enemies, led and driven by the most ambitious, depraved, and cruel leaders in history, it is an attempt to conquer and enslave this country and every country. On our side, the side of the United Nations, it is, for each of us, a life-and-death struggle for the preservation of our freedom, our homes, our very existence. We are united in our determination to destroy the world-wide forces of ruthless conquest and brutal enslavement. Their defeat will restore freedom or the opportunity for freedom alike to all countries and all peoples.

I

From Berlin and Tokyo the assault on human freedom has spread in ever-widening circles. In some cases the victim nations were lulled into inaction by promises or by protestations of peaceful intention. In other cases they were so intimidated that no preparation for resistance was made. In all cases the invaders, before armed attack, set into motion every conceivable device of deceit, subversion, treachery, and corruption within the borders of the intended victim.

¹ Broadcast over all national radio networks July 23, 1942.

As country after country, in Europe and in Asia, was attacked in this way, it became clear that no nation anywhere was immune, that for none was safety to be found in mere desire for peace, in avoidance of provocation, in neutrality, or in distance from the centers of assault. Nation after nation learned—too late—that safety against such an attack lay only in more effective force; in superior will; in concerted action of all free nations directed toward resisting and defeating the common enemies; in applying the law of self-defense and self-preservation rather than in relying upon professions of neutrality, which, in the face of a world-wide movement to subjugate all nations and all peoples, are as absurd and as suicidal as are such professions on the part of a citizen of a peaceful community attacked by a band of confessed outlaws.

Today twenty-eight United Nations are fighting against the would-be conquerors and enslavers of the human race. We know what is at stake. By the barbarian invaders of today nothing is spared—neither life, nor morals, nor honor, nor virtue, nor pledges, nor the customs, the national institutions, even the religion of any people. Their aim is to sweep away every vestige of individual and national rights; to substitute, the world over, their unspeakable tyranny for the ways of life developed each for itself by the various

nations; to make all mankind subservient to their will; to convert the two billions of the earth's inhabitants into abject victims and tools of their insatiable lust for power and dominion.

We have seen their work in the countries they have invaded—murder of defenseless men, women, and children; rape, torture, and pillage; mass terrorization; the black system of hostages; starvation and deprivations that beggar description; the most thorough-going bondage the world has ever seen.

This is the so-called "New Order" of Hitler and the Japanese war lords—an order as old as slavery—new only in the calculated thoroughness of its cruelty; in the depth of the degradation to which it subjects its victims; in the degree to which it has revived the worst practices of the darkest ages in history.

From time immemorial attempts at conquest and enslavement have checked and harried the great onward march of men and women toward greater freedom and higher levels of civilized existence. The methods employed have been the same as those which we witness today. Ruthless, ambitious men would succeed in corrupting, coercing, or deceiving into blind obedience enough servile followers to attack or terrify peaceful and law-abiding peoples, too often unprepared to resist. In a few instances whole civilizations collapsed under the impact, and darkness descended on large portions of the world. More often, the attacks were—at great cost—defeated, and mankind resumed its onward march. Yet throughout the ages two lessons have remained unlearned.

The first is that man's innate striving for freedom cannot be extinguished. Since the world began too many men have fought, suffered, and died for freedom—and not in vain—for doubt to remain on that score. And yet, over and over again would-be conquerors and enslavers of mankind have sought to translate their mad dreams of barbarous domination into reality.

The second lesson is that liberty is truly won only when it is guarded by the same watchfulness, the same courage, the same willingness to

fight for it which first secured it. Repeatedly throughout history, free men—having won the fight, having acquired precious rights and privileges which freedom brings—have dropped their guard, relaxed their vigilance, taken their freedom for granted. They have busied themselves with many things and have not noticed the beginnings of new tyrannies, the rise of new threats to liberty. They have become so abhorrent of force and cruelty that they have believed the bully and the gangster could be reformed by reason and justice or be defeated by passive resistance. And so they have been surprised and unprepared when the attacks have come again.

It is perhaps too much to expect that tyrants will ever learn that man's longing for liberty cannot be destroyed. Dreams of conquest have their roots in diseased mentality. And that malady may well be ineradicable.

But it is not too much to expect that free men may learn—and never forget—that lack of vigilance is the greatest danger to liberty; that enjoyment of liberty is the fruit of willingness to fight, suffer, and die for it; that the right to freedom cannot be divorced from the duty of defending it.

This latest assault on human freedom is, in a profound sense, a searching test for nations and for individuals. There is no surer way for men and for nations to show themselves unworthy of liberty than, by supine submission and refusal to fight, to render more difficult the task of those who are fighting for the preservation of human freedom—unless it be to align themselves, freely and voluntarily, with the destroyers of liberty. There is no surer way for men and for nations to show themselves worthy of liberty than to fight for its preservation, in any way that is open to them, against those who would destroy it for all.

In the plans of the new tyrants of the East and of the West, there is no freedom or hope for anyone. If there be some people who believe that they can expect from Hitler or the Japanese war lords greater measure of freedom or of opportunity for freedom than they now possess, they need only look at the firing squads in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, France,

Yugoslavia, at the concentration camps in Germany and Austria. They need only see the degradation of the forced laborers torn from every occupied country. They can learn the fraudulent quality of that brand of "freedom" from the Chinese in Nanking, from the Filipinos in Manila, from the inhabitants of the East Indies.

There is no chance for liberty for any people anywhere save through the victory of the free peoples. Never did a plainer duty to fight against its foes devolve upon all peoples who prize liberty and all who aspire to it. Never was there such an opportunity for every people, as have the people of the Philippines, to demonstrate its fitness both for the rights and the responsibilities of freedom—and, through proof given of its fitness, to create an overwhelming sentiment in every country of the world in support of its striving for liberty.

II

We, Americans, are fighting today because we have been attacked. We are fighting, as I have said, to preserve our very existence. We and the other free peoples are forced into a desperate fight because we did not learn the lessons of which I have spoken. We are forced to fight because we ignored the simple but fundamental fact that the price of peace and of the preservation of right and freedom among nations is the acceptance of international responsibilities.

After the last war too many nations, including our own, tolerated, or participated in, attempts to advance their own interests at the expense of any system of collective security and of opportunity for all. Too many of us were blind to the evils which, thus loosed, created growing cancers within and among nations—political suspicions and hatreds; the race of armaments, first stealthy and then the subject of flagrant boasts; economic nationalism and its train of economic depression and misery; and finally the emergence from their dark places of the looters and thugs who found their opportunity in disorder and disaster. The shadow of a new war fell across the world. War began in 1931 when Japan invaded China.

From the time when the first signs of menace to the peace of the world appeared on the horizon, the Government of the United States strove increasingly to promote peace on the solid foundation of law, justice, non-intervention, non-aggression, and international collaboration. With growing insistence we advocated the principles of a broad and constructive world order in political, economic, social, moral, and intellectual relations among nations—principles which must constitute the foundation of any satisfactory future world order. We practiced these principles in our good-neighbor policy, which was applicable to every part of the earth and which we sought to apply not alone in the Western Hemisphere, but in the Pacific area, in Europe, and everywhere else as well.

When hostilities broke out and wars were declared, our Government made every honorable and feasible effort to prevent spread of the conflicts and to safeguard this country against being drawn into war. But danger increased all around us. Peaceful, unoffending countries, one after another, were brought under the heel of the invader, both in Europe and in Asia. Hitler and the Japanese war lords, by their acts and their official declarations, have made it plain that the purpose of the Japanese is to conquer and dominate virtually one-half of the world with one-half of its population, while Hitler's purpose is, first to conquer continental Europe, and then to seize the British Isles, and through control of the British fleet to dominate the seven seas.

Events have demonstrated beyond question that each of the Axis powers was bent on unlimited conquest. As time went on it became manifest that the United States and the whole Western Hemisphere were ultimate targets. Conclusive proof was given by the international desperadoes themselves through the publication on September 27, 1940 of the Tripartite Pact. By that treaty of alliance Germany, Japan, and Italy in effect agreed that, if any country not then at war with one of them placed obstacles in the way of the program of conquest of any of them, the three would unite in political, military, and economic action against that

country. This provision was aimed directly at the United States. One of the highest official spokesmen of the Axis powers openly proclaimed that the objective of the three partners was a new world order to be achieved by force.

Finally a realization that these plans and purposes created a state of imminent and acute danger to all remaining peaceful countries, especially to those of the Western Hemisphere, forced us to face the all-important question as to when and where the peaceful nations, including ours, should begin to resist the movements of military aggression in order to make such resistance most effective.

It was in these circumstances that our Government felt the compelling importance of adopting the policy of aid to Great Britain and to other nations which resisted aggression, as set forth in the Lease-Lend Act, submitted to Congress in January 1941. It is scarcely necessary to say that all subsequent utterances and acts of the leaders of Germany, Japan, and Italy have fully confirmed the wisdom and timeliness of the policy of this Government in thus proceeding to defend the country before it should be too late.

In December 1941, acting in concert, moving in harmony with their world-wide objective, all three launched their assault against us, the spearhead of which was at Pearl Harbor, reasoning that to achieve victory they must conquer us, and to conquer us they must strike before we were prepared to resist successfully.

When they made this concerted attack against us, the war lords of Japan and Germany must have believed that at the root of our sincere and strong desire for peace lay a lack of will and of capacity to rise in unity of purpose and to pour all our strength and energy into the battle. They have since begun to learn better at Wake and at Midway; at Bataan and at Corregidor; in the Straits of Macassar and in the Coral Sea; from the sky over Tokyo itself; again at Midway; on and over every ocean of the world traversed by our air fleets and our naval and merchant vessels; on every battlefield of the world increasingly supplied with our war materials. They will have final and

conclusive answer from our expanding armies, navies, and air forces, operating side by side with our valiant allies and backed by our nation-wide industrial power and the courage, the determination, and the ingenuity of our people. That answer is being forged in the fighting spirit which now pervades the people of this country, in the will to victory of all the United Nations.

In this vast struggle, we, Americans, stand united with those who, like ourselves, are fighting for the preservation of their freedom; with those who are fighting to regain the freedom of which they have been brutally deprived; with those who are fighting for the opportunity to achieve freedom.

We have always believed—and we believe today—that all peoples, without distinction of race, color, or religion, who are prepared and willing to accept the responsibilities of liberty, are entitled to its enjoyment. We have always sought—and we seek today—to encourage and aid all who aspire to freedom to establish their right to it by preparing themselves to assume its obligations. We have striven to meet squarely our own responsibility in this respect—in Cuba, in the Philippines, and wherever else it has devolved upon us. It has been our purpose in the past—and will remain our purpose in the future—to use the full measure of our influence to support attainment of freedom by all peoples who, by their acts, show themselves worthy of it and ready for it.

We, who have received from the preceding generations the priceless fruits of the centuries-old struggle for liberty, freely accept today the sacrifices which may be needed to pass on to our children an even greater heritage.

Our enemies confront us with armed might in every part of the globe. We cannot win this war by standing at our borders and limiting ourselves to beating off attacks. Air, submarine, and other forms of assault can be effectively defeated only if those attacked seek out and destroy the sources of attack. We shall send all the aid that we can to our gallant allies. And we shall seek out our enemies and attack them at any and every point of the globe

at which the destruction of the Axis forces can be accomplished most effectively, most speedily, and most certainly.

We know the magnitude of the task before us. We know that its accomplishment will exact unlimited effort and unfaltering courage. However long the road we shall press on to the final victory.

Temporary reverses must not and will not be the occasion for weakness and discouragement. On the contrary they are the signal for all true soldiers and patriots to strike back all the harder, with that superb resolution which never yields to force or threat of force.

Fighting as we are in self-defense, in self-preservation, we must make certain the defeat and destruction of the world-invading forces of Hitler and the Japanese war lords. To do this our people and the peoples of every one of the twenty-eight United Nations must make up their minds to sacrifice time and substance and life itself to an extent unprecedented in past history.

International desperadoes like individual bandits will not abandon outlawry voluntarily. They will only be stopped by force.

III

With victory achieved our first concern must be for those whose sufferings have been almost beyond human endurance. When the armies of our enemies are beaten, the people of many countries will be starving and without means of procuring food; homeless and without means of building shelter; their fields scorched; their cattle slaughtered; their tools gone; their factories and mines destroyed; their roads and transport wrecked. Unknown millions will be far from their homes—prisoners of war, inmates of concentration camps, forced laborers in alien lands, refugees from battle, from cruelty, from starvation. Disease and danger of disease will lurk everywhere. In some countries confusion and chaos will follow the cessation of hostilities. Victory must be followed by swift and effective action to meet these pressing human needs.

At the same time all countries—those which will need relief and those more fortunate—will be faced with the immediate problems of transition from war to peace. War production must be transformed into production for the peacetime needs of mankind. In some countries the physical ravages of war must be repaired. In others, agriculture must be re-established. In all countries returning soldiers must find places in the work of peace. There will be enormous deficiencies of many kinds of goods. All countries, including ours, will need an immense volume of production. There will, therefore, exist vast opportunities for useful employment. The termination of the war effort will release, for use in peaceful pursuits, stirring enthusiasms, the aspirations and energies of youth, technical experience, and—in many industries—ample plants and abundance of tools. The compelling demands of war are revealing how great a supply of goods can be produced for national defense. The needs of peace should be no less compelling, though some of the means of meeting them must be different. Toward meeting these needs each and every nation should intensively direct its efforts to the creation of an abundance for peacetime life. This can only be achieved by a combination of the efforts of individuals, the efforts of groups, and the efforts of nations. Governments can and must help to focus the energies by encouraging, coordinating, and aiding the efforts of individuals and groups.

During this period of transition the United Nations must continue to act in the spirit of cooperation which now underlies their war effort—to supplement and make more effective the action of countries individually in re-establishing public order, in providing swift relief, in meeting the manifold problems of readjustment.

Beyond these there will lie before all countries the great constructive task of building human freedom and Christian morality on firmer and broader foundations than ever before. This task, too, will of necessity call for both national and international action.

Within each nation liberty under law is an essential requirement of progress. The spirit of liberty, when deeply imbedded in the minds and hearts of the people, is the most powerful remedy for racial animosities, religious intolerance, ignorance, and all the other evils which prevent men from uniting in a brotherhood of truly civilized existence. It inspires men to acquisition of knowledge and understanding. It is the only real foundation of political and social stability.

Liberty is more than a matter of political rights, indispensable as those rights are. In our own country we have learned from bitter experience that to be truly free, men must have, as well, economic freedom and economic security—the assurance for all alike of an opportunity to work as free men in the company of free men; to obtain through work the material and spiritual means of life; to advance through the exercise of ability, initiative, and enterprise; to make provision against the hazards of human existence. We know that this is true of mankind everywhere. We know that in all countries there has been—and there will be increasingly in the future—demand for a forward movement of social justice. Each of us must be resolved that, once the war is won, this demand shall be met as speedily and as fully as possible.

All these advances—in political freedom, in economic betterment, in social justice, in spiritual values—can be achieved by each nation primarily through its own work and effort, mainly through its own wise policies and actions. They can be made only where there is acceptance and cultivation of the concepts and the spirit of human rights and human freedom. It is impossible for any nation or group of nations to prescribe the methods or provide the means by which any other nation can accomplish or maintain its own political and economic independence, be strong, prosper, and attain high spiritual goals. It is possible, however, for all nations to give and to receive help.

That which nations can and must do toward helping one another is to take, by cooperative action, steps for the elimination of impediments

and obstructions which prevent the full use by each—for the welfare of its people—of the energy and resources which are at its command. And the nations can and must, again by cooperative action under common agreement, create such facilities as will enable each to increase the effectiveness of its own national efforts.

Such cooperative action is already under way. Twenty-eight United Nations have proclaimed their adherence to a program of principles and purposes by which mankind may advance toward higher standards of national and international conduct. That program is embodied in the Declaration made on August 14, 1941, by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, now known as the Atlantic Charter.¹

The pledge of the Atlantic Charter is of a system which will give every nation, large or small, a greater assurance of stable peace, greater opportunity for the realization of its aspirations to freedom, and greater facilities for material advancement. But that pledge implies an obligation for each nation to demonstrate its capacity for stable and progressive government, to fulfill scrupulously its established duties to other nations, to settle its international differences and disputes by none but peaceful methods, and to make its full contribution to the maintenance of enduring peace.

IV

For decades all nations have lived in the shadow of threatened coercion or war. This has imposed heavy burdens of armament, which in the cases of many nations has absorbed so large a part of their production effort as to leave the remainder of their resources inadequate for maintaining, let alone improving, the economic, social, and cultural standards of their people. Closely related to this has been a burden less obvious but of immense weight—the inevitable limitation that fear of war imposes on productive activity. Many men, groups of men, and even nations have dared not plan, create, or increase the means

¹ Executive Agreement Series 236; 55 Stat. 1600.

of production, fearing lest war come and their efforts thus be rendered vain.

No nation can make satisfactory progress while its citizens are in the grip of constant fear of external attack or interference. It is plain that some international agency must be created which can—by force, if necessary—keep the peace among nations in the future. There must be international cooperative action to set up the mechanisms which can thus insure peace. This must include eventual adjustment of national armaments in such a manner that the rule of law cannot be successfully challenged and that the burden of armaments may be reduced to a minimum.

In the creation of such mechanisms there would be a practical and purposeful application of sovereign powers through measures of international cooperation for purposes of safeguarding the peace. Participation by all nations in such measures would be for each its contribution toward its own future security and safety from outside attack.

Settlement of disputes by peaceful means, and indeed all processes of international cooperation, presuppose respect for law and obligations. It is plain that one of the institutions which must be established and be given vitality is an international court of justice. It is equally clear that, in the process of re-establishing international order, the United Nations must exercise surveillance over aggressor nations until such time as the latter demonstrate their willingness and ability to live at peace with other nations. How long such surveillance will need to continue must depend upon the rapidity with which the peoples of Germany, Japan, Italy, and their satellites give convincing proof that they have repudiated and abandoned the monstrous philosophy of superior race and conquest by force and have embraced loyally the basic principles of peaceful processes. During the formative period of the world organization, interruption by these aggressors must be rendered impossible.

One of the greatest of all obstacles which in the past have impeded human progress and afforded breeding grounds for dictators has been

extreme nationalism. All will agree that nationalism and its spirit are essential to the healthy and normal political and economic life of a people, but when policies of nationalism—political, economic, social, and moral—are carried to such extremes as to exclude and prevent necessary policies of international cooperation, they become dangerous and deadly. Nationalism, run riot between the last war and this war, defeated all attempts to carry out indispensable measures of international economic and political action, encouraged and facilitated the rise of dictators, and drove the world straight toward the present war.

During this period narrow and short-sighted nationalism found its most virulent expression in the economic field. It prevented goods and services from flowing in volume at all adequate from nation to nation and thus severely hampered the work of production, distribution, and consumption and greatly retarded efforts for social betterment.

No nation can make satisfactory progress when it is deprived, by its own action or by the action of others, of the immeasurable benefits of international exchange of goods and services. The Atlantic Charter declares the right of all nations to "access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity". This is essential if the legitimate and growing demand for the greatest practicable measure of stable employment is to be met, accompanied by rising standards of living. If the actual and potential losses resulting from limitations on economic activity are to be eliminated, a system must be provided by which this can be assured.

In order to accomplish this, and to establish among the nations a circle of mutual benefit, excessive trade barriers of the many different kinds must be reduced, and practices which impose injuries on others and divert trade from its natural economic course must be avoided. Equally plain is the need for making national currencies once more freely exchangeable for each other at stable rates of exchange; for a system of financial relations

so devised that materials can be produced and ways may be found of moving them where there are markets created by human need; for machinery through which capital may—for the development of the world's resources and for the stabilization of economic activity—move on equitable terms from financially stronger to financially weaker countries. There may be need for some special trade arrangement and for international agreements to handle difficult surplus problems and to meet situations in special areas.

These are only some of the things that nations can attempt to do as continuous discussion and experience instruct the judgment. There are bound to be many others. But the new policies should always be guided by cautious and sound judgment lest we make new mistakes in place of old ones and create new conflicts.

Building for the future in the economic sphere thus means that each nation must give substance and reality to programs of social and economic progress by augmenting production and using the greater output for the increase of general welfare; but not permitting it to be diverted or checked by special interests, private or public. It also means that each nation must play its full part in a system of world relations designed to facilitate the production and movement of goods in response to human needs.

With peace among nations reasonably assured, with political stability established, with economic shackles removed, a vast fund of resources will be released in each nation to meet the needs of progress, to make possible for all of its citizens an advancement toward higher living standards, to invigorate the constructive forces of initiative and enterprise. The nations of the world will then be able to go forward in the manner of their own choosing in all avenues of human betterment more completely than they ever have been able to do in the past. They will do so through their own efforts and with complete self-respect. Continuous self-development of nations and individuals in a framework of effective cooperation with others

is the sound and logical road to the high standards of life which we all crave and seek.

No nation will find this easy. Neither victory nor any form of post-war settlement will of itself create a millennium. Rather we shall be offered an opportunity to eliminate vast obstacles and wastes, to make available additional means of advancing national and international standards, to create new facilities whereby the natural resources of the earth and the products of human hands and brains can be more effectively utilized for the promotion of human welfare.

To make full use of this opportunity, we must be resolved not alone to proclaim the blessings and benefits which we all alike desire for humanity but to find the mechanisms by which they may be most fully and most speedily attained and be most effectively safeguarded.

The manifold tasks that lie ahead will not be accomplished overnight. There will be need for plans, developed with careful consideration and carried forward boldly and vigorously. The vision, the resolution, and the skill with which the conditions of peace will be established and developed after the war will be as much a measure of man's capacity for freedom and progress as the fervor and determination which men show in winning the victory.

Without impediment to the fullest prosecution of the war—indeed for its most effective prosecution—the United Nations should from time to time, as they did in adopting the Atlantic Charter, formulate and proclaim their common views regarding fundamental policies which will chart for mankind a wise course based on enduring spiritual values. In support of such policies an informed public opinion must be developed. This is a task of intensive study, hard thinking, broad vision, and leadership—not for governments alone, but for parents, and teachers, and clergymen, and all those, within each nation, who provide spiritual, moral, and intellectual guidance. Never did so great and so compelling a duty in this respect devolve upon those who are in positions of responsibility, public and private.

V

For the immediate present the all-important issue is that of winning the war—winning it as soon as possible and winning it decisively. Into that we must put our utmost effort—now and every day until victory is won.

A bitter armed attack on human freedom has aroused mankind to new heights of courage, determination, and moral strength. It has evoked a spirit of work, sacrifice, and cooperative effort. With that strength and with that spirit we shall win.

MUTUAL-AID AGREEMENT WITH YUGOSLAVIA

JOINT STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE KING OF YUGOSLAVIA

[Released to the press by the White House July 24]

The King of Yugoslavia, who expects to depart shortly from the United States, called on the President on July 24. After this conversation the following joint statement was issued:

“In the discussions between the President and the King in the course of His Majesty’s visit to the United States there has been a general review of the relations between the United States and Yugoslavia, and the problems of special concern to these two United Nations, with particular attention to the conduct of the war.

“His Majesty’s visit in this country has been made the occasion of a demonstration on the part of the American people of a very special friendship for the people of Yugoslavia, who have made such valiant sacrifice in defense of their cherished freedom and the liberation of their country.

“We are in complete accord on the fundamental principle that all the resources of the

two nations should be devoted to the vigorous prosecution of the war; that like the fine achievements of General Mihailovič and his daring men, an example of spontaneous and unselfish will to victory, our common effort shall seek every means to defeat the enemies of all free nations.

“In these discussions, in which Dr. Momtchilo Nintchitch, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Royal Yugoslav Government, has participated, attention has been given also to the principles which should guide our countries in establishing an enduring and prosperous peace under a just application of the Declaration by the United Nations, and the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

“Accordingly the Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia and the Secretary of State have today signed, on behalf of their Governments, an agreement on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war, pledging their material and spiritual resources to a common victory of the United Nations.”

SIGNING OF THE AGREEMENT

[Released to the press July 24]

An agreement between the Government of the United States and the Royal Yugoslav Government on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war was signed on July 24, by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia, Dr. Momtchilo Nintchitch. Yugoslavia becomes the tenth country to sign such an agreement with the United States.

The provisions of the agreement with the Royal Yugoslav Government are the same in all substantial respects as the provisions of the agreements heretofore signed between this Government and the Governments of the United Kingdom, China, the Soviet Union, Belgium, Poland, the Netherlands, Greece, Czechoslovakia, and Norway. As in the case of the agreements with those countries the agreement with Yugoslavia was negotiated under the provisions

of the Lease-Lend Act of March 11, 1941, which provides for extending aid to any country whose defense is determined by the President to be vital to the defense of the United States.

The United States and the other governments which sign such agreements pledge their material, as well as their spiritual, resources to a common victory of the United Nations. All of these countries are signatories of the Declaration by United Nations.

Text of the Agreement¹

Whereas the Government of the United States of America and the Royal Yugoslav Government declare that they are engaged in a cooperative undertaking, together with every other nation or people of like mind, to the end of laying the bases of a just and enduring world peace securing order under law to themselves and all nations;

And whereas the Government of the United States of America and the Royal Yugoslav Government, as signatories of the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, have subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941 by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, known as the Atlantic Charter;

And whereas the President of the United States of America has determined, pursuant to the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, that the defense of Yugoslavia against aggression is vital to the defense of the United States of America;

And whereas the United States of America has extended and is continuing to extend to the Royal Yugoslav Government aid in resisting aggression;

And whereas it is expedient that the final determination of the terms and conditions upon which the Royal Yugoslav Government receives such aid and of the benefits to be

received by the United States of America in return therefor should be deferred until the extent of the defense aid is known and until the progress of events makes clearer the final terms and conditions and benefits which will be in the mutual interests of the United States of America and Yugoslavia and will promote the establishment and maintenance of world peace;

And whereas the Government of the United States of America and the Royal Yugoslav Government are mutually desirous of concluding now a preliminary agreement in regard to the provision of defense aid and in regard to certain considerations which shall be taken into account in determining such terms and conditions and the making of such an agreement has been in all respects duly authorized, and all acts, conditions and formalities which it may have been necessary to perform, fulfill or execute prior to the making of such an agreement in conformity with the laws either of the United States of America or of Yugoslavia have been performed, fulfilled or executed as required;

The undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments for that purpose, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Government of the United States of America will continue to supply the Royal Yugoslav Government with such defense articles, defense services, and defense information as the President of the United States of America shall authorize to be transferred or provided.

ARTICLE II

The Royal Yugoslav Government will continue to contribute to the defense of the United States of America and the strengthening thereof and will provide such articles, services, facilities or information as it may be in a position to supply.

ARTICLE III

The Royal Yugoslav Government will not without the consent of the President of the

¹The text here printed conforms to the signed original.

United States of America transfer title to, or possession of, any defense article or defense information transferred to it under the Act of March 11, 1941 of the Congress of the United States of America or permit the use thereof by anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of the Royal Yugoslav Government.

ARTICLE IV

If, as a result of the transfer to the Royal Yugoslav Government of any defense article or defense information, it becomes necessary for that Government to take any action or make any payment in order fully to protect any of the rights of a citizen of the United States of America who has patent rights in and to any such defense article or information, the Royal Yugoslav Government will take such action or make such payment when requested to do so by the President of the United States of America.

ARTICLE V

The Royal Yugoslav Government will return to the United States of America at the end of the present emergency, as determined by the President of the United States of America, such defense articles transferred under this Agreement as shall not have been destroyed, lost or consumed and as shall be determined by the President to be useful in the defense of the United States of America or of the Western Hemisphere or to be otherwise of use to the United States of America.

ARTICLE VI

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Royal Yugoslav Government full cognizance shall be taken of all property, services, information, facilities, or other benefits or considerations provided by the Royal Yugoslav Government subsequent to March 11, 1941, and accepted or acknowledged by the President on behalf of the United States of America.

ARTICLE VII

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Royal Yugoslav Government in return

for aid furnished under the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of worldwide economic relations. To that end, they shall include provision for agreed action by the United States of America and the Royal Yugoslav Government, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

At an early convenient date, conversations shall be begun between the two Governments with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of attaining the above-stated objectives by their own agreed action and of seeking the agreed action of other like-minded Governments.

ARTICLE VIII

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall continue in force until a date to be agreed upon by the two Governments.

Signed and sealed at Washington in duplicate this twenty-fourth day of July 1942.

For the Government of the United States of America:

CORDELL HULL

*Secretary of State of the
United States of America*

For the Royal Yugoslav Government:

DR. MONTCHILLO NINTCHITCH
*Minister of Foreign Affairs
of Yugoslavia*

NATIVES AND CITIZENS OF HUNGARY, RUMANIA, AND BULGARIA IN THE UNITED STATES

On July 17, 1942, the President issued a proclamation enjoining all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria in the United States "to preserve the peace towards the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety, and from violating the laws of the United States and of the States and Territories thereof; and to refrain from actual hostility or giving information, aid, or comfort to the enemies of the United States or interfering by word or deed with the defense of the United States or the political processes and public opinions thereof; and to comply strictly with the regulations which may be from time to time promulgated by the President."

The proclamation also contains a regulation which prescribes that—

"Any native, citizen, denizen, or subject of Hungary, Rumania, or Bulgaria, of the age of fourteen years and upward, and not actually naturalized, who, in the judgment of the Attorney General or the Secretary of War, as the case may be, is aiding, or about to aid, the enemy, or who may be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety, or who, in the judgment of the Attorney General or the Secretary of War, as the case may be, is violating, or is about to violate any regulation adopted and promulgated by the President, or any criminal law of the United States or of the States or Territories thereof, shall be subject to summary arrest as an alien enemy and to confinement in a place of detention, as may be directed by the President or by any executive officer hereafter designated by the President of the United States."

The Attorney General is charged with the duty of executing the above regulation within the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands; and the Secretary of War, in Alaska, the Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippine Islands.

The full text of the proclamation (no. 2563) is printed in the *Federal Register* for July 21, 1942, page 5535.

PROCLAIMED LIST: SUPPLEMENT 4 TO REVISION II

[Released to the press July 20]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on July 20 issued Supplement 4, July 17, 1942, to Revision II of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, which was promulgated May 12, 1942.¹

Part I of this supplement contains 239 additional listings in the other American republics and 36 deletions; part II contains 97 additional listings outside the American republics and 7 deletions.

American Republics

RUBBER AGREEMENT WITH ECUADOR

[Released to the press July 21]

Signing of a rubber agreement with the Republic of Ecuador was announced on July 21 by the Department of State, the Rubber Reserve Company, and the Board of Economic Warfare.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Rubber Reserve Company will purchase during the next five years all rubber produced in Ecuador which is not required for essential domestic needs.

Ecuador has been producing and exporting relatively small quantities of rubber. Several hundred tons which are now in warehouses will be taken over by the Rubber Reserve Company under the agreement. It is expected that eventually, with development of potential resources,

¹ *Federal Register* 5545.

somewhat larger supplies will be available annually from Ecuador.

The Ecuador agreement is the seventh under the United States program to secure for the united war effort the maximum possible amount of rubber produced in the Western Hemisphere. The other agreements, already in effect, are with Brazil, Peru, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, and Bolivia. Negotiations for similar agreements are proceeding with a number of other American rubber-producing countries.

Cultural Relations

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELAN ARCHIVIST

[Released to the press July 20]

Dr. Mariano Picón Salas, Director of the National Archives of Caracas, Venezuela, arrived in Washington on Monday, July 20, for a visit at the invitation of the Department of State. He is particularly interested in literature and education, and his itinerary in the United States will include visits to many of the country's leading universities and cultural centers.

Dr. Picón Salas was educated at the University of Chile and was for a number of years professor of the history of art in the School of Fine Arts and professor of general literature in the Pedagogical Institute of that University. He was also librarian in charge of the catalogue section of the National Library. In 1936 he became superintendent of education in Venezuela and in 1937 he was in charge of a diplomatic mission to Czechoslovakia.

Before assuming his present post Dr. Picón Salas was director of the Cultural Division of the Ministry of Education, which corresponds, in general, to the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State. He is the author of the outstanding contemporary work on Venezuelan literary criticism, *The Formation and Development of Venezuelan Literature*, and is known throughout the other American republics as an editor and critic.

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZILIAN HISTORIAN

[Released to the press July 23]

Dr. Dante de Laytano, professor of American history in the University of Porto Alegre, Brazil, arrived in Washington by plane on July 22 as a guest of the Department of State. Dr. de Laytano, an eminent historian, is chief of the historical archives of Rio Grande do Sul and edits the quarterly published by the Historical Institute of that State. A member of many learned societies, he is author of a long list of published books, several of which deal with studies of Negro life and culture in Brazil.

He has also made numerous investigations of linguistics in Brazil, especially among cattlemen and fishermen of the south coast.

The Foreign Service

RESIGNATION OF AMBASSADOR LEAHY

[Released to the press by the White House July 25]

On July 18 Admiral William D. Leahy, American Ambassador to France, addressed the following letter to the President:

"In order that my services may be available at any time to the national defense, I beg to tender herewith my resignation as Ambassador to France. I beg you to accept, Mr. President, my appreciation of the high honor you have conferred upon me by appointing me to this important post."

The President sent the following reply to Admiral Leahy on July 24:

"In calling you to active duty as Chief of Staff to the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army and Navy, I accept your resignation as Ambassador to France. In so doing I want you to know first of all of my great satisfaction in the way in which you have carried out an extremely difficult task at an extremely difficult time and, second, that there has been

such good agreement in our national policy in respect to France during your Ambassadorship. In the words of the Navy: 'Well done.'

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press July 25]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since July 18, 1942:

Gilson Blake, of Portland, Oreg., formerly Second Secretary of Embassy at Rome, Italy, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Kenneth A. Byrns, of Greeley, Colo., Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Veracruz, Mexico.

Reginald Castleman, of Riverside, Calif., Consul at Bahia, Brazil, has been assigned as Consul at Bello Horizonte, Brazil, in order to open a new office.

William E. Cole, Jr., of Fort Totten, N. Y., formerly Third Secretary of Embassy at Rome, Italy, has been assigned as Vice Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland.

John B. Faust, of Denmark, S. C., Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Santiago, Chile, has been designated Second Secretary of the Legation and Consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and will serve in dual capacity.

Robert F. Hale, of Portland, Oreg., Vice Consul at Veracruz, Mexico, has been des-

ignated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico, and will serve in dual capacity.

Edward D. McLaughlin, of Little Rock, Ark., Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been assigned as Consul at Pará, Brazil.

Augustus Ostertag, of Downingtown, Pa., Vice Consul at Basel, Switzerland, has been appointed Vice Consul at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies.

Joseph Ramon Solana, of Asheville, N. C., has been appointed Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

Orray Taft, Jr., of Santa Barbara, Calif., Vice Consul at Mexicali, Mexico, has been assigned as Consul at Mexicali, Mexico.

The assignment of Milton Patterson Thompson, of Chattanooga, Tenn., as Vice Consul at Durango, Mexico, has been canceled. Mr. Thompson will remain as Vice Consul at Nuevitas, Cuba.

Earle O. Titus, of North Miami, Fla., Clerk at Madrid, Spain, has been appointed Vice Consul at Madrid, Spain.

Jay Walker, of Washington, D. C., consul at Pará, Brazil, has been assigned as Consul at Bahia, Brazil.

William W. Walker, of Asheville, N. C., Vice Consul at Colón, Panama, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

Treaty Information

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

International Telecommunication Convention

Croatia

According to notification no. 407, dated May 16, 1942, from the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union at Bern the Legation of Spain at Bern notified the Bureau by a letter dated May 5, 1942 that Croatia had ad-

hered, as of July 7, 1941, to the International Telecommunication Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto signed at Madrid December 9, 1932.

Haiti

There is quoted below in translation a communication dated March 26, 1942 from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Haiti to the Bureau of the International Telecommuni-

cation Union at Bern as it appears in notification no. 407 of May 16, 1942 from the Bureau:

"REPUBLIC OF HAITI

"Letter dated March 26, 1942 from the Department of State for Foreign Affairs at Port-au-Prince:

"Supplementing the letter of October 15, 1940 from the Department of State,¹ I regret to inform you that, on account of the special circumstances created by the present war in which, today, it finds itself engaged, the Republic of Haiti has decided to offer its resignation as a member of the Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union.

"In requesting that acknowledgment be made of this resignation, which should have full and entire effect in conformity with the by-laws of the Union, this Department of State feels that it must emphasize the fact that the Republic of Haiti, while constrained to take such a decision by the turn of international events, is none the less happy to have for so long shared in the work of the International Telecommunications Union with an ever greater desire to work for the establishment of the longed-for era of good relations and complete solidarity between States."

"The Bureau of the Union has acknowledged receipt of this letter, drawing the attention of the Department of State for Foreign Affairs at Port-au-Prince to the provisions of article 10 of the International Telecommunication Convention."

Article 10 of the convention, which provides for the denunciation of the convention by the contracting parties, is as follows:

"1. Each contracting government shall have the right to denounce the present Convention

¹ A footnote quotes this letter in which it was stated that Haiti would have to suspend its payments to the Union until better times. The Bureau had replied with a telegram asking confirmation of its understanding that such payments would be made later, with 6 percent interest according to article 17, § 3 (5) of the International Telecommunication Convention of December 9, 1932.

by a notification, addressed, through diplomatic channels, to the government of the country in which was held the conference of plenipotentiaries that has drawn up the present Convention, and announced by this government to all the other contracting governments, likewise through diplomatic channels.

"2. This denunciation shall take effect at the expiration of the period of one year, beginning with the day on which the notification was received by the government of the country in which the last conference of plenipotentiaries was held. This effect shall apply only to the author of the denunciation; the Convention shall remain in force for the other contracting governments."

RESTRICTION OF WAR

Convention Relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War

Costa Rica

The American Minister at San José transmitted to Secretary of State with a despatch of July 13, 1942 a copy of a decree, published in *La Gaceta* of July 12, 1942, authorizing the Executive Power to declare the adherence of the Republic of Costa Rica to the Convention Relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, signed at Geneva July 27, 1929 (Treaty Series 846).

COMMERCE

Trade Agreement with Uruguay

On July 21, 1942 a trade agreement between the United States and Uruguay was signed at Montevideo by the Uruguayan Minister of Foreign Affairs and the American Ambassador to Uruguay. It will be printed in the Executive Agreement Series.

MUTUAL GUARANTIES

Mutual-Aid Agreement with Yugoslavia

The text of an agreement between the Governments of the United States and Yugoslavia, signed July 24, 1942, on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "The War".

STRATEGIC MATERIALS

Agreement with Ecuador

An announcement regarding the signature of an agreement with Ecuador under the terms of which the Rubber Reserve Company will purchase rubber produced in Ecuador appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "American Republics".

Legislation

Preserving the nationality of a person born in Puerto Rico who resides for 5 years in a foreign state. H. Rept. 2373, 77th Cong., on H.R. 6165. 3 pp.

Use of the Red Cross emblem and the coat of arms of the Swiss Confederation for commercial purposes. H. Rept. 2387, 77th Cong., on H.R. 7420. [Incorporates report, dated April 1, 1942, from the Acting Secretary of State to the President, recommending enactment of legislation.] 8 pp.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Department of State of the United States. Prepared by William Gerber, Division of Research and Publication. January 1942. 1942. Publication 1744. vi, 91 pp., illus. 20¢.

International Traffic in Arms: Regulations Issued on June 2, 1942 by the Secretary of State, Governing Registration and Licensing Under Section 12 of the Joint Resolution Approved November 4, 1939 and Related Laws. 8th ed. Publication 1759. iv, 51 pp. 10¢.

Exchange of Official Publications: Agreement Between the United States and Panama—Effected by Exchange of Notes Signed November 27, 1941 and March 7, 1942; effective November 27, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 243. Publication 1760. 7 pp. 5¢.

The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. Supplement 4, July 17, 1942, to Revision 11 of May 12, 1942. 1942. Publication 1763. 19 pp. Free.

Diplomatic List, July 1942. Publication 1764. ii, 101 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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Trade Agreement With Uruguay

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U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

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NOTE

This information has been prepared by representatives of the Department of State, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Treasury, and the Tariff Commission. These Government agencies, under the reciprocal-trade-agreements program, cooperate in the formulation, negotiation, and conclusion of all trade agreements entered into by the United States under the provisions of the Trade Agreements Act of 1934, as extended by joint resolutions of Congress of March 1, 1937 and April 12, 1940.

Trade Agreement With Uruguay

ANALYSIS OF GENERAL PROVISIONS AND RECIPROCAL BENEFITS

[Released to the press July 21]

SIGNATURE OF AGREEMENT

A reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Uruguay, negotiated under the authority of the Trade Agreements Act, was signed on July 21 at Montevideo by William Dawson, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, and His Excellency Dr. Don Alberto Guani, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. After formal approval of the agreement in Uruguay and its proclamation by the President of the United States, the agreement will enter into force 30 days subsequent to the exchange of the Uruguayan Government's instrument of ratification and the proclamation by the President of the United States. The text of the agreement will be printed in the Executive Agreement Series.

The agreement is designed to facilitate trade between the two countries during the present emergency as well as to provide a basis for an expansion of that trade after the war. The reciprocal tariff concessions for which it provides cover a substantial portion of the normal trade between them. These concessions include tariff reductions on specified products; binding of certain tariff rates against increase; and bindings of specified commodities free of duty. The general provisions of the agreement provide, among other things, important assurances against discriminatory tariff, quota, or exchange

treatment of imports from either country into the other.

Trade between the United States and Uruguay has increased in recent years, except for a setback in 1938. Total trade between the two countries, which amounted to \$46,922,000 in 1929, fell sharply during depression years to a low of \$5,321,000 in 1932. Total trade had risen by 1937 to \$27,012,000 but dropped again to \$9,811,000 in 1938. It recovered in 1939 and amounted to \$14,558,000, and in 1940, under the stimulus of the war, it reached \$28,904,000.

In the decade prior to 1931 United States exports to Uruguay were greater, on the average, than its imports from Uruguay. During the decade 1931-1940, however, the United States, on the average, had an import balance in its trade with Uruguay. During the period 1921-1930 United States exports to Uruguay averaged \$20,351,000 annually, and imports from Uruguay averaged \$14,613,000. During the period 1931-1940 exports to Uruguay averaged \$7,197,000 and imports from Uruguay, \$7,915,000.

United States exports to Uruguay consist primarily of manufactured and processed articles. Imports from Uruguay, on the other hand, are chiefly raw materials. Of total exports of domestic merchandise to Uruguay in 1940, amounting to \$11,126,000, iron- and steel-mill products accounted for \$3,473,000; agricultural machinery and implements, \$859,000; automobiles, parts, and accessories, \$813,000; wood and paper products, \$492,000; cotton

yarn, \$221,000; radio apparatus, \$171,000; leaf tobacco, \$132,000; food products, \$167,000; automatic refrigerators and parts, \$105,000; office appliances and parts, \$74,000; sulphur, \$69,000; and aeronautical apparatus, \$59,000. Total imports for consumption from Uruguay in 1940 were valued at \$17,009,000, of which wool accounted for \$11,815,000; flaxseed, \$2,294,000; and canned meat, \$824,000.

SUMMARY OF AGREEMENT

A. CONCESSIONS OBTAINED BY THE UNITED STATES

In the agreement, Uruguayan tariff concessions are obtained on a long list of United States agricultural and industrial products included in 141 Uruguayan tariff items. Exports of these products from the United States to Uruguay in 1940 were valued at \$2,715,000, or 24.4 percent of total United States exports of domestic merchandise to Uruguay in that year which were valued at \$11,126,000.

Uruguayan import charges are reduced on 81 items. United States exports to Uruguay in 1940 of products covered by these items were valued at \$1,483,000, or 13.3 percent of the total. Existing import charges are bound on 47 items covering commodities of which the United States exports to Uruguay in 1940 were valued at \$555,000, or 5 percent of the total. The agreement binds the duty-free status of 13 items, covering products of which the United States exports to Uruguay in 1940 were valued at \$677,000, or 6.1 percent of the total.

In addition to providing for more favorable tariff treatment on United States exports to Uruguay, the provisions of the agreement simplify the procedure for determining the amount of duty applicable to merchandise imported into Uruguay upon which concessions are obtained in schedule I. Except for a relatively small number of items which are dutiable on an ad valorem basis, Uruguayan basic tariff rates and various surtaxes are assessed on fixed official customs valuations which are subject to periodical revision. Furthermore, the Uruguayan tariff law includes a requirement, in

effect since 1931, that 25 percent of the duty (50 percent in the case of some items) must be paid in gold or its equivalent in paper currency. At current rates of exchange the effect of this requirement is to increase by 41.85 percent the amount of duty imposed on those items on which 25 percent of the duty must be paid in gold and by 83.7 percent the amount imposed on those items on which 50 percent of the duty must be paid in gold.

Therefore, the actual amount of the duty imposed on a given item must be determined by applying to the official valuation the rates of duty and of surtaxes and then calculating the effect of the gold-payment requirement in increasing the amount of the duty. On items listed in schedule I of the agreement, however, the duties are stated in terms of a "total calculated duty" in paper pesos per given unit, so that the computation previously required is no longer necessary.

B. CONCESSIONS GRANTED BY THE UNITED STATES

Imports from Uruguay of commodities on which the United States grants concessions to that country in schedule II of the agreement were valued in 1938 at \$4,580,000 or 85.5 percent of the value of total imports from Uruguay in that year. In 1939 such imports were valued at \$5,042,000 or 58.7 percent of the total, and in 1940 at \$5,376,000 or 31.6 percent of the total. The proportion declined in 1940 largely because in that year the United States purchased from Uruguay unusually large quantities of wool of the finer grades, on which no concession is made in the agreement. Except for unmanufactured agates, all commodities included in schedule II of the agreement with Uruguay were included in schedule II of the agreement with Argentina, effective November 15, 1941, and the same rates of duty are provided in both agreements.

Dutiable items.—In the present agreement the United States granted concessions on dutiable commodities, imports of which were valued in 1938 at \$4,305,000, or 80.4 percent of total United

States imports from Uruguay in that year. In 1939 such imports were valued at \$4,483,000, or 52.2 percent of the total, and in 1940 at \$4,765,000, or 28.0 percent of the total.

The principal dutiable commodities, by value, on which concessions are given in schedule II are: Flaxseed; certain prepared or preserved meats, principally canned corned beef; casein; bovine hides and skins; and certain coarse wools. Other commodities in this group are: Tallow; oleo oil and oleo stearin; meat extracts; and glycerin, crude and refined.

Free list.—Commodities bound on the free list under schedule II include: Unmanufactured agates; dried blood; crude bones, steamed or ground; bone dust, bone meal, and bone ash; animal carbon suitable only for fertilizer; tankage; and sausage casings.

C. GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENT

The general provisions of the agreement provide for the carrying into effect of the tariff concessions listed in the schedules annexed to the agreement and define the territory to which the agreement shall apply. They also contain most-favored-nation provisions assuring that any tariff concession on any product accorded by either country to any third country will be extended immediately and without compensation to the other party to the agreement, exceptions being made regarding special trade advantages accorded by the United States to Cuba, and, in an exchange of notes accompanying the agreement, regarding special tariff advantages accorded by Uruguay to contiguous countries, Paraguay or Bolivia, by means of trade agreements embodying tariff reductions or exemptions.

Moreover, the agreement contains provisions extending the principle of non-discriminatory treatment generally to measures relating to exchange control and import restrictions which, in the last decade, have characterized Uruguay's commercial policy. These measures have involved serious difficulties for

American exporters to Uruguay, and the provisions of the agreement contain valuable assurances relating thereto.

The exchange provisions of the agreement, contained in article IV, provide in general that henceforth imports of any article into either country from the other shall be accorded, in regard to restrictions or delays on payments, rates of exchange, and related charges, treatment no less favorable than that accorded imports of the like article from any third country. Likewise, article III, relating to quantitative import restrictions, contains reciprocal assurances of non-discriminatory treatment in the application by either country to imports from the other of import quotas, prohibitions, and other forms of restrictions on imports by providing that the share of either country in any allocated quota shall be based upon the proportion of the total imports of the product subject to quota supplied by the other country in a previous representative period. However, because of the loss of Uruguay's markets in continental Europe and the blocking of the exchange created by its exports to the "sterling area" since the outbreak of hostilities in 1939, two exchanges of notes in connection with the agreement except temporarily from the exchange and quota provisions of the agreement special exchange or quota facilities which Uruguay may accord to contiguous countries, Paraguay, Bolivia, or the "sterling area" covered by the existing payments arrangement in effect between Uruguay and the United Kingdom.

The agreement also contains a provision whereby consultation between the two Governments regarding all matters affecting the operation of the agreement is provided for through the medium of a mixed commission consisting of representatives of each Government.

ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL CONCESSIONS OBTAINED ON EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES PRODUCTS

The following paragraphs contain details of the concessions obtained on United States ex-

ports to Uruguay which are included in schedule I of the trade agreement and data on trade in those items.

Foodstuffs

Because of its geographic and economic situation Uruguay, with regard to foodstuffs, depends on other countries only for certain articles of food which those countries are especially well situated to produce, and for special preparations and other articles of secondary importance either not produced in Uruguay or not produced there in sufficient quantity to meet that country's requirements. Under normal conditions, Uruguay imports large quantities of coffee from Brazil; olives and olive oil, chestnuts, certain canned goods, and sardines from Spain; sugar, canned fish, salt, and tea from the United Kingdom; barley, dried milk, peanuts, and raisins from Argentina; and prunes, dietetic flours, walnuts, raisins, and fresh apples from the United States. In 1940 the United States exported about \$167,000 worth of foodstuffs to Uruguay, and about three fourths of this trade is covered by tariff concessions obtained in the agreement. The remaining one-fourth consists of miscellaneous exports which are individually small.

Fruits and nuts.—Among the most important United States exports of foodstuffs to Uruguay are prunes, fresh apples, raisins, and walnuts. The agreement provides for a seasonal reduction of the import duty¹ on fresh apples by 64 percent from September 1 of each year until the last day of February of the following year. This period covers the usual shipping season for fresh apples exported to Uruguay, which is also the best selling season there because few, if any, Uruguayan or Argentine apples are on the Uruguayan market at that time. The import duty on prunes is reduced by 30 percent, and it is believed that this reduction will considerably enlarge the Uruguayan market for this fruit. The import duty on seedless raisins

¹ "Import duty" as used in this section of the analysis includes the base duty, surtaxes (except certain minor administrative fees), and any charges arising from the requirement that a portion of the import charges be paid in gold pesos.

is lowered by one-half; that on fruit and vegetable juices, by 47 percent; those on raisins with seeds, shelled and unshelled walnuts and pecans, and canned asparagus, by 30 percent; and that on concentrated grape juice, by 23 percent. Present low rates of duty on hops and on malted milk are bound against increase.

Canned fish.—The import duty on canned salmon and mackerel is reduced by 30 percent. Sardines have been bound at the present moderate duty, and the Uruguayan tariff description has been expanded to include sardines packed in tomato sauce.

Cigarettes and Tobacco

The import duty on cigarettes is lowered by 30 percent, and the Uruguayan market for this United States product is expected to increase as lower prices bring United States cigarettes within the range of a larger consuming public. United States exports of cigarettes to Uruguay during 1940 were valued at \$37,000. Unmanufactured tobacco will also benefit from the agreement through the binding of the present moderate import duty. Exports of United States tobacco to Uruguay in 1940 were valued at \$132,000.

Automobiles, Parts, and Accessories

The agreement provides for reductions in Uruguayan duties on passenger cars and chassis, busses and bus chassis, truck chassis, drivers' cabs for trucks or busses, and certain automobile parts. On other automobile parts and on accessories the existing favorable customs treatment is bound. In the past, Uruguay has been an important market for United States automotive products. In recent years, however, the value of United States exports of these products to Uruguay has fluctuated widely in accordance with Uruguay's supply of dollar exchange. The exchange situation has improved recently. The substantial reductions in duties on important automotive items are designed to assist the United States automobile industry to regain its former Uruguayan market.

Passenger cars and chassis.—The agreement provides for a reduction of over 20 percent in

the duty on passenger cars and chassis. Trade in these items was formerly large but has declined sharply in recent years. United States exports of passenger cars and chassis to Uruguay in 1940 were valued at \$252,000.

Busses, bus chassis, and truck chassis.—Busses and bus chassis were already dutiable at very favorable rates prior to the agreement and these rates are reduced in the agreement by 29 to 30 percent. Separate trade figures for busses are not available.

There are practically no United States exports to Uruguay of trucks complete with bodies. Most truck bodies used in Uruguay are made locally and mounted on imported chassis. The value of United States exports of busses, bus chassis, and truck chassis to Uruguay in 1940 amounted to \$236,000.

Automobile parts and accessories.—The agreement provides for a reduction of 30 percent in the import duty on a specified list of engine, clutch, transmission, differential, and steering-gear parts. The generally favorable duties on the remainder of the parts-and-accessories schedule are bound against increase. This binding applies to parts and accessories for trucks, tractors, and busses as well as for passenger cars. United States exports of these products to Uruguay were valued at \$324,000 in 1940.

Electrical Equipment and Apparatus

Radio apparatus.—Uruguayan industry supplies a very large part of that country's requirements for radio sets. The agreement provides for a reduction of 30 percent in the Uruguayan duties on apparatus, parts, tubes, and accessories (excluding complete sets), and United States exporters are assured that the Uruguayan duty on complete sets will not be increased over the present rate, which is bound in the agreement.

Exports of United States radio sets to Uruguay were valued at \$52,000 in 1940. Parts and accessories exported to Uruguay in 1940 were valued at \$86,000. Parts have replaced complete sets as the major item in the trade,

as Uruguayan assembly operations have been expanding. The trade in radio tubes has been fairly well maintained, averaging \$31,500 a year during the last decade and amounting to \$20,000 in 1940.

Automatic refrigerators.—The Uruguayan duty on automatic refrigerators is lowered by 23 percent, and that on separate refrigeration mechanisms by 30 percent. The United States has been the chief supplier of automatic refrigerators to the Uruguayan market. There is some domestic assembly of refrigerators in Uruguay and the United States has also had the bulk of the market for separate refrigeration units. In 1940 Uruguay purchased from the United States complete refrigerators amounting in value to \$78,000 and separate refrigeration mechanisms valued at \$27,000.

Other electrical equipment.—The Uruguayan duties on electric plants for light and power, including wind-driven electric-power generating devices; on storage batteries, including automobile and radio storage batteries; and on standing or wall electric fans, are reduced by 30 percent.

The trade in storage batteries was formerly important but has declined. It amounted to \$19,000 in 1940. However the various concessions in the agreement on automobiles, radios, and the batteries themselves make possible an increase in Uruguayan imports of storage batteries.

The concessions obtained on electric plants for light and power and on electric fans should prove of advantage to United States manufacturers, especially manufacturers of the wind-driven type of electric generating devices.

Machinery and Appliances

Agricultural machinery.—For many years agricultural machinery has been duty free in Uruguay and trade in these products has been important to the United States, which has been the chief supplier of a number of items. The duty-free status of tractors of all kinds for agriculture (as well as of industrial tractors) is bound. United States exports of tractors

to Uruguay have had an average annual value of \$329,000 during the last 10 years, and in 1940 these exports were valued at \$479,000.

Plows of all kinds are also bound duty-free for the life of the agreement. The value of plows exported from the United States to Uruguay in the last decade has averaged \$73,000 a year and in 1940 these exports were valued at \$83,000.

Industrial machinery.—The United States has generally been the chief supplier of Uruguayan imports of industrial machinery in the lighter-weight classification (industrial machines, n.s.p.f., weighing up to 100 kilograms each), but not of heavy machinery. The generally favorable import duties on the lighter-weight machines, averaging 7 to 10 percent ad valorem, are bound against increase. Similarly, favorable import duties on certain replacement and repair parts for this type of machinery, of which the United States is the chief supplier, are bound.

Other important concessions obtained on industrial machinery are the bindings of the duty-free status of wheel and track-laying types of industrial tractors and of windmills and their accessories and parts. United States exports of windmills to Uruguay have been an important item, valued at \$56,000 in 1940.

Office appliances.—A number of concessions have been obtained on the major items of office appliances and equipment, including a 30-percent reduction in duties on cash registers and parts, on standard and portable typewriters, and on calculating, adding, bookkeeping, and accounting machines. The duties on parts for all these machines (except cash registers) are reduced by 84 percent. The present duty on steel files (cabinets) and furniture of iron or steel is bound against increase.

Office machines and appliances have been an important part of the United States export trade to Uruguay, although shipments of most of these machines and parts have declined in recent years. In 1940 United States exports to Uruguay included \$19,000 worth of cash registers and parts; \$20,000 worth of calculating, adding, bookkeeping, and accounting machines and

parts; \$24,000 worth of standard, and \$3,000 worth of portable, typewriters and parts.

Forest Products

Lumber.—Outstanding among the concessions obtained are those on United States hardwood and softwood lumber. The agreement provides for a reduction of 50 percent in the import duty on tea or pitch-pine lumber, sugar-pine and California white-pine lumber, and Douglas fir lumber. On oak lumber the duty is reduced by 30 percent. Thus, lumber products from the southern, the eastern, the western, and the northwestern portions of the United States will be able to enter the Uruguayan market at lower tariffs.

The agreement also binds for its duration a Uruguayan decree of June 7, 1940, which provides that, under certain conditions, materials for construction, including lumber, will receive a reduction of one-half the import duty. Furthermore the agreement specifically provides that this additional reduction of one-half the duty will be applied to the reduced rate specified in schedule I for tea pine or pitch pine, sugar pine and California white pine, and for Douglas fir. Thus, lumber of these species imported under the conditions specified in the Uruguayan decree of June 7, 1940, will enter at a duty 75 percent below the duty in effect previous to that decree.

United States exports of lumber to Uruguay, particularly of tea pine or pitch pine, have been large in the past but have declined in recent years. Uruguayan concessions in this agreement on certain typical United States lumber will improve the position of this lumber in the Uruguayan market. United States exports of pitch-pine lumber to Uruguay were valued at \$81,000 in 1940, those of sugar pine and California pine at \$18,000. United States exports of Douglas fir lumber to Uruguay in 1940 were valued at \$1,000 and those of oak lumber at \$5,000.

Cooperage.—The moderate duties on staves, shooks, and headings of all kinds of wood for barrels and casks of all sizes and for all purposes are bound against increase. In addition,

the import duties are lowered by 30 percent on unassembled barrels and casks up to 500 liters capacity. Exports of these items from the United States to Uruguay in 1940 were valued at \$48,000.

Composition boards.—The import duty is reduced by 30 percent on cardboard of wood fiber for construction; on vulcanized fiber in bars, sheets, tubes, etc.; and on cardboard and paper impregnated with other materials including pastes, chalk, sawdust, and the like. The total value of United States exports to Uruguay of these products in 1940 was \$6,000.

Paper products.—The agreement provides for a 30-percent reduction in import duties on certain hygienic paper in rolls, squares, or other forms. Exports to Uruguay of these items amounted to \$5,000 in 1940.

Naval stores.—Present favorable import duties on gum spirits of turpentine and wood turpentine and on rosin, gum or wood, dark and clear, are bound against increase. The United States formerly enjoyed an extensive trade with Uruguay in these products but shipments have decreased in recent years, amounting in 1940 to \$6,000 for turpentine and \$42,000 for rosin.

Aeronautical Apparatus

The present duty-free status of aviation apparatus (aircraft of all kinds), airplane motors, and parts for replacement and assembly of aircraft, is bound during the life of the agreement. Uruguay has not heretofore been a large importer of aeronautical apparatus. In 1940 the United States sold \$59,000 worth of such apparatus to Uruguay.

Chemical and Related Products

The present moderate Uruguayan duty on sulphur is bound against increase in the agreement. Exports of sulphur from the United States to Uruguay have not been large in the past, but \$69,000 worth was shipped in 1940.

The duty on nitrocellulose and pyroxylin lacquers, typical and important United States paint products, is reduced by 30 percent. These products are specifically included, under the

agreement, in a Uruguayan tariff classification which covers varnish, clear or with the addition of any coloring matter, whether concentrated or not.

A 30-percent reduction is also obtained for medicinal petroleum jelly; for liquid insecticides with a base of pyrethrum or of ethers and hydrocarbides; and for composition-coated roofing paper. The existing rate on certain liquid roofing compounds is bound against increase.

The United States is generally the chief supplier of Uruguayan imports of nitrocellulose or pyroxylin lacquers, medicinal petroleum jelly, liquid insecticides, and roofing compounds and paper.

Cotton Yarns

The moderate Uruguayan duties on cotton yarns, both crude and colored, are bound against increase. The United States has, in the past, sold large quantities of such yarns in Uruguay. Exports of both kinds of yarn have decreased in recent years. United States shipments of crude yarn to Uruguay in 1940 were valued at \$54,000, and those of colored yarns at \$150,000.

Motion-Picture Films

The Uruguayan import duty on exposed motion-picture films, including positives and negatives, is reduced by 30 percent. United States shipments of films to Uruguay have been fairly well maintained and were valued at \$35,000 in 1940. The United States has long been Uruguay's chief supplier of motion-picture films.

ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL CONCESSIONS ON IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

Details of the concessions granted by the United States to Uruguay on products listed in schedule II of the agreement, and information on the trade, production, and consumption, and prices of these products, are given in the following paragraphs. Numbers in parentheses refer to paragraphs in the Tariff Act of 1930.

Casein or Lactarene and Mixtures of Which Casein or Lactarene Is the Component Material of Chief Value, Not Specially Provided for (par. 19)

The duty on casein or lactarene under the Tariff Act of 1930 was $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. Under the act of 1922 it was $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. Under the trade agreement with Uruguay, as in that with Argentina which became effective November 15, 1941, the duty is reduced to $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound. The ad-valorem equivalent of the $5\frac{1}{2}$ -cent rate has ranged in recent years from about 80 percent to about 110 percent. On the basis of imports in 1939 the reduced rate of $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound would have been equal to about 49 percent ad valorem.

The volume of United States casein production is determined in part by the price of casein but more largely by total production of whole milk and the proportions of that production marketed as fluid milk and used in the manufacture of creamery butter, cheese, and condensed and evaporated milk. Casein is a by-product of the skim-milk derived from the manufacture of creamery butter and normally the greater portion of this skim-milk is used in feeding livestock rather than in producing casein. Moreover when a larger proportion of total milk production is diverted from manufacture of butter into the manufacture of cheese and of dried and condensed milk, the quantity of skim-milk available for manufacture of casein is reduced.

In the period 1931-1940 imports of casein into the United States ranged from 417,000 pounds in 1938 to 24,523,000 pounds in 1940, with an annual average of 8 million pounds for the period. These imports accounted for less than 1 percent of consumption in 1938 and for about 33 percent in 1940. Uruguay was second to Argentina in 1940 and in the first 6 months of 1941 as a supplier of casein imports into the United States.

In the period 1929-1940 the average price per pound of 20-30-mesh domestic casein (f.o.b. plant in 5-ton lots) decreased from

15.4 cents in 1929 to 6.2 cents in 1932 and then increased to 16.5 cents in 1936, the peak year of the period. The price was 19.8 cents on May 16, 1941, and 20.8 cents as of May 15, 1942.

Glycerin, Crude and Refined (par. 42)

The duty on crude glycerin from countries other than Cuba was 1 cent per pound under the act of 1930 and was reduced to $\frac{8}{10}$ cent per pound under the trade agreement with France, effective June 15, 1936. The duty on imports from Cuba was reduced from $\frac{8}{10}$ cent to $\frac{4}{10}$ cent per pound in the Cuban agreement, effective September 3, 1934. The ad-valorem equivalent of the duty on crude glycerin from countries other than Cuba was 10 percent in 1939. The rate of $\frac{8}{10}$ cent per pound is bound in the agreement with Uruguay, as it is in the agreement with Argentina.

The duty on refined glycerin under the act of 1930 was 2 cents per pound and was reduced to $1\frac{2}{3}$ cents per pound in the agreement with the Netherlands, effective February 1, 1936. It was automatically reduced to $1\frac{7}{15}$ cents per pound by the reduction in the duty on crude glycerin in the agreement with France. The duty of $1\frac{7}{15}$ cents per pound is bound in the agreement with Uruguay, as it was in the agreement with Argentina. The ad-valorem equivalent of the duty on refined glycerin was 17 percent in 1939.

Crude glycerin is a by-product of the soap and fatty-acids industries and its production has ordinarily depended in large part upon the production of those commodities. It is, however, a vital ingredient of essential war materials and requirements for glycerin in 1942 are expected to exceed even the record 1941 production. Furthermore, about one-fourth of the United States consumption of glycerin was formerly obtained from coconut oil imported from the Philippine Islands.

In the 6-year period 1935-1940 United States production of crude glycerin ranged between 141 million pounds in 1935 and 197 million pounds in 1940; the annual average for the period was 168 million pounds. Production of refined glycerin in that period ranged from a

low of 123 million pounds in 1935 to a high of 162 million pounds in 1940. The annual average for the period was 142 million pounds.

In 1935-1940, imports of crude glycerin varied from 8.2 million pounds in 1935 to 13.4 million pounds in 1937, and averaged about 11 million pounds per year. Imports of refined glycerin in the same period ranged between 69,000 pounds in 1935 and 7.5 million pounds in 1937, averaging about 2.4 million pounds. Entries of refined glycerin amounted to 330,000 pounds in 1939 and 298,000 pounds in 1940. Exports of glycerin, reported as "alcohols: glycerin", consist chiefly of refined glycerin and, since 1937, have exceeded imports.

Uruguay was the fourth country in importance as a supplier of crude glycerin in 1940, furnishing 8.5 percent of the United States imports, and third in the first 6 months of 1941, furnishing 9.3 percent.

Tallow, Oleo Oil, and Oleo Stearin (par. 701)

Imports of tallow, oleo oil, and oleo stearin are dutiable under the act of 1930 and since 1936 have also been subject to an import tax under the Internal Revenue Code. Reductions in both the tariff and the import tax are made in the agreements with Uruguay and with Argentina and may be summarized as follows:

[In cents per pound]

Commodity	Previous to trade agreement			Under trade agreement		
	Tariff duty	Import tax	Com-bined duty and tax	Tariff duty	Import tax	Com-bined duty and tax
Tallow:						
Edible.....	½	3	3½	¼	1½	1¾
Inedible.....	½	3	3½	¼	1½	1¾
Oleo oil.....	1	3	4	½	1½	2
Oleo stearin.....	1	3	4	½	1½	2

The ad-valorem equivalent of the combined duty and import tax on inedible tallow was 61 percent in 1938, 120 percent in 1939, and 111 percent in 1940. On the basis of the 1939 imports the ad-valorem equivalent of the agreement rates would have been 60 percent. Practically all imports of tallow in the past 3 years

have been of the indelible type. The ad-valorem equivalent of the combined duty and tax on oleo stearin was 107 percent in 1938 and 75 percent in 1939. On the basis of the new agreement rate and the 1939 imports, the ad-valorem equivalent would have been 37 percent. Imports of oleo products have been chiefly of oleo stearin.

Tallow.—Imports of tallow into the United States are very small in comparison with domestic production, consumption, and exports. Since 1929 imports have been exceeded by United States exports except in the years when the 1934 and 1936 droughts drastically reduced domestic production of tallow, lard, and greases. Domestic production of tallow decreased from 667 million pounds in 1934 to 466 million in 1935. In 1940 it had risen to 790 million pounds of which 79 million pounds was edible tallow.

Imports of tallow into the United States averaged approximately 14 million pounds a year in 1927-1929, and increased to 43 million pounds in 1934 and to 246 million in 1935. These increases were due not only to the effects of the drought but also to the imposition by the United States of import taxes on certain other competing oils, particularly palm and whale oils. In 1936 importations declined to 79 million pounds, of which 76 million entered before the import tax became effective in August. Since that time imports of all kinds of tallow have been very small and practically no edible tallow has entered since 1938. In the first 6 months of 1941 Uruguay, led by Argentina and Canada, ranked third as a supplier of imports of tallow into the United States.

Oleo oil and oleo stearin.—About two-thirds of the United States production of oleo products usually is oleo oil.—Imports of these products ordinarily are small in comparison with domestic production.

In 1936 domestic production of oleo oil and oleo stearin was 147 million pounds—the highest in any year since 1930—and imports amounted to 5 million pounds. In 1937 domestic production declined, largely because of the effects of the 1934 and 1936 droughts, but re-

covered in 1938 to reach an average of about 127 million pounds for 1937-1938. Imports in 1937 were 3,700,000 pounds but dropped in 1938 to 400,000 pounds. In 1939 domestic production of oleo products amounted to 114 million pounds and in 1940 to 105 million pounds. Imports of oleo stearin since 1937 have been negligible and there have been almost no imports of oleo oil. The United States is on an export basis for oleo products. Uruguay has usually been second to Argentina as a supplier of oleo stearin.

Extract of Meat, Including Fluid (par. 705)

Under the Tariff Act of 1930, meat extract was dutiable at 15 cents per pound. This rate was bound in the agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1, 1939. Under the agreements with Uruguay and with Argentina the duty is reduced to 7½ cents per pound. In the 6-year period 1935-1940 the ad-valorem equivalent of the duty on meat extract ranged from 33 percent in 1936 to 39 percent in 1939. At the agreement rate and on the basis of 1939 imports, the ad-valorem equivalent would have been 19 percent. Domestically produced meat extracts are more highly processed and higher priced than the imported product. Total imports of meat extracts into the United States amounted to 1,213,000 pounds in 1939 and to 582,000 pounds in 1940. Uruguay and Argentina are the principal suppliers.

Meats, Prepared or Preserved, Not Specially Provided for (Except Meat Pastes Other Than Liver Pastes Packed in Airtight Containers Weighing With Their Contents Not More Than 3 Ounces Each) (par. 706)

Under the Tariff Act of 1930, meats in this category (chiefly canned corned beef and pickled or cured beef and veal) were dutiable at 6 cents per pound but not less than 20 percent ad valorem. Under the act of 1922 such imports were dutiable at 20 percent ad valorem. In the agreement with Uruguay this duty is 3 cents per pound but not less than 20 percent ad valorem. The same concession was included in the agreement with Argentina. The ad-valorem equivalent of the duty on canned beef

was 60 percent in 1939. On the basis of 1939 imports and the new agreement rate, it would have been 30 percent. The ad-valorem equivalent of the duty on pickled or cured beef and veal was 84 percent in 1939 and on the basis of the 1939 imports and the new agreement rates it would have been 42 percent.

Domestic production of beef and veal compared with imports.—In 1929, before the duty of 6 cents per pound was imposed, imports of all beef and veal, of which canned beef usually constitutes some 98 percent, equalled about 3.8 percent of domestic production. In 1932 this percentage had declined to 1 percent. In the 5 years 1935-1939 it averaged 2.7 percent and in 1940 was about 2 percent. Imports of the beef and veal to which the concession applies (converted to a dressed-weight basis) were equal to an annual average of about 2.6 percent of domestic beef and veal production during the years 1935-1939, and about 1.9 percent in 1940.

Canned beef.—Canned corned beef is the principal commodity included in the concession. United States production of canned beef in recent years has been relatively small and is principally of beef specialties other than corned beef. Nearly all corned beef canned in the United States has been for Government contracts. Much of the domestic beef of the type formerly canned has been used in the manufacture of sausage, a more profitable outlet, and civilian demand for canned corned beef has been filled by the imported product.

Imports of canned beef into the United States amounted to about 80 million pounds in 1929, when a period of low cattle production in the United States culminated. Such imports fell sharply to 19.5 million pounds in 1931 and increased to 88 million pounds in each of the years 1936 and 1937. Entries amounted to 78.6 million pounds in 1938, to 85.9 million in 1939, to 61.3 million in 1940 and to 39.1 million pounds in the first 6 months of 1941. Uruguay was the principal source of imports of canned beef into the United States for many years, but since 1937 it has been second to Argentina.

Beef and veal, pickled or cured.—Pickled or cured beef and veal are relatively inexpensive and especially adapted for use as ships' stores, and where refrigeration facilities are inadequate. Domestic production of such meat, chiefly beef, is from types and grades generally used for sausage.

Imports of pickled or cured beef and veal are very small as compared with domestic production and are smaller than United States exports. In 1939, the latest year for which figures are available, domestic production was 68.4 million pounds. In that year exports amounted to 7.4 million pounds and imports to 2.2 million. In 1940 exports totaled 8.0 million pounds and imports 1.4 million pounds.

Uruguay is by far the principal source of imports into the United States, having supplied more than half of all United States imports in every year since 1931, 71 percent in 1939, 88 percent in 1940, and 90 percent in the first 6 months of 1941.

Canned meats, not elsewhere specified, and prepared or preserved meats, not specially provided for.—Imports reported under this classification consist almost entirely of meat specialties and have been relatively unimportant, amounting to 169,000 pounds in 1939 and to 62,000 pounds in 1940. United States exports of products in this classification are greatly in excess of imports and consist chiefly of high-priced specialties.

Flaxseed (par. 762)

Under the Tariff Act of 1913 flaxseed was dutiable at 20 cents per bushel; under the act of 1921, at 30 cents; under the act of 1922, at 40 cents; under Presidential proclamation of June 13, 1929, at 56 cents; and under the Tariff Act of 1930, at 65 cents. Under the act of 1930 the ad-valorem equivalent was 57 percent in 1939.

Under the trade agreement with Uruguay, as in that with Argentina, the rate is 32½ cents per bushel for the duration of the existing abnormal situation in the flaxseed trade. Thirty days after the President shall have proclaimed that the abnormal trade situation has terminated, the rate of duty shall become 50 cents

per bushel. Under the agreement rate of 32½ cents per bushel the ad-valorem equivalent, on the basis of 1939 imports, would have been 23 percent and under the 50-cent duty it would have been 43 percent.

Flaxseed is used almost exclusively in the manufacture of linseed oil, an essential ingredient of many paints, varnishes, floor coverings, and other products. Building and industrial operations, including production for military purposes, involving the use of linseed oil, are at high levels. At the same time imports of tung oil, perilla oil, and synthetic resins for which linseed oil may sometimes be substituted, have been interrupted.

United States flaxseed requirements for 1942 are estimated at record levels and domestic production has never been equal to domestic requirements even in normal times. United States production of flaxseed reached a record low point of 5,273,000 bushels in 1936 at the end of a decline caused in large part by unfavorable weather and disease conditions. Since that time such conditions have improved and the relation between flaxseed prices and wheat prices has been favorable to the former. Under these and other influences, flaxseed acreage in the United States increased and production rose to 30,886,000 bushels in 1940, and to 31,485,000 bushels in 1941.

Imports of flaxseed declined from 24,224,000 bushels in the year beginning July 1, 1926, to 6,213,000 bushels in the year beginning July 1, 1932. They rose again to 26,096,000 bushels in 1936-37 and declined to 13,212,000 bushels in 1939-40 and to 11,198,000 bushels in 1940-41. The percentage of United States flaxseed crushings supplied by imports averaged 55 percent during the 10 years 1930-39 and in 1940 amounted to 31 percent.

The annual average price of flaxseed (Minneapolis no. 1) was \$1.73 a bushel in the crop year 1935-36, and \$1.65 per bushel in the crop year 1939-40. In April 1941 the average price was \$1.93 per bushel and in April 1942 it was \$2.62 per bushel.

Uruguay has been second to Argentina as a supplier of flaxseed imports since 1937, supply-

ing 5.8 percent of United States imports in 1938, 4.1 percent in 1939, and 15.9 percent in 1940. Substantial quantities of flaxseed produced in Uruguay are exported from Argentina and are credited to Argentina in United States statistics of imports.

*Wools Not Finer Than 40's (par. 1101 (a)):
and Wools Not Specially Provided for Not
Finer Than 44's (par. 1102 (a))*

Under the Tariff Act of 1930 (par. 1101 (a)), wools not finer than 40's, and not imported under bond for the manufacture of carpeting and certain other specified articles, were dutiable at the following rates per pound of clean content: washed or in the grease, 24 cents; on the skin, 22 cents; sorted or matchings if not scoured, 25 cents; and scoured, 27 cents. Under the agreement with Uruguay as in that with Argentina, each of these rates is 11 cents below the rate provided in the Tariff Act of 1930. The great bulk of the wools entering under this classification are entered in the grease. The ad-valorem equivalent of the duty was 88 percent in 1939. The reduced duties would have been equivalent to 48 percent ad valorem on the basis of the 1939 imports.

Under the act of 1930 (par. 1102 (a)), wools not specially provided for and not finer than 44's, i.e. 40's/44's, were dutiable at the following rates per pound of clean content: washed or in the grease, 29 cents; on the skin, 27 cents; sorted or matchings if not scoured, 30 cents; and scoured, 32 cents. Under the agreement with Uruguay as in that with Argentina, each of these rates is 12 cents below the rate provided in the Tariff Act of 1930. On the basis of 1939 imports the ad-valorem equivalent of the duties was 90 percent and the ad-valorem equivalent of the reduced duties would have been 53 percent. The great bulk of the wools entering under this classification also are entered in the grease.

The concession in the agreement with Uruguay on wools covered by paragraph 1101 (a) includes all types not finer than 40's, not used in the manufacture of carpets and certain other specified articles. These wools are used chiefly in the manufacture of tweeds or sports clothing,

lower-priced overcoatings, blankets, and felts, but are sometimes blended with carpet wools in the manufacture of carpets. The wools covered by paragraph 1102 (a) are apparel (clothing and combing) wools finer than 40's but not finer than 44's. These wools are of higher grade than the non-carpet types provided for under paragraph 1101 (a) but are used for the same general purposes.

More than 99 percent of United States wool production is of the finer types of wool not covered by the concessions. Production of even the finer types is generally considerably less than this country's requirements for domestic consumption, and the total United States wool clip is far below the usual domestic consumption when carpet wools are included. In the period 1930-1939 United States mill consumption of all wool averaged about 665 million pounds (grease basis) per year, while domestic production of shorn wool averaged about 366.5 million pounds per year during the same period. In 1940 domestic production was 387.8 million pounds and mill consumption 778.3 million pounds. In 1941 domestic wool production amounted to 445 million pounds, or less than half the record mill consumption of 977 million pounds in that year.

The only production of true carpet wools in the United States is about 100,000 pounds a year, shorn from flocks owned by Indians in the Southwest. Practically the entire United States demand for such wools is supplied by imports, which have averaged nearly 96 million pounds a year during the years 1935-1940. Domestic production of wools other than carpet wools, but not finer than 40's, is also relatively small, the estimated annual average being about 2 million pounds as compared with average imports of over 16 million pounds a year during the period 1935-1940. United States annual average production of 40's/44's is estimated at about 4 million pounds, while imports of these types averaged 4.7 million pounds in the 6 years 1935-1940.

Thus less than 1 percent of United States wool production is of the types affected by the concession in the agreements with Uruguay

and Argentina, and domestic production of those types has been decreasing for a number of years.

Entries of wools of the types on which the concession applies, for the years 1935-1940, have been as follows:

[1,000 pounds—clean content]

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Not finer than 40's.....	11, 549	23, 635	19, 786	9, 656	16, 911	15, 584
40's/44's.....	3, 821	6, 960	7, 062	1, 799	4, 685	3, 894
Total wools.....	15, 370	30, 595	26, 848	11, 455	21, 596	19, 478

Uruguay was the principal supplier of these 40's/44's wools imported into the United States in 1936 and New Zealand from 1937 through 1939. Uruguay and Argentina have been important suppliers in recent years when they were not the chief sources.

Hides and Skins of Cattle of the Bovine Species (Except Hides and Skins of the India Water Buffalo Imported To Be Used in the Manufacture of Rawhide Articles), Raw or Uncured, or Dried, Salted, or Pickled (par. 1520 (a))

From 1909 to 1930 United States imports of hides and skins of all kinds were free of duty. Under the act of 1930, hides and skins of cattle of the bovine species (excepting hides and skins of the India water buffalo imported to be used in the manufacture of rawhide articles) were dutiable at 10 percent ad valorem. Under the agreements with Uruguay and with Argentina, the rate on the dutiable bovine hides and skins is 5 percent ad valorem.

Bovine hides produced in the United States are of two main types of grades—packer hides, of the better quality, and country hides, of a poorer quality. Much of the domestic production is of the poorer quality, whereas the better grade predominates in imports. Tanners in this country demand the better grades of which the domestic supply is supplemented by imports. At the same time many domestic hides of the poorer quality find no domestic market and are normally exported from the United States.

Demand for beef and veal, rather than demand for hides, regulates slaughter of cattle and calves in the United States, and the corresponding production of hides. Hence changes in demand and supply of hides are frequently reflected in sharp changes in volume of imports, and in ratio of imports to domestic production. Quantity of domestic production, being governed principally by the market for meat, is very little affected by volume of hide imports. Volume of imports, on the other hand, is very strongly influenced by the quantity of domestic production.

From 1935 through 1940, average annual production of bovine hides of all kinds in the United States amounted to 28.3 million hides, of which 12.3 million were calf and kip skins and the rest cattle hides. During the same period, annual average imports of bovine hides amounted to 6 million hides (pieces) of which 3 million were calf and kip skins. Uruguay is an important supplier of both cattle hides and calf and kip skins. Annual United States exports of domestic cattle hides averaged about 1 million hides of which about 50 percent were calf and kip skins.

Free List

The agreement with Uruguay binds on the free list imports of certain commodities that are either not produced at all in the United States or not produced in quantities sufficient to supply domestic demand. All these commodities, listed below, except unmanufactured agates, are also bound free in the agreement with Argentina.

Articles	Value of imports in 1940
Sheep, lamb, and goat casings ^a	\$7, 077, 000
Tankage (not for fertilizer) ^b	1, 809, 000
Crude bones, bone dust, bone meal, etc.....	1, 481, 000
Sausage casings other than sheep, lamb, and goat.....	854, 000
Dried blood.....	429, 000
Tankage (for fertilizer).....	375, 000
Integuments, etc., not sausage casings.....	12, 000
Unmanufactured agates.....	4, 000

^aAlso bound on the free list in the trade agreement with Turkey.

^bAlso bound on the free list in the trade agreement with the United Kingdom.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AND EXCHANGES OF NOTES

The general provisions of the agreement embody the basic principle of equality of treatment essential to the development of international trade upon a sound and non-discriminatory basis. They define the nature of the obligations assumed by each country in making tariff concessions to the other, set forth reciprocal assurances of non-discriminatory treatment with respect to all forms of trade control, and contain provisions relating to various other matters affecting the trade between the two countries.

Provisions Relating to Treatment of Trade in General

Article I provides that the United States and Uruguay shall in general accord to each other unconditional most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties and related matters, including methods of levying duties and charges and the application of rules and formalities. This means that each country obligates itself to extend to the other, immediately and without compensation, the lowest rates of customs duties which are granted to any other country, either by autonomous action or in connection with a commercial agreement with a third country.

Article II of the agreement relates to the imposition of internal taxes or charges levied in either country on products imported from the other and provides that such taxes or charges shall not in general be higher than those imposed on like articles of domestic or other for-

ign origin. An exception is made in the case of taxes imposed by the Uruguayan Government on pharmaceutical specialties, toilet and perfumery products, cigarettes, cigars, fortified wines, vermouth, champagne, matches, and playing cards, which, if of foreign origin, are taxable at a higher rate than are the domestic products.

Article III applies in general the principle of non-discriminatory treatment to import quotas, prohibitions, and other forms of restriction on imports. Any such restriction is to be based upon a pre-determined amount of imports of the article, i. e., a global quota. If either country establishes such restrictions and if any third country is allotted a share of the total amount of permitted importations of any article, the other country shall also be allotted a share which shall be based upon the proportion of the total imports of such article which that country supplied in a previous representative period.

Article IV extends in general the principle of non-discriminatory treatment to any form of exchange control by either country over the transfer of payments for imports originating in the other country. Accordingly, the article provides that the Government of either country shall accord to any product originating in the other country, in regard to restrictions or delays on payments, exchange rates, and taxes or charges on exchange transactions, treatment no less favorable than that accorded the like product originating in any third country.

Article V extends the principle of non-discriminatory treatment to foreign purchases by the Government of either country or by government monopolies.

Article VI provides for the prompt publication of laws, regulations, and administrative and judicial decisions relating to the classification of articles for customs purposes or to rates of duty. With certain customary exceptions relating to anti-dumping duties, health or public-safety measures, etc., the article also provides that no administrative ruling by either country effecting advances in rates of duties or in charges applicable under an established and

uniform practice to imports originating in the other country, or imposing any new requirement with respect to such importations, shall be effective retroactively or with respect to articles imported prior to the expiration of 30 days after the date of publication of notice of such ruling in the usual official manner.

Provisions Relating to Concessions

Articles VII and VIII of the agreement relate to the tariff concessions granted by each country on products of the other and provide that products included in the schedules annexed to the agreement shall, upon importation into the other country, be exempt from ordinary customs duties higher than those specified in the schedules and from all other charges in connection with importation in excess of those imposed on the day of signature of the agreement or required to be imposed thereafter by laws in force on that day.

Article IX permits either country, notwithstanding the provisions of articles VII and VIII, to impose on any product imported from the other country an import charge equivalent to an internal tax imposed on a similar domestic product or on any article from which the imported product has been made.

Article X safeguards importers against adverse changes in the methods of determining dutiable value and of converting currencies in connection with products listed in the schedules which are or may be subject to ad-valorem rates of duty.

Article XI contains a general undertaking that no quantitative restrictions shall be imposed by either country on importations from the other country of any of the products listed in the schedules annexed to the agreement, with a reservation that this provision does not apply to quantitative restrictions imposed by either country in conjunction with governmental measures which operate to regulate or control the production, market supply, or prices of like domestic articles, or which tend to increase the labor costs of production of such articles, or which are necessary to maintain the exchange value of the currency of the country.

Article XII contains a provision for broad consultation between the Governments of the two countries in regard to all matters affecting the operation of the agreement through the medium of a mixed commission to be established under the terms of paragraph 2 of the article. Paragraph 1 of the article provides that if the Government of either country considers that an industry or the commerce of that country is prejudiced, or any object of the agreement is nullified or impaired as a result of any circumstance or of any measure taken by the other Government, the latter Government shall consider such representations or proposals as may be made by the former Government; and if agreement is not reached, the Government making the representations or proposals shall be free to suspend or terminate the agreement in whole or in part on 30 days' written notice.

Provisions as to Application of the Agreement

Article XIII provides that the agreement shall apply, on the part of the United States, to the continental United States and to the territories and possessions included in its customs territory, the most important of which are Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. The most-favored-nation provisions of the agreement will, however, apply also to those possessions of the United States which have separate tariffs, including the Philippines, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the island of Guam.

Article XIV excepts from the application of the agreement special advantages granted by the Government of either country to adjacent countries to facilitate frontier traffic, and advantages accorded to any third country as a result of a customs union. There is also included the usual exception relating to special advantages accorded by the United States and its territories and possessions or the Panama Canal Zone to one another or to the Republic of Cuba.

Furthermore, in an exchange of notes accompanying the agreement the Government of the United States agrees not to invoke the provi-

sions of article I of the agreement in respect of any tariff preferences which Uruguay may accord to contiguous countries, Bolivia, or Paraguay looking to the gradual and ultimate achievement of a customs union between Uruguay and any such country; provided such tariff preferences conform to the formula recommended by the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee on September 18, 1941, pursuant to resolution LXXX of the Seventh International Conference of American States at Montevideo, approved December 24, 1933. This formula stipulates: (1) That any such tariff preferences shall be made effective through trade agreements embodying tariff reductions or exemptions; (2) that the parties to such agreements should reserve the right to reduce or eliminate the customs duties on like products imported from other countries; and (3) that any such tariff arrangements should not be an obstacle to any broad program of economic reconstruction involving the reduction of tariffs and the scaling down or elimination of tariff and other trade preferences with a view to the fullest possible development of international trade on a multilateral unconditional most-favored-nation basis. The note also provides, with reference to articles III and IV of the agreement relating to quantitative limitations on imports and exchange control, respectively, that any special quota or exchange facilities which Uruguay may accord to contiguous countries, Bolivia, or Paraguay shall cease upon the termination of the present world conflict, except as may be otherwise agreed upon between the two Governments.

By a second exchange of notes, the Government of the United States agrees not to invoke the provisions of the agreement relating to non-discriminatory treatment in respect of special facilities which Uruguay may accord to imports of articles originating in the so-called "sterling area" covered by the existing payments arrangement in effect between Uruguay

and the United Kingdom. As indicated in the note from the Uruguayan Government, the reason for this exception arises primarily from the inability of Uruguay to convert freely into dollars the proceeds derived from its exports to the "sterling area" under the existing payments arrangement in effect between Uruguay and the United Kingdom. Accordingly the note provides that the exception shall terminate as soon as it becomes possible for Uruguay to convert its sterling balances into free currencies.

Article XV provides that nothing in the agreement shall prevent the adoption or enforcement by either country of measures relating to imports or exports of gold and silver, sanitary regulations and the like, or measures relating to public security or imposed for the protection of the country's essential interests in time of war or other national emergency.

Article XVI provides for sympathetic consideration of representations in regard to customs regulations and related matters and the application of sanitary regulations. If there should be disagreement between the two Governments with respect to sanitary laws or regulations, a committee of experts including representatives of both Governments may be established upon request of either Government. This committee would then study the matter and submit a report to both Governments.

Article XVII provides that the agreement shall enter into force 30 days after exchange of the Uruguayan ratification and the President's proclamation of the agreement.

Article XVIII provides that the agreement is to remain in force for an initial term of three years, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the provisions of article XII. If neither Government has given the other notice of intention to terminate the agreement on the expiration of the term of three years, it will continue in force thereafter, subject to termination on six months' notice or in accordance with the provisions of article XII.

TABLE A

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED FROM URUGUAY (SCHEDULE I)

NOTE.—Duties, other than ad-valorem percentages, given in this table include base duties and surtaxes calculated on official customs valuations, and are expressed in terms of Uruguayan paper pesos. The current "free" rate of exchange of the peso is about 53 cents. n. a.=statistics not available.

PART A.—The articles included in part A are identified by section, position, and item numbers of the revised "Tariff of Import Valuations". The descriptions in the table are abbreviated from the tariff nomenclature found in the text of the agreement.

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED FROM URUGUAY (SCHEDULE I)

Uruguayan tariff			Description of article (abbreviated)	Unit	Pre-agreement duty (pesos)	Agreement duties and extent of concessions		U. S. exports to Uruguay (in thousands of dollars)	
Section	Position	Item				Duty (pesos)	Reduction (percent)	1939	1940
II	57	260	Raisins, with seeds.....	100 gross kilos.	11.2628	7.94	30	12	6
II	57	261	Raisins, seedless.....	"	20.6534	10.40	50		
II	58	267	Walnuts and pecans, unshelled.....	"	6.9365	4.89	30		
II	58	268	Walnuts and pecans, shelled.....	"	6.9365	4.89	30	39	33
II	59	274	Apples, fresh (from September 1 to the last day of February, inclusive).	"	22.9797	8.20	64		
II	62	291	Prunes, dried.....	"	11.0643	7.80	30	30	34
II	87	399	Hops.....	"	1.792	1.792	Bound	5	36
IV	120	632	Sardines in oil or other media, including tomato sauce, packed in hermetically sealed containers.	100 legal kilos..	40.50	40.50	Bound	3	1
IV	120	633	Canned mackerel and canned salmon.....	"	57.4492	40.50	30	(*)	2
IV	133	688	Flours and similar, including malted milk.....	"	8.894	8.894	Bound	4	11
IV	139	704	Canned asparagus.....	"	84.117	59.30	30	-	1
IV	143	715	Concentrated grape juice.....	100 kilos.....	141.85 plus 29.79% ad val.	142.00	23	-	1
IV	143	716	Unsweetened fruit and vegetable juices.....	"	60.00	32.10	47		
IV	143	718	Sweetened fruit juices, liquid, and syrups for beverages without alcohol.	"	60.00	32.10	47		
IV	171	860	Unmanufactured tobacco of flue-cured, fire-cured, or burley types.	100 legal kilos..	33.69	33.69	Bound	150	132
IV	172	868	Cigarettes in packages.....	"	386.54	272.50	30	22	37
V	174	878	Sulphur.....	100 gross kilos.	0.315	0.316	Bound	-	69
V	207	1000	Medicinal petroleum jelly.....	100 kilos.....	40.0017	28.20	30	1	5
VI	281	1549	Liquid insecticide, with a base of pyrethrum or of ethers and hydrocarbides.	"	100.00	70.50	30	11	14
VI	284	1560	Gum spirits of turpentine and wood turpentine.....	100 gross kilos.	4.536	4.536	Bound	20	6
VI	285	1562	Rosin or pitch, gum and wood.....	"	1.35	1.35	Bound	78	42
VI	294	1942/44	Motion picture film, exposed.....	100 kilos.....	368.81	260.00	30	31	35
VI	311	2032	Varnish, including nitrocellulose or pyroxylin lacquers.	100 gross kilos.	39.1566	27.60	30	11	18
VI	311	2033	Composition of asphaltic base for coating roofs.....	"	5.20	5.20	Bound	1	1
IX	384	2480	Tea pine or pitch pine.....	100 square meters.	26.7529	13.376	50	145	81
IX	384	2482	Sugar pine (<i>Pinus lambertiana</i>) and California white pine (<i>Pinus monticola</i> ; <i>P. lambertiana</i> ; and <i>P. ponderosa</i>).	1000 gross kilos.	18.0291	9.015	50	5	18
IX	384	2485	Douglas fir.....	"	16.5659	8.433	50	(*)	1

NOTE.—With respect to materials imported for use in construction work of the type specified in decree no. 722/1940 of June 7, 1940, the 50 percent reduction in duties and additional charges provided for in article 2 of the said decree will be applicable to the rates specified above in respect of items 2480, 2482 and 2485 of position 384 of section IX, it being understood that such reduction shall apply with respect to materials imported during the life of the agreement.

* Less than \$500. * Based on a value of 30 cents per quart.

TABLE A—PART A—Continued

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED FROM URUGUAY (SCHEDULE I)—Continued

Uruguayan tariff			Description of article (abbreviated)	Unit	Pre-agreement duty (pesos)	Agreement duties and extent of concessions		U. S. exports to Uruguay (in thousands of dollars)	
Section	Position	Item				Duty (pesos)	Reduction (percent)	1939	1940
IX	384	2490	Oak.....	100 gross kilos.	2.559	1.804	30	4	5
IX	386	2499	Staves, shooks, and heading for barrels and casks.....	"	0.24	0.24	Bound		
IX	397	2550	Unassembled barrels and casks, in sets, with capacity up to 200 liters.	Each.....	1.6234	1.148	30		
IX	397	2551	Unassembled barrels and casks, in sets, with capacity of from 201 to 500 liters.	"	3.2568	2.296	30	77	48
IX	397	2561	Unassembled barrels (harricas).....	"	0.0159	0.011	31		
X	423	3020.1	Cardboard, of fiber of wood, for construction.....	100 gross kilos.	7.3762	6.20	30	-	2
X	425	3024	Vulcanized fiber, in bars, sheets, tubes, et cetera.....	Ad val.....	73.762%	52%	30	1	4
X	425	3026	Roofing paper coated with composition of asphaltic base.	100 gross kilos.	7.3762	6.20	30	7	14
X	425	3028	Cardboard and paper impregnated with other materials, including paste, chalk, sawdust, and similar.	"	7.3762	6.20	30	n. a.	n. a.
X	426	3031	Hygienic paper, in rolls, not exceeding 15 centimeters in width.	100 gross kilos.	11.0643	7.80	30		
X	426	3035	Hygienic paper, square or rectangular, in sheets, not larger than 20 centimeters to a side.	"	11.0643	7.80	30		
X	426	3036	Hygienic paper, square or rectangular, in sheets, not larger than 46 centimeters to a side.	100 legal kilos.	25.8167	18.20	30	12	6
X	426	3039	Hygienic paper, in other forms, up to 20 centimeters to a side.	100 gross kilos.	11.0643	7.80	30		
XVI	823	32	Airplane motors.....	-----	Free.....	Free.....	Bound	-	-
XVI	823	38	Parts and separate pieces of iron or steel for light motors, including unfinished parts: Pistons.....	100 gross kilos.	43.094	30.38	30		
			All other parts and separate pieces included in this item.	"	43.094	43.094	Bound		
XVI	823	39	Parts and separate pieces of other common metals for light motors, including unfinished parts: Pistons.....	"	105.536	74.40	30		
			All other parts and separate pieces included in this item.	"	105.536	105.536	Bound		
XVI	857	418	Shafts for automobiles, of iron or steel: Crankshafts, camshafts, and piston pins.....	"	43.094	30.38	30		
			All other parts included in this item.....	"	43.094	43.094	Bound		
XVI	857	429	Notched wheels and shafts, gears: for automobiles, of iron or steel: Crankshaft timing gears and camshaft timing gears.....	"	43.094	30.38	30	203	324
			All other parts included in this item.....	"	43.094	43.094	Bound		
XVI	857	446	Pulleys, clutches, and couplings (excluding gears), for automobiles, of iron or steel: Connecting rods.....	"	43.094	30.38	30		
			All other parts included in this item.....	"	43.094	43.094	Bound		
XVI	857	470	Cylinders for automobiles, of iron or steel: Cylinder blocks and heads.....	"	43.094	30.38	30		
			All other parts included in this item.....	"	43.094	43.094	Bound		
XVII	889	26	Tractors for agricultura.....	Gross kilo.....	Free	Free	Bound		
XVII	889	27	Tractors for other purposes.....	"	Free	Free	Bound	264	479
XVII	860	28	Passenger automobiles weighing not more than 1050 kilos.	Kilo.....	0.5026	0.388	23		
			NOTE.—Automobiles in the foregoing class weighing more than 550 kilos but not more than 1050 kilos each are assessed a minimum duty of 301.84 pesos per automobile, and automobiles weighing up to 550 kilos each are assessed a minimum duty of 237.17 pesos per automobile.					172	252
XVII	890	29	Passenger automobiles weighing more than 1050 kilos and up to 1350 kilos.	"	0.5305	0.410	23		

TABLE A—PART A—Continued

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED FROM URUGUAY (SCHEDULE I)—Continued

Uruguayao tariff			Description of article (abbreviated)	Unit	Pre-agreement duty (pesos)	Agreement duties and extent of concessions		U. S. exports to Uruguay (in thousands of dollars)	
Section	Position	Item				Duty (pesos)	Reduction (percent)	1939	1940
XVII	800	30	Passenger automobiles weighing more than 1350 kilos and up to 1650 kilos.	Kilo	0.5864	0.453	23	Included in figures immediately above.	
XVII	890	31	Passenger automobiles weighing more than 1650 kilos and up to 1818 kilos.	"	0.768	0.593	23		
XVII	890	31	Passenger automobiles weighing more than 1818 kilos and up to 1850 kilos.	"	0.869	0.683	21		
XVII	890	32	Passenger automobiles weighing more than 1850 kilos and up to 2050 kilos.	"	1.106	0.854	23		
XVII	890	32.1	Passenger automobiles weighing more than 2050 kilos and up to 2222 kilos.	"	1.505	1.162	23		
XVII	890	32.1	Passenger automobiles weighing more than 2222 kilos and up to 2777 kilos.	"	1.67	1.289	23		
XVII	890	32.1	Passenger automobiles weighing more than 2777 kilos and up to 3333 kilos.	"	1.835	1.404	23		
			NOTE.—Automobiles which lack any of the following parts will be classified in the immediately preceding group and with the minimum valuation and weight for that group: Glass, motors, fenders, seats, upholstery, tires and tubes, radiators, bumpers, or batteries.						
XVII	800	33	Automobile buses	Ad val	4.2555%	3%	30	Included in figures for exports of automobile truck chassis.	
XVII	891	37	Chassis for passenger automobiles, weighing not more than 2500 gross kilos.	Gross kilo	0.2792	0.216	23	Included in figures for exports of passenger automobiles.	
XVII	891	38	Chassis for passenger automobiles, weighing more than 2500 gross kilos and up to 2750 gross kilos.	"	0.349	0.270	23		
			NOTE.—Minimum duty for passenger automobile chassis regardless of weight.						
XVII	891	37	Automobile truck chassis weighing not more than 2500 gross kilos.	Gross kilo	0.1021	0.072	30	* 112 * 235	
XVII	891	38	Automobile truck chassis weighing more than 2500 gross kilos and up to 2750 gross kilos.	"	0.1277	0.09	30		
XVII	891	39	Automobile truck chassis weighing more than 2750 gross kilos and up to 3000 gross kilos.	"	0.1532	0.108	30		
XVII	891	40	Automobile truck chassis weighing more than 3000 gross kilos and up to 3250 gross kilos.	"	0.1787	0.126	30		
XVII	891	41	Automobile truck chassis weighing more than 3250 gross kilos and up to 3500 gross kilos.	"	0.2043	0.144	30		
XVII	891	42	Automobile truck chassis weighing more than 3500 gross kilos.	Gross kilo	0.2553	0.18	30		
			NOTE.—Minimum duty for truck chassis regardless of weight.						
XVII	891	37	Automobile bus chassis weighing not more than 2500 gross kilos.	Gross kilo	0.0085	0.006	29	1	
XVII	891	38	Automobile bus chassis weighing more than 2500 gross kilos and up to 2750 gross kilos.	"	0.0106	0.0075	29		
XVII	891	39	Automobile bus chassis weighing more than 2750 gross kilos and up to 3000 gross kilos.	"	0.0128	0.009	30		
XVII	891	40	Automobile bus chassis weighing more than 3000 gross kilos and up to 3250 gross kilos.	"	0.0149	0.0105	30		

* These figures include buses and motor trucks and chassis.

TABLE A—PART A—Continued

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED FROM URUGUAY (SCHEDULE I)—Continued

Uruguayan tariff			Description of article (abbreviated)	Unit	Pre-agreement duty (pesos)	Agreement duties and extent of concessions		U. S. exports to Uruguay (in thousands of dollars)	
Section	Position	Item				Duty (pesos)	Reduction (percent)	1939	1940
XVII	891	41	Automobile bus chassis weighing more than 3250 gross kilos and up to 3500 gross kilos.	Gross kilo.....	0.017	0.012	29	Included in figures immediately above.	
XVII	891	42	Automobile bus chassis weighing more than 3500 gross kilos.	"	0.0213	0.015	30		
			NOTE.—Minimum duty for bus chassis regardless of weight.	Each.....	10.21	7.20	29		
XVII	892	45	Drivers' cabs for trucks or buses, imported separately or with chassis.	Gross kilo.....	0.31688	0.245	23	D. S. n. a.	
			NOTE.—Minimum duty for drivers' cabs regardless of weight.	Each.....	82.39	63.62	23		
			Body Parts:						
XVII	893	50	Fans and ribs for tops.....	100 gross kilos..	33.419	33.419	Bound		
XVII	893	51	Seats of leather.....	Each.....	11.206	11.206	Bound		
XVII	893	52	Seats of other kinds.....	"	3.362	3.362	Bound		
XVII	893	53	Tops.....	100 gross kilos..	112.061	112.061	Bound		
XVII	893	54	Running boards.....	"	67.237	67.237	Bound		
XVII	893	55	Seat covers.....	100 legal kilos..	336.184	336.184	Bound		
XVII	893	56	Fenders.....	Each.....	2.023	2.023	Bound		
XVII	893	57	Windshields, with iron or steel frames.....	"	6.156	6.156	Bound		
XVII	893	58	Windshields, with frames of other common metals.....	"	13.192	13.192	Bound		
XVII	893	59	Lateral windshields.....	Pair.....	3.957	3.957	Bound		
XVII	893	60	Doors.....	100 legal kilos..	52.768	52.768	Bound		
XVII	893	61	Glass and glassware.....	100 gross kilos..	13.192	13.192	Bound		
XVII	893	62	Other body parts of iron or steel.....	100 legal kilos..	70.357	70.357	Bound		
XVII	893	63	Other body parts of other common metals or other materials.	"	123.125	123.125	Bound	Included in figures for exports of articles in Section XVI, Position 823, Item 38 to Position 857, Item 470.	
			Parts and pieces of the transmission and steering gear:						
XVII	893	64	Steering wheels of iron or steel.....	Each.....	0.879	0.879	Bound		
XVII	893	65	Steering wheels of other materials.....	"	3.078	3.078	Bound		
XVII	893	66	Other parts of iron or steel:						
			Transmission gears, transmission spline shaft, transmission countershaft, differential propeller shaft, differential case, differential ring gear and pinion, differential pinion gears, differential pinion gear shaft, differential side gear, rear axle shaft, steering gear shaft and worm, steering gear sector and shaft, clutch disc assembly, clutch release levers, steering knuckle and steering knuckle king pin.	100 gross kilos..	43.094	30.38	30		
			All other parts included in this item.....	"	43.094	43.094	Bound		
XVII	893	67	Other parts of other common metals.....	"	105.536	105.536	Bound		
XVII	893	68	Other parts of other materials.....	"	49.25	49.25	Bound		
			Others:						
XVII	893	69	Shock absorbers.....	"	70.357	70.357	Bound		
XVII	893	70	Rims and spokes for wheels.....	"	11.433	11.433	Bound		

TABLE A—PART A—Continued

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED FROM URUGUAY (SCHEDULE I)—Continued

Uruguayan tariff			Description of article (abbreviated)	Unit	Pre-agreement duty (pesos)	Agreement duties and extent of concessions		U. S. exports to Uruguay (in thousands of dollars)	
Section	Position	Item				Duty (pesos)	Reduction (percent)	1939	1940
XVII	893	71	Bumpers of iron or steel.....	100 legal kilos..	35. 178	35. 178	Bound	Included in figures for exports of articles in Section XVI, Position 823, Item 38 to Position 857, Item 470.	
XVII	893	72	Bumpers of other common metals.....	"	131. 92	131. 92	Bound		
XVII	893	73	Wheels of wood.....	Each.....	3. 606	3. 606	Bound		
XVII	893	74	Wheels of other materials.....	100 gross kilos..	35. 178	35. 178	Bound		
XVII	893	75	Tanks of iron or steel.....	100 legal kilos..	219. 867	219. 867	Bound		
XVII	893	76	Tanks of other materials.....	"	307. 814	307. 814	Bound		
XVII	893	77	Hub caps of iron or steel.....	"	70. 357	70. 357	Bound		
XVII	893	78	Hub caps of other materials.....	"	105. 536	105. 536	Bound		
XVII	893	79	Other parts of iron or steel.....	100 gross kilos..	43. 094	43. 094	Bound		
XVII	893	80	Other parts of other materials.....	"	105. 536	105. 536	Bound		
			NOTE.—All the parts described under Position 893, when composed of more than 50 percent by weight of iron or steel, will be classified as iron or steel parts. When composed of less than 50 percent of iron or steel, they will be classified according to the predominant nonferrous metal.						
XVII	901	117	Aviation apparatus, equipped with motors.....		Free	Free	Bound	2	9
XVII	902	118	Parts for replacement and assembly of aircraft, excluding motors.....		Free	Free	Bound		

PART B.—The articles included in part B are identified by section and item numbers of the *unrevised* sections of the Uruguayan tariff in force on the day of signature of the agreement.

Uruguayan tariff		Description of article (abbreviated)	Unit	Pre-agreement duty (pesos)	Agreement duties and extent of concessions		U. S. exports to Uruguay (in thousands of dollars)	
Schedule	Item				Duty (pesos)	Reduction (percent)	1939	1940
Raw materials.....	38	Cotton, spun, crude, for the loom.....	100 kilos.....	2. 70	2. 70	Bound	42	54
Raw materials.....	39	Cotton, spun, for the loom, colored, including mercerized yarn.	"	5. 04	5. 04	Bound	130	150
Raw materials.....	58	Plows with handles.....	Each.....	Free	Free	Bound	40	83
Raw materials.....	59	Plows, sulky, with one share.....	"	Free	Free	Bound		
Raw materials.....	60	Plows, sulky, with two shares.....	"	Free	Free	Bound		
Raw materials.....	61	Plows, sulky, with three shares.....	"	Free	Free	Bound		
Raw materials.....	62	Plows, sulky, with more than three shares.....	"	Free	Free	Bound		
Raw materials.....	63	Plows, sulky with discs.....	"	Free	Free	Bound		
Raw materials.....	64	Plows with shares or discs, for tractors.....	Per share or disc.	Free	Free	Bound		

TABLE A—PART B—Continued

Uruguayao tariff		Description of article (abbreviated)	Unit	Pre-agreement duty (pesos)	Agreement duties and extent of concessions		U.S. exports to Uruguay (in thousands of dollars)	
Schedule	Item				Duty (pesos)	Reduction (per cent)	1939	1940
Raw materials	170	Electric plants for light and power (without storage batteries), including wind-driven electric power generating devices.	100 gross kilos.	6.3832	4.50	30	8	5
Raw materials	248	Industrial machinery, n. s. p. f.: machines weighing up to 100 kilos each.	"	8.937	8.037	Bound	n. a.	n. a.
Raw materials	295	Windmills and their accessories and parts.	Gross kilo.	Free	Free	Bound	62	56
Raw materials	349	Replacement and repair parts for industrial machinery, of copper, bronze, brass, or other metal, n. s. p. f., whether or not combined with other materials.	100 gross kilos.	17.873	17.873	Bound	n. a.	n. a.
Raw materials	350	Replacement and repair parts for industrial machinery, of iron or steel, combined or not with other materials, weighing 25 kilos or less each.	"	10.213	10.213	Bound	n. a.	n.
Raw materials	351	Replacement and repair parts for industrial machinery, of iron or steel, combined or not with other materials, weighing more than 25 kilos but less than 100 kilos each.	"	6.383	6.383	Bound	n. a.	n. a.
Hardware	85	Files (archivos) or furniture of iron or steel, whether or not combined with other materials.	100 gross kilos.	39.15	39.15	Bound	2	1
Hardware	872	Cash registers and their parts.	"	92.20	65.00	30	12	19
Paper	118	Standard typewriters.	100 kilos.	51.07	36.00	30	8	24
Paper	110	Portable typewriters.	"	136.18	96.00	30	3	3
Paper	124	Calculating and adding machines, including bookkeeping and accounting machines.	"	170.22	120.00	30	33	20
Paper	254	Parts for standard typewriters.	"	221.29	36.00	84	} Included in figures for exports of typewriters.	
Paper	255	Parts for portable typewriters.	"	590.10	96.00	84		
Paper	259	Parts for calculating and adding machines, including parts for bookkeeping and accounting machines.	"	737.62	120.00	84		
Electrical	1	Storage batteries and parts for same: automobile batteries.	100 gross kilos.	26.3841	18.60	30	} 10 19	
Electrical	1	Storage batteries and parts for same: radio batteries.	"	51.066	36.00	30		
Electrical	1	Storage batteries and parts for same, except automobile and radio batteries.	"	22.1286	15.60	30		
Electrical	34	Apparatus for radio: radio receivers without tubes.	"	170.22	170.22	Bound	23	52
Electrical	36	Parts and accessories for radio receiving sets.	"	136.176	96.00	30	50	86
Electrical	110	Automatic refrigerators, complete or incomplete.	"	54.5037	42.087	23	53	78
Electrical	120	Automatic refrigerators: refrigeration apparatus, separate.	"	58.7259	41.40	30	29	27
Electrical	129	Radio tubes.	Each	0.8511	0.60	30	18	20
		NOTE.—The existing 4 percent reduction for breakage of glass tubes is bound.						
Electrical	155	Machines for washing, ironing, washing dishes, and all machines operated by electricity not specifically mentioned, except industrial machines.	100 gross kilos.	36.881	26.00	30	1	3
Electrical	211	Electric fans, standing or wall.	"	66.3858	46.80	30	2	2

TABLE B

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO URUGUAY (SCHEDULE II)

(Compiled from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce)

NOTE: With the exception of unmanufactured agates, all items included in schedule II of the agreement with Uruguay are also included in schedule II of the agreement with Argentina, effective November 15, 1941, and the rates of duty on these items are the same in both agreements.

Paragraph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Description of article	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent on basis of imports in 1939		United States imports for consumption * (in thousands of dollars)					
		Tariff Act of 1930	Trade agreement with Uruguay	Under rate effective in 1939 (percent)	Under rate provided by trade agreement with Uruguay (percent)	From Uruguay			From all countries		
						1938	1939	1940 ^b	1938	1939	1940 ^b
A. DUTIABLE ITEMS											
19	Casein or lactarene, and mixtures of which casein or lactarene is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for.	5½¢ lb.-----	2¾¢ lb.-----	98	49	-	3	44	28	886	1,243
42	Glycerin, crude.....	1¢ lb. *-----	¾¢ lb.-----	10	10	18	27	50	41,028	4,729	4,615
42	Glycerin, refined.....	2¢ lb. *-----	1¾¢ lb.-----	17	17	-	-	-	219	29	23
701	Tallow:										
	Beef and mutton tallow, inedible (include oleo stock, T. D. 48876).	½¢ lb.+3¢ lb. import tax. Sec.2491(a) I. R. C.	¾¢ lb.+1½¢ lb. import tax. Sec.2491(a) I. R. C.	120	60	-	15	-	750	44	43
	Beef and mutton tallow, edible (include oleo stock, T. D. 48876).	do-----	do-----	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
	Total.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-	15	-	753	44	43
701	Oleo oil and oleo stearin:										
	Oleo oil.....	1¢ lb.+3¢ lb. import tax. Sec.2491(c) I. R. C.	½¢ lb.+1½¢ lb. import tax. Sec.2491(c) I. R. C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(*)
	Oleo stearin.....	do-----	do-----	75	37	2	-	-	15	(*)	(*)
	Total.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-	-	15	(*)	(*)
705	Extract of meat, including fluid..	15¢ lb. ^a -----	7½¢ lb.-----	39	19	92	216	14	213	469	237
706	Meats, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for (except meat pastes other than liver pastes, packed in airtight containers weighing with their contents not more than 3 ounces each):										
	Canned beef, including corned beef.	6¢ lb., but not less than 20% ad valorem.	3¢ lb., but not less than 20% ad valorem.	40	40	2,685	2,609	825	8,399	8,573	6,915
	Beef and veal, pickled or cured.....	do-----	do-----	44	42	60	102	93	119	154	110
	Canned meats, not elsewhere specified, and prepared or preserved meats, not specially provided for (including liver pastes).	do-----	do-----	25	20	-	-	(*)	58	47	20
	Total.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,745	2,711	918	8,576	8,774	7,045

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B—Continued

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO URUGUAY (SCHEDULE II)—Continued

Para- graph num- ber in Tariff Act of 1930	Description of article	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent on basis of imports in 1939		United States imports for consumption* (In thousands of dollars)					
		Tariff Act of 1930	Trade agreement with Uruguay	Under rate effective in 1939 (per- cent)	Under rate provided by trade agree- ment with Uruguay (per- cent)	From Uruguay			From all countries		
						1938	1939	1940 ^b	1938	1939	1940 ^b
762	Flaxseed..... PROVIDED, That on and after the effective date of this agreement, and until the thirtieth day following a proclamation by the Presi- dent of the United States of America, after consultation with the Uruguayan Gov- ernment, that the existing abnormal situation in re- spect of the trade in flaxseed has terminated, the rate of duty under this item shall be.....	65¢ bushel of 56 lbs.	50¢ bushel of 56 lbs.	57	43	1,095	786	2,294	19,872	18,424	14,121
1101 (a)	Wools: Donskoi, Smyrna, Cor- dova, Valparaiso, Ecuadoran, Syrian, Aleppo, Georgian, Turkestan, Arabian, Baghdad, Persian, Sistan, East Indian, Thibetan, Chinese, Manchu- rian, Mongolian, Egyptian, Sudan, Cyprus, Sardinian, Pyrenean, Oporto, Iceland, Scotch Blackface, Black Spanish, Kerry, Haslock, and Welsh Mountain; similar wools without merino or English blood; all other wools of whatever blood or origin not finer than 40's; all the foregoing— In the grease or washed..... Scoured..... On the skin..... Sorted, or matchings, if not scoured.	24¢ lb. of clean content.	13¢ lb. of clean content.	88	48	207	124	272	3,171	4,614	4,095
	27¢ lb. of clean content.	16¢ lb. of clean content.									
	22¢ lb. of clean content.	11¢ lb. of clean content.									
	25¢ lb. of clean content.	14¢ lb. of clean content.									
1102 (a)	Wools, not specially provided for, not finer than 44's: In the grease or washed..... Scoured..... On the skin..... Sorted, or matchings, if not scoured.	29¢ lb. of clean content.	17¢ lb. of clean content.	90	53	44	479	615	688	1,495	1,509
	32¢ lb. of clean content.	20¢ lb. of clean content.									
	27¢ lb. of clean content.	15¢ lb. of clean content.									
	30¢ lb. of clean content.	18¢ lb. of clean content.									

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B—Continued

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO URUGUAY (SCHEDULE II)—Continued

Para- graph num- ber in Tariff Act of 1930	Description of article	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent on basis of imports in 1939		United States imports for consumption * (in thousands of dollars)									
		Tariff Act of 1930	Trade agreement with Uruguay	Under rate effec- tive in 1939 (per- cent)	Under rate provided by trade agrec- ment with Uruguay (per- cent)	From Uruguay			From all countries						
						1938	1949	1940 ^b	1938	1939	1940 ^b				
1530 (a)	Hides and skins of cattle of the bovine species (except hides and skins of the India water buffalo imported to be used in the manufacture of raw-hide articles), raw or uncured, or dried, salted, or pickled:														
	Cattle hides.....	10% ad valorem...	5% ad valorem.....	10	5	102	75	299	5,179	12,089	16,915				
	Calf and kip skins.....	do.....	do.....	10	5	-	47	259	4,043	4,610	2,508				
	Buffalo hides, not specially provided for.....	do.....	do.....	10	6	-	-	-	34	121	121				
	Total.....					102	122	558	9,256	16,820	19,635				
	Total dutiable items.....					4,305	4,483	4,765	43,119	52,284	49,466				
	B. FREE ITEMS														
1603	Agates, unmanufactured.....	Free.....	Bound free ^m			1	2	3	1	3	4				
1625	Blood, dried, not specially provided for.....	Free.....	Bound free.....			39	56	40	266	578	429				
1627	Bones, crude, steamed, or ground; bone dust, bone meal, and bone ash; and animal carbon suitable only for fertilizing purposes.....	Free.....	Bound free.....			75	69	120	838	1,496	1,481				
1685	Tankage of a grade used chiefly for fertilizers, or chiefly as an ingredient in the manufacture of fertilizers.....	Free ⁿ	Bound free.....			11	24	50	290	442	375				
1755	Sausage casings, weasands, intestines, bladders, tendons, and integuments, not specially provided for:														
	Sheep, lamb, and goat sausage casings.....	Free ⁿ	Bound free.....			34	44	101	6,525	6,201	7,077				
	Sausage casings, not specially provided for (including weasands, bladders, and intestines).....	Free ⁿ	Bound free.....			12	29	40	594	792	854				
	Integuments, tendons, and intestines, not sausage casings.....	Free ⁿ	Bound free.....			-	-	(^o)	4	4	12				
	Total.....					46	73	141	7,123	6,997	7,943				

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B—Continued

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO URUGUAY (SCHEDULE II)—Continued

Para- graph num- ber in Tariff Act of 1930	Description of article	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent on basis of imports in 1939		United States imports for consumption ^a (in thousands of dollars)					
		Tariff Act of 1930	Trade agreement with Uruguay	Under rate effective in 1939 (per- cent)	Under rate provided by trade agree- ment with Uruguay (per- cent)	From Uruguay			From all countries		
						1938	1949	1940 ^b	1938	1939	1940 ^b
1780	Tankage, unfit for human consumption.	Free	Bound free			103	335	257	935	2,535	1,809
	Total free items					275	559	611	9,453	12,051	12,041
	Grand total of items in Schedule II.					4,580	5,042	5,376	52,572	64,335	61,507

^a Except as noted, import data do not include imports from Cuba or imports free of duty (products of the Philippine Islands, etc.), entered under special provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930. Imports into the Virgin Islands of the United States were negligible and are included.

^b Preliminary.

^c Rate reduced to 5/16¢ per pound in the trade agreement with France, effective June 15, 1936. Rate on product of Cuba reduced to 4/16¢ per pound (net) in the trade agreement with Cuba, effective Sept. 3, 1934.

^d Includes the following amounts: From Cuba (dutiable at Cuban agreement rate): 1938, \$212,516; 1939, \$215,712; 1940, \$219,644; from the Philippine Islands (free): 1938, \$104,509; 1939, \$123,410; 1940, \$111,406.

^e Rate reduced to 1 3/8¢ per pound in the trade agreement with the Netherlands effective Feb. 1, 1936; further reduced to 1 7/16¢ per pound by virtue of the reduction on crude glycerin in the trade agreement with France, effective June 15, 1936.

^f Includes imports valued at \$21,772 dutiable but exempt from tax, entered at the customs district of Puerto Rico.

^g Less than \$500.

^h Bound in the trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939.

ⁱ Exclusive of duties on imports into the Virgin Islands of the United States.

^j Includes negligible imports of meat pastes (except liver pastes) prepared or preserved, n. s. p. l., packed in airtight containers weighing each with contents not more than 3 ounces; not separately classified prior to 1939.

^k Includes imports valued at \$305,032, product of Cuba, dutiable at preferential rate. Negligible in other years.

^l Includes imports valued at \$61,887, product of the Philippine Islands (free). Negligible in other years.

^m Bound in the trade agreement with Uruguay only.

ⁿ Seusage casings, weasands, intestines, bladders, tendons, and integuments produced from sheep, lambs, and goats, bound in the trade agreement with Turkey, effective May 5, 1939.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

AUGUST 1, 1942

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The War

COORDINATION OF RELIEF ACTIVITIES

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON WAR RELIEF AGENCIES

[Released to the press by the White House July 27]

Joseph E. Davies, Chairman of the President's Committee on War Relief Agencies, on July 27 submitted to the President a report, the text of which follows:

"Your Committee on War Relief Agencies respectfully submits the following report.

"In the foreign relief field, a degree of success has been achieved in reducing the number of agencies and coordinating the activities of those remaining. The number of active foreign relief agencies is now approximately 300 as compared with some 700 or more during the peak period in early 1941. While this is a definite improvement, further coordination and consolidation is desirable in the public interest.

"Funds and contributions in kind raised by agencies registered with the Department of State from the beginning of the war to the end of May 1942 have totalled over \$71,000,000. During the same period other foreign relief agencies raised a total estimated at \$25,000,000. It is significant that the administrative and other costs of the agencies registered with and subject to supervision by the Department of State have averaged only about 10 percent of total receipts while those of other foreign relief agencies have averaged, on the basis of somewhat incomplete information, 30 percent or more. It is also significant that administrative expenses of the latter group have shown an appreciable decrease since the President's Committee requested periodic reports from them,

even though the Committee has been able to exercise only advisory supervision. The present rate of collections by foreign relief agencies, other than the Red Cross, is substantially below the peak, with a resulting increase in the percentage of overhead costs, but this decrease in collections is far more than offset by the increase in domestic relief solicitations.

"In the domestic relief and welfare field, the entry of the United States into the war has quite naturally resulted in the establishment of a very large number of new agencies appealing to the public for funds and contributions for the relief and welfare of our own civilian population and armed forces. As there is at present no central registration or other regulatory authority, these organizations are subject to no coordinated supervision or control and even their number can only be estimated.

"While actuated by the highest humanitarian motives, these agencies tend to duplicate each other's efforts causing public confusion and uncertainty. Undue competition among themselves and between them and the foreign relief agencies leads to a waste of financial resources and manpower and thus tends to hamper the national war effort. There is a lack of correlation between the programs of the private agencies in both the domestic and foreign relief fields, and those of the Red Cross and of the several governmental agencies concerned with various phases of relief and welfare.

"Certain important objectives of the Committee have not so far been accomplished, be-

cause of lack of authority. There remain, as indicated above, two important factors affecting national unity of effort in these times of emergency—(a) the public is subject to solicitation from far too many agencies representing an excessive amount of duplication and (b) the limited amount of leadership that exists for charitable, welfare and Government war bond campaigns is overly occupied and its effectiveness seriously diminished and dissipated.

"The Committee believes that these facts call for a central authority with general jurisdiction and powers to bring about coordination of effort and elimination of duplication and waste.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT'S WAR RELIEF CONTROL BOARD

In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee the President on July 24 signed an Executive order (9205) "Establishing the President's War Relief Control Board and Defining Its Functions and Duties". The text of the order follows:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, as President of the United States of America and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, because of emergencies affecting the national security and defense, and for the purpose of controlling in the public interest charities for foreign and domestic relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction, and welfare arising from war-created needs, it is hereby ordered as follows:

"1. The President's Committee on War Relief Agencies, appointed by me on March 13, 1911, is hereby continued and established as the President's War Relief Control Board, hereinafter referred to as the Board. The Chairman of the Board shall be responsible to the President.

"2. The Board is hereby authorized and empowered—

"(a) to control, in the interest of the furtherance of the war purpose, all solicitations, sales of or offers to sell merchandise or services, col-

Pursuant thereto, the Secretary of State, upon whose recommendation this Committee was originally appointed, has suggested that, as the domestic relief field is now dominant, it would be in the national interest to consolidate, in such a central authority, supervision over both domestic and foreign relief agencies, including the administration of Section 8 (b) of the Neutrality Act, 1939, now vested in the Secretary of State.

"The Committee recommends, therefore, that adequate powers be delegated to a central authority and suggests that this might be done by the issuance of an Executive Order."

lections and receipts and distribution or disposition of funds and contributions in kind for the direct or implied purpose of (1) charities for foreign and domestic relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and welfare arising from war-created needs in the United States or in foreign countries, (2) refugee relief, (3) the relief of the civilian population of the United States affected by enemy action, or (4) the relief and welfare of the armed forces of the United States or of their dependents; *Provided*, that the powers herein conferred shall apply only to activities concerned directly with war relief and welfare purposes and shall not extend to local charitable activities of a normal and usual character nor in any case to intra-state activities other than those immediately affecting the war effort;

"(b) (1) to provide for the registration or licensing of persons or agencies engaged in such activities and for the renewal or cancellation of such registration or licenses; (2) to regulate and coordinate the times and amounts of fund-raising appeals; (3) to define and promulgate ethical standards of solicitation and collection of funds and contributions in kind; (4) to require accounts of receipts and expenditures duly and reliably audited, and such other records and reports as the Board may deem to be in the public interest; (5) to eliminate or

merge such agencies in the interests of efficiency and economy; and (6) to take such steps as may be necessary for the protection of essential local charities; and

“(c) to prescribe such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as the Board may determine to be necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes of this Order.

“3. The provisions of section 2 of this Order shall not apply to (a) the American National Red Cross or (b) established religious bodies which are not independently carrying out any of the activities specified in section 2 of this Order.

“4. Under the authority given me by Section 13 of the Joint Resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939 (54 Stat. 8, 11) and Title I of the First War Powers Act, 1941, approved December 18, 1941 (Public Law No. 354, 77th Congress), and pursuant to the suggestion of the Secretary of State, it is ordered that the administration of any and all of the provisions of Section 8 (b) of the said Joint Resolution relating to the solicitation and collection of funds and contributions for relief purposes, heretofore by me vested in the Secretary of State, be and it hereby is transferred to the said Board. All rules and regulations and forms which have been issued by the Secretary of State pursuant to the provisions of said Section 8 (b) and which are in effect shall continue in effect until modified, superseded, revoked or repealed by the Board.

“5. Any and all matters within the jurisdiction of said Board which may be affected with a question relating to the foreign policy of the Government of the United States in connection with the administration of the powers vested in the Board by this Order shall be determined only after conference with the Secretary of State, to the end that any action with respect to such matters shall be consistent with the foreign policy of the United States.

“6. For the purpose of economy in administration, the Board is authorized to utilize the

services of available and appropriate personnel of the Department of State and other Government departments and agencies and such other services, equipment, and facilities as may be made available by these departments and agencies.

“7. For the purpose of effectively carrying out the provisions of this Order, the Board may require that all war relief and welfare policies, plans, programs, procedures and methods of voluntary agencies be coordinated and integrated with those of the several Federal departments, establishments and agencies and the American Red Cross; and all these organizations shall furnish from time to time such information as the Board may consider necessary for such purposes.

“8. The Board shall from time to time submit to the President such reports and recommendations regarding war charities, relief and welfare in foreign countries and in the United States and the relationship of public and private organizations, resources and programs in these and related fields, as the public interest may require.

“9. The members of the Board shall serve as such without compensation, but shall be entitled to necessary transportation, subsistence, and other expenses incident to the performance of their duties.

“10. This Order shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war and for six months after the termination thereof, unless revoked by Presidential order.”

On July 30, 1942, the President's War Relief Control Board prescribed certain regulations governing solicitation and collection of funds and contributions for war relief and welfare, which are to supersede the regulations promulgated by the Secretary of State under authority of sections 8 and 13 of the Neutrality Act of 1939 relating to relief contributions. The text of the new regulations appears in the *Federal Register* of August 1, 1942, page 5946.

STATUS OF AUSTRIA

[Released to the press July 27]

At the Secretary's press conference on July 27 a correspondent stated that there appeared to be some confusion with respect to the view of this country as to the present status of Austria and asked for clarification on this point. The Secretary replied:

"It is probable that such confusion, if it exists, has arisen from administrative steps which may have been taken by this Government in pursuance of its own laws designed to afford adequate protection to this country's interests in dealing with the situation presented by the imposition of military control over Austria and residents of Austria by Germany. This Government very clearly made known its opinions as to the manner in which the seizure of Austria took place and the relation of that seizure to this Government's well-known policy toward the taking of territory by force. This Government has never taken the position that Austria was legally absorbed into the German Reich."

ANGLO-AMERICAN CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

[Released to the press August 1]

Charles W. Taussig, United States chairman of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, announced on August 1 the appointment of S. Burns Weston as secretary of the American Section of the Commission.

Mr. Weston is transferring from his former position as director of the Office of the National Advisory Committee of the National Youth Administration. He was born in Yellow Springs, Ohio, and is a graduate of Antioch College and Yale Law School. Before coming to Washington he was a resident of Cleveland, Ohio.

The Anglo-American Caribbean Commission was created in March 1942 and serves as a body to advise the British and American Governments on social and economic problems affecting the Caribbean area. The other American members of the Commission are Governor Rex-

ford Guy Tugwell, of Puerto Rico, and Mr. Coert duBois, Chief of the Caribbean Office of the Department of State.

LIAISON WITH NETHERLANDS EAST INDIAN OFFICIALS

[Released to the press July 29]

Mr. Walter A. Foote, formerly American Consul General at Batavia, is on his way to Australia as this Government's representative in contact with the Netherlands officials there of the East Indian Services.

American Republics

AVIATION TRAINING SCHOOLS IN MEXICO

[Released to the press July 28]

Two pilot training schools, similar to the 600 operated in the United States by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, will be established in Mexico with the cooperation of the United States, the State Department announced on July 28.

At the request of the Mexican Government, the Civil Aeronautics Administration will detail supervisors to instruct Mexican personnel in United States aviation training methods and to assist in the establishment of the schools.

A nucleus for this purpose will soon be available when 26 Mexican young men complete aviation courses they are taking at United States schools under the supervision of the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Of this group, 18 are receiving flight training, including instructor courses, while the remainder will be administrative engineers, instructor mechanics, and service mechanics.

Flight-instructor trainees from this latest addition to the United Nations are now at Henson Flying Service, Inc., Hagerstown, Md.; Tri-Cities Aviation School, Inc., Endicott, N. Y.; Parkersburg Flying Service and Aviation School, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Roscoe Turner

Aeronautical Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind.; North Aviation Co., White Bear Lake, Minn.; Cutter-Carr Flying Service, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Plains Airways, Inc., Cheyenne, Wyo.; Southwest Airways, Inc., Phoenix, Ariz.; Pacific Air School, Tucson, Ariz.; Calkins Aircraft Co., Spokane, Wash.; Olympia Air Transport Corporation, Sunnyside, Wash.; Curtiss-Wright Technical Institute, Glendale, Calif.

These trainees have been taking a course which provides from 160 to 180 hours of flight training and 360 hours of ground-school instruction, upon successful completion of which they will meet the requirements for a Civil Aeronautics Administration commercial-pilot certificate with instructor rating.

COMPLETION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY AS A PIONEER ROAD

[Released to the press July 28]

Arrangements have been concluded with Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama for the immediate linking by a pioneer road of the already-constructed segments of the Inter-American Highway between the Mexican-Guatemalan border and Panama City. This will permit road traffic at an early date from the end of the existing standard-gauge railway in Mexico to the Canal Zone. The necessary surveying is already under way, and construction work will shortly be started, at the expense of the United States Government.

The plans which have now been approved call for the construction of approximately 625 miles of new all-weather pioneer road to link about 1,000 miles of road which have already been constructed in Central America and Panama. The proposed minimum construction standards for these new links provide for a roadway width of from 10 to 16 feet with an 8-inch gravel surface, average maximum grades of 10 percent, and average maximum curvature of 30 meters.

The completion of this road will not only be of strategic importance, in that it will link the continental United States with the Canal Zone by a wholly overland transportation system, but

also it will alleviate in some degree the transportation difficulties of the Central American countries, which have hitherto depended in large measure upon water transportation. It is also expected that the contemplated construction will ease the economic difficulties which the Central American countries are facing as a result of the disruption of their foreign trade caused by the war. Arrangements have been made for the fullest possible use of local facilities, including labor, equipment, and materials.

The plan to complete the Inter-American Highway as a pioneer road will not modify the plan to construct a permanent Inter-American Highway contemplated by the act of December 26, 1941. By this act Congress authorized the expenditure of \$20,000,000 toward the construction of a permanent Inter-American Highway in collaboration with the Central American republics. The present plan will, however, permit through traffic at a much earlier date than originally contemplated and will facilitate the construction of the permanent highway, on the line of which the pioneer road is to be built.

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF COLOMBIA

[Released to the press August 1]

The text of a telegram addressed from Miami to the Secretary of State by His Excellency Dr. Alfonso Lopez, President-elect of Colombia, on July 28 follows:

"May I take the opportunity before leaving for Colombia to renew my sincere gratitude for the friendly welcome and generous hospitality extended to me as well as my family and Doctors Soto Del Corral Araujo and Jaramillo Sanchez by your Government. We had a very happy sojourn in the United States and I am glad to think that it will not only be of benefit to Colombia but it will also help to bring our two countries even closer together. It was a great pleasure indeed to meet you again and to find you, Mr. Secretary, so keenly interested in the progressive development of the good neighbor policy which you so ably expounded in Montevideo.

"Please accept my very warm personal regards and best wishes."

The Secretary of State telegraphed the following reply to the President-elect of Colombia:

"I have received your telegram of July 28. It also gave me special pleasure to renew our old and cordial association.

"Your friendly references to the foreign policy of the government of the United States reflect in my opinion the happy relations of trust and cordiality between our two countries, to which you and President Santos have made such outstanding contributions. They reflect also the leadership of Colombia toward closer and better inter-American relations, a leadership which has been indispensable in reaching the degree of inter-American solidarity which now characterizes the relations between the American countries.

"I send you again my sincere good wishes for your personal welfare and for your success in the high office which you will shortly reassume."

HEALTH AND SANITATION MISSION TO BOLIVIA

A health and sanitation mission to Bolivia has been organized as part of the inter-American health and sanitation program recommended at the Conference of American Foreign Ministers in Rio de Janeiro in January 1942. The mission will cooperate with Bolivian authorities in working out sanitation projects and will be headed by Dr. Eugene H. Payne, specialist in tropical medicine. He will be accompanied to Bolivia by Dr. Wendell H. Dove, Acting Director of the Health and Sanitation Division, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Malaria control is one of the projects under consideration to protect workers in Bolivian tropical regions.

Among other health and sanitation missions organized in collaboration with the other American republics under the Rio program are those to Brazil and Peru to aid in sanitation projects for the great Amazon basin, which also extends into the eastern regions of Bolivia.

Commercial Policy

AGREEMENT WITH THE SOVIET UNION

[Released to the press July 31]

The commercial agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which was proclaimed on and became effective on August 6, 1937 and which was renewed for successive periods of one year on August 5, 1938, August 2, 1939, August 6, 1940, and August 2, 1941, was continued in force by an exchange of identic notes at Washington on July 31, 1942 between the Secretary of State of the United States of America, Mr. Cordell Hull, and the Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. Maxim Litvinoff. The notes provide that the agreement shall remain in force until August 6, 1943 and thereafter, unless superseded by a

more comprehensive commercial agreement, subject to termination on six months' written notice by either Government.

Although it is expected that in the coming year the character and amount of United States trade with the Soviet Union will be governed largely by the military requirements of the United States and of the Soviet Union and other countries struggling against the forces of armed aggression, rather than by the usual commercial considerations, the exchange of notes will insure the continuance during the emergency period of our established commercial relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of the 1937 commercial agreement.

The text of the identic notes exchanged on July 31 follows:

“WASHINGTON, *July 31, 1942.*”

“In accordance with the conversations which have taken place, I have the honor to confirm on behalf of my Government the agreement which has been reached between the Governments of our respective countries that the agreement regarding commercial relations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics recorded in the exchange of notes of August 4, 1937, which came into force on August 6, 1937, and which was renewed on August 5, 1938, August 2, 1939, August 6, 1940, and August 2, 1941 shall remain in force until August 6, 1943. It shall continue in force thereafter, unless superseded by a more comprehensive commercial agreement, subject to termination on six months' written notice by either Government.

“The present agreement shall be proclaimed by the President of the United States of America and approved by the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

“Accept [etc.]”

The following text is that of the agreement of August 4, 1937.¹

“With reference to recent conversations which have taken place in regard to commerce between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, I have the honor to confirm and to make of record by this note the following agreement which has been reached between the Governments of our respective countries:

“One. The United States of America will grant to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics unconditional and unrestricted most-favored-nation treatment in all matters concerning customs duties and charges of every kind and in the method of levying duties, and, further, in all matters concerning the rules, formalities and charges imposed in connection with the clearing of goods through the customs,

and with respect to all laws or regulations affecting the sale or use of imported goods within the country.

“Accordingly, natural or manufactured products having their origin in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall in no case be subject, in regard to the matters referred to above, to any duties, taxes or charges other or higher, or to any rules or formalities other or more burdensome, than those to which the like products having their origin in any third country are or may hereafter be subject.

“Similarly, natural or manufactured products exported from the territory of the United States of America and consigned to the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall in no case be subject with respect to exportation and in regard to the above-mentioned matters, to any duties, taxes, or charges other or higher, or to any rules or formalities other or more burdensome, than those to which the like products when consigned to the territory of any third country are or may hereafter be subject.

“Any advantage, favor, privilege or immunity which has been or may hereafter be granted by the United States of America in regard to the above-mentioned matters, to a natural or manufactured product originating in any third country or consigned to the territory of any third country shall be accorded immediately and without compensation to the like product originating in or consigned to the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

“It is understood that so long as and in so far as existing law of the United States of America may otherwise require, the foregoing provisions, in so far as they would otherwise relate to duties, taxes or charges on coal, coke manufactured therefrom, or coal or coke briquettes, shall not apply to such products imported into the United States of America. If the law of the United States of America shall not permit the complete operation of the foregoing provisions with respect to the above-mentioned products, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reserves the right within fifteen days after January 1, 1938, to terminate this agree-

¹ Executive Agreement Series 105.

ment in its entirety on thirty days' written notice.

"It is understood, furthermore, that the advantages now accorded or which may hereafter be accorded by the United States of America, its territories or possessions, the Philippine Islands, or the Panama Canal Zone to one another or to the Republic of Cuba shall be excepted from the operation of this agreement.

"Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to prevent the adoption of measures prohibiting or restricting the exportation or importation of gold or silver, or to prevent the adoption of such measures as the Government of the United States of America may see fit with respect to the control of the export or sale for export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war, and, in exceptional cases, all other military supplies. It is understood that any action which may be taken by the President of the United States of America under the authority of Section 2 (b) of the Neutrality Act of 1937 in regard to the passage of title to goods shall not be considered as contravening any of the provisions of this agreement relating to the exportation of natural or manufactured products from the territory of the United States of America.

"Subject to the requirement that no arbitrary discrimination shall be effected by the United

States of America against importations from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and in favor of those from any third country, the foregoing provisions shall not extend to prohibitions or restrictions (1) imposed on moral or humanitarian grounds, (2) designed to protect human, animal, or plant life, (3) relating to prison-made goods, or (4) relating to the enforcement of police or revenue laws.

"Two. On its part the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will take steps to increase substantially the amount of purchases in the United States of America for export to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States of America.

"Three. This agreement shall come into force on the day of proclamation thereof by the President of the United States of America and of approval thereof by the Soviet of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which proclamation and approval shall take place on the same day. It shall continue in effect for twelve months. Both parties agree that not less than thirty days prior to the expiration of the aforesaid period of twelve months they shall start negotiations regarding the extension of the period during which the present agreement shall continue in force."

TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH IRAN

[Released to the press July 29]

The Secretary of State issued on July 29 formal notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Iran.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information issued simultaneously a notice setting the dates for the submission to it of information and views in writing and of applications to appear at public hearings to be held by the Committee, and fixing the time and place for the opening of the hearings.

There is printed below a list of products which will come under consideration for the possible granting of concessions by the Government

of the United States. Representations which interested persons may wish to make to the Committee for Reciprocity Information need not be confined to the articles appearing on this list but may cover any articles of actual or potential interest in the import or export trade of the United States with Iran. However, only the articles contained in the list issued on July 29 or in any supplementary list issued later will come under consideration for the possible granting of concessions by the Government of the United States.

Suggestions with regard to the form and content of presentations addressed to the Com-

mittee for Reciprocity Information are included in a statement released by that Committee on December 13, 1937.

A compilation showing the total trade between the United States and Iran during the years 1929-40 inclusive, together with the principal products involved in the trade between the two countries during 1939 and 1940, is printed below.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH IRAN

Public Notice

Pursuant to section 4 of an act of Congress approved June 12, 1934, entitled "An Act To Amend the Tariff Act of 1930", as extended by Public Resolution 61, approved April 12, 1940, and to Executive Order 6750, of June 27, 1934, I hereby give notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Iran.

All presentations of information and views in writing and applications for supplemental oral presentation of views with respect to the negotiation of such agreement should be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information in accordance with the announcement of this date issued by that Committee concerning the manner and dates for the submission of briefs and applications and the time set for public hearings.

CORDELL HULL
Secretary of State

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
July 29, 1942.

COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION
TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH IRAN

Public Notice

Closing date for submission of briefs, August 27, 1942; closing date for application to be heard, August 27, 1942; public hearings open, September 9, 1942.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information hereby gives notice that all information and views in writing, and all applications for supplemental oral presentation of views, in regard

to the negotiation of a trade agreement with the Government of Iran, of which notice of intention to negotiate has been issued by the Secretary of State on this date, shall be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information not later than 12 o'clock noon, August 27, 1942. Such communications should be addressed to "The Chairman, Committee for Reciprocity Information, Tariff Commission Building, Eighth and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C."

A public hearing will be held, beginning at 10 a.m. on September 9, 1942, before the Committee for Reciprocity Information, in the hearing room of the Tariff Commission in the Tariff Commission Building, where supplemental oral statements will be heard.

Six copies of written statements, either typewritten or printed, shall be submitted, of which one copy shall be sworn to. Appearance at hearings before the Committee may be made only by those persons who have filed written statements and who have within the time prescribed made written application for a hearing, and statements made at such hearings shall be under oath.

By direction of the Committee for Reciprocity Information this 29th day of July 1942.

E. G. MARTIN
Acting Secretary

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
July 29, 1942.

LIST OF PRODUCTS ON WHICH THE UNITED STATES
WILL CONSIDER GRANTING CONCESSIONS TO
IRAN

NOTE: The rates of duty indicated are those now applicable to products of Iran. When the rate is one which has been reduced pursuant to a previous trade agreement by 50 percent (the maximum permitted by the Trade Agreements Act), this fact is indicated by the symbol MR. When the rate represents a reduction pursuant to a previous trade agreement, but less than a 50-percent reduction, this is indicated by the symbol R. When an item has been bound free of duty in a previous trade agreement, this is indicated by the symbol B.

For the purpose of facilitating identification of the articles listed, reference is made in the list to the paragraph numbers of the tariff schedules in the Tariff Act of 1930. The descriptive phraseology is, however, in a number of cases limited to a narrower field than that covered by the numbered tariff paragraph. In such cases only the articles covered by the descriptive phraseology of the list will come under consideration for the granting of concessions.

In the event that articles which are at present regarded as classifiable under the descriptions included in the list are excluded therefrom by judicial decision or otherwise prior to the conclusion of the agreement, the list will nevertheless be considered as including such articles.

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of article	Present rate of duty	Symbol
35.....	Asafetida, natural and uncom-pounded, but advanced in value or condition by shred-ding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to proper pack-ing and the prevention of de-cay or deterioration pending manufacture, not containing alcohol.	10% ad val.	
59.....	Opium containing not less than 8.5 per centum of anhydrous morphine: <i>Provided</i> , That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to impair or affect in any manner the provisions of the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as amended.	\$3 per lb.	
73.....	Iron-oxide and iron-hydroxide pigments, not specially provided for: Natural.....	20% ad val.	
339.....	Table, household, kitchen, and hospital utensils, and hollow or flatware, not specially provided for: Composed wholly or in chief value of copper or brass, not plated with platinum, gold, or silver, and not specially provided for.	35% or 40% ad val. ^a	R

^a In the trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939, the rate of duty on table, household, kitchen, and hospital utensils, and hollow or flatware, not specially provided for, composed wholly or in chief value of copper (including copper in alloys other than brass), not plated with platinum, gold, or silver, and not specially provided for, was reduced to 35% ad valorem.

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of article	Present rate of duty	Symbol
721 (d).....	Caviar and other fish roe for food purposes: Sturgeon, not boiled.....	30% ad val.	
736.....	Berries, edible, dried, desiccated, or evaporated.	2½¢ per lb.	
741.....	Dates, fresh or dried, except when packed in units of any description weighing (with the immediate container, if any) not more than ten pounds each: With pits..... With pits removed.....	1¢ per lb. 2¢ per lb.	
756.....	Almonds: Not shelled..... Shelled.....	5½¢ per lb. 16½¢ per lb.	
761.....	Pistache nuts: Not shelled..... Shelled.....	1¼¢ per lb..... 2½¢ per lb.....	MR MR
762.....	Apricot and peach kernels.....	3¢ per lb.	
911 (a).....	Quilts or bedspreads, wholly or in chief value of cotton, whether in the piece or otherwise, if block-printed by hand.	25% ad val.	
911 (b).....	Table and bureau covers, center-pieces, runners, scarfs, napkins, and doilies, made of plain-woven cotton cloth, and not specially provided for, if block-printed by hand.	30% ad val.	
1101 (b).....	Hair of the camel entered, or with-drawn from warehouse, under bond and used in the manu-facture of press cloth, camel's hair belting, knit or felt boots, heavy fulled lumbermen's socks, rugs, carpets, or any other floor coverings.	Free, subject to the provi-sions of par-agraph 1101 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.	
1102 (b).....	Hair of the Cashmere goat: In the grease or washed..... Scoured..... On the skin.....	34¢ per lb. of clean content. 37¢ per lb. of clean content. 32¢ per lb. of clean content.	
	Sorted, or matchings, if not scoured.	35¢ per lb. of clean content.	
1116 (a).....	Oriental, Axminster, Savonnerie, Aubusson, and other carpets, rugs, and mats, not made on a power-driven loom, plain or figured, whether woven as separate carpets, rugs, or mats, or in rolls of any width.	30¢ per sq. ft., but not less than 45¢ ad val.	R
1523.....	Turquoise, cut but not set, and suitable for use in the manu-facture of jewelry.	10% ad val.	
1529 (a).....	Quilts and bedspreads, wholly or in chief value of cotton, whether in the piece or other-wise; table and bureau covers,	90% ad val.	

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of article	Present rate of duty	Sym- bol
1529 (a)— Cont.	centerpieces, runners, scarfs, napkins, and doilies, made of plain-woven cotton cloth; all the foregoing in part of fringe and block-printed by hand.		
1552.....	Cigar and cigarette boxes, finished or unfinished and not specially provided for, wholly or in chief value of wood or wholly or in chief value of silver.	60% ad val.	
1602.....	Asafetida, natural and uncom- pounded, and in a crude state, not advanced in value or condi- tion by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essen- tial to proper packing and the prevention of decay or deterio- ration pending manufacture, not containing alcohol.	Free.	
1637.....	Bristles, crude, not sorted, bunched, or prepared.	Free.	
1668.....	Turquoise, rough or uncut, and not advanced in condition or value from its natural state by cleaving, splitting, cutting, or other process, whether in its natural form or broken, not set.	Free.	
1669.....	Drugs which are natural and un- compounded and not edible, and are in a crude state, not advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chip- ping, crushing, or any other process or treatment what- ever beyond that essential to the proper packing of the drugs and the prevention of decay or deterioration pend- ing manufacture, not contain- ing alcohol:		
	Quince seed, non-germinating.....	Free.	
1670.....	Dyeing or tanning materials:		
	Saffron and madder, whether crude or advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crush- ing, or any similar process, not containing alcohol.	Free.	
1681.....	Furs and fur skins, not specially provided for, undressed:		
	Badger.....	Free.	
	Fox (other than silver or black fox).	Free.....	B
	Persian lamb and caracul.....	Free.....	B
	Lamb and sheep (other than Persian lamb and caracul).	Free.....	B
	Goat and kid.....	Free.....	B
	Marten.....	Free.....	B
	Wolf.....	Free.....	B
	Jackal.....	Free.	

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of article	Present rate of duty	Sym- bol
1686.....	Gums and resins:		
	Tragacanth.....	Free.	
	Natural gums, natural gum resins, and natural resins, not specially provided for.	Free.	
1688.....	Hair of goats, cleaned or un- cleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured, not specially provided for.	Free.	
1700.....	Iron ore containing iron oxide or iron hydroxide, and suitable for the manufacture of pig- ments.	Free.	
1722.....	Henna leaves, crude or unmanu- factured, not specially pro- vided for.	Free.	
1755.....	Sausage casings, weasands, intes- tines, bladders, tendons, and integuments, not specially provided for; all the foregoing produced from sheep, lambs, and goats.	Free.....	B
1768.....	Spices and spice seeds:		
	(2) Cumin.....	Free.	
1811.....	Works of art:		
	Rugs and carpets made prior to the year 1701.	Free.....	B

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH IRAN
(Compiled by the Department of Commerce)
(Values in thousands of dollars)

Year	Exports to Iran ^a	General im- ports from Iran	Merchandise balance ^b
1929.....	2, 430	8, 648	-6, 218
1930.....	2, 743	5, 797	-3, 054
1931.....	1, 057	4, 457	-3, 400
1932.....	1, 082	2, 764	-1, 682
1933.....	1, 409	3, 353	-1, 944
1934.....	3, 687	3, 286	+401
1935.....	4, 339	3, 635	+704
1936.....	5, 103	3, 736	+1, 367
1937.....	5, 456	5, 943	-487
1938.....	9, 119	3, 245	+5, 874
1939.....	4, 420	4, 380	+40
1940.....	6, 465	8, 648	-2, 183

^a Includes re-exports.

^b Plus sign equals excess of U.S. exports; minus sign equals excess of U.S. imports.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO IRAN

By Principal Commodities

(Values in thousands of dollars)

Commodity	1939		1940	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Exports, including re-exports, total		4, 420		6, 465
Rubber tire casings, automobile, number	26, 900	860	22, 286	645
Automobile inner tubes, number	31, 204	74	20, 919	50
Other vegetable products, inedible		9		12
Textile fibers and manufactures		8		14
Wood and paper		4		10
Lubricating oil, barrels	492	8	4, 987	73
Asbestos and manufactures		12		11
Sulphur, crude, tons	5, 400	127	2, 500	58
Steel ingots, blooms, billets and slabs, sheet bars and tin plate bars, tons.			949	57
Iron and steel bars and rods, lbs	19, 921	1	16, 899, 248	371
Iron and steel plates, lbs			6, 941, 929	221
Iron and steel sheets, galvanized, lbs	22, 530	1	5, 023, 278	171
Steel sheets, black, ungalvanized, lbs	116, 469	2	6, 146, 833	208
Strip, hoop, band and scroll, iron or steel, lbs			1, 043, 160	23
Railway track material				673
Tubular products and fittings, 1,000 lbs	4, 245	198	1, 407	125
Structural iron and steel		7		127
Wire and manufactures, lbs	96, 326	34	324, 708	9
Nails and bolts (except railroads), lbs	111, 106	5	117, 321	12
Tools		16		26
Metal drums and containers for oil, gas, and other liquids		5		9
Other iron and steel advanced manufactures		19		29
Refined copper in cathodes, billets, ingots, bars, and other forms, lbs.	110, 482	14	2, 125, 913	243
Other metals and manufactures		5		32
Batteries		8		2
Transmission and distribution apparatus and parts		16		2
Electrical refrigerators and parts		16		7
Electric fans, number	611	7	196	1
Radio apparatus		35		86
Other electrical machinery and apparatus		92		225
Steam engines, boilers and accessories		43		25
Construction and conveying machinery and parts		129		82
Well and refining machinery and parts		666		190
Pumping equipment and parts		138		40
Self-contained air-conditioning units and parts		51		0. 2
Air-conditioning equipment and parts		237		0. 4
Cotton gins, cotton presses and parts		69		11
Air compressors, number	8	6	1	16
Iron or steel body valves and parts for steam, water, oil, and gas		100		15
Other industrial machinery		37		19
Tracklaying tractors (carburetor type) number	20	44		
Tracklaying tractors (fuel injection type), number			8	39
Motor trucks, busses, and chassis, new, number	261	294	339	1, 266
Passenger cars and chassis (new) number	439	344	354	285

UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO IRAN—Continued

By Principal Commodities

(Values in thousands of dollars)

Commodity	1939		1940	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Automobile parts for assembly.....		34		0. 1
Automobile parts for replacement.....		193		327
Automobile accessories.....		4		0. 7
Trailers, number.....	23	34		
Parts for aircraft.....		7		17
Other machinery and vehicles.....		19		25
Chemical specialties.....		141		126
Industrial chemicals.....		111		45
Other chemicals and related articles.....		4		16
Scientific and professional instruments, apparatus, and supplies.....		11		5
Land planes (powered), number.....			25	108
Wagons and drays, number.....			225	25
All other exports.....		126		158. 6

UNITED STATES IMPORTS FROM IRAN

By Principal Commodities

(Values in thousands of dollars)

Commodity	1939		1940	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
General imports, total.....		4, 380		8, 648
Sausage casings, sheep, lamb, and goat, 1,000 lbs.....	125	205	492	926
Goat and kid skins, dry and dry salted, 1,000 lbs.....	868	120	2, 023	375
Undressed furs:				
Fox, other than silver or black, 1,000.....	25	45	76	140
Persian lamb and caracul, 1,000.....	103	354	660	1, 660
Other lamb and sheep, 1,000.....	5	8	31	56
Goat and kid skin, 1,000.....	3	1	81	33
Marten, 1,000.....	8	72	9	104
Dates, fresh or dried, with pits removed, 1,000 lbs.....	1, 626	71	2, 146	67
Pistache nuts, not shelled, 1,000 lbs.....	683	157	441	88
Cumin seed, 1,000 lbs.....	22	1	48	30
Tragacanth gum, 1,000 lbs.....	2, 918	1, 195	3, 324	1, 447
Quince seed, 1,000 lbs.....	113	61	153	117
Donskoi, Smyrna, and similar wools without Merino or English blood, washed (clean content), 1,000 lbs.....	20	4	414	158
Oriental, Axminster, Savonnerie, Aubusson, and other wool carpets and carpeting, mats, etc., not made on power-driven loom, 1,000 sq. ft.....	2, 404	2, 009	3, 122	2, 650
All other imports.....		77		797

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT COUNCIL

[Released to the press August 1]

The Memorandum of Agreement regarding international trade in wheat¹ declares that a satisfactory solution of the wheat problem requires an International Wheat Agreement and that such an agreement necessitates a conference of the nations willing to participate which have a substantial interest in international trade in wheat. There is attached to the Memorandum of Agreement a Draft Convention designed to facilitate further international consideration of the subject at such time as may be possible and to provide a basis for such interim measures as may be found necessary.

Recognizing that it is impracticable to convene at the present time an international conference to enter into such a convention and realizing the necessity for instituting temporary controls and for establishing without de-

lay a pool of wheat for relief purposes, the five participating countries agreed to regard as in effect among themselves certain of the arrangements described in the Draft Convention. With a view to the administration of these controls and of the relief pool of wheat, these arrangements provide for the establishment of an International Wheat Council, the first meeting of which will be held early in August.

The President has approved the designation of the following persons as United States delegates to the International Wheat Council:

The Honorable Paul H. Appleby, Under Secretary of Agriculture, *chairman*
 Leslie A. Wheeler, Director of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture
 Norris E. Dodd, Director, Western Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture
 Robert M. Carr, Ph.D., Assistant Chief, Division of Commercial Policy and Agreements, Department of State

General

ANALYSIS OF STATE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1943²

The first of the following tables shows the increases and decreases in the State Department's appropriations for the 1943 fiscal year as compared with 1942. The second table shows

increases and decreases made by Congress in the 1943 budget estimates submitted by the President.

The Department's appropriation act for 1943 was approved by the President on July 2, 1942 (Public Law 644).

¹ *Bulletin* of July 4, 1942, p. 582.

² For similar comparisons in connection with the 1942 appropriations, see the *Bulletin* of July 19, 1941.

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE No. I

COMPARISON OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS IN THE REGULAR ANNUAL ACTS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS
1942 AND 1943

Appropriation titles	Appropriations for 1943	Appropriations for 1942	Increase (+), decrease (-) for 1943	Reasons for increase or decrease
Department Proper.....	\$5, 583, 200	\$3, 168, 440	+\$2, 414, 760	See statements of details printed in Table I below.
National Defense Activities...	750, 000	150, 000	+ 600, 000	
Foreign Service (exclusive of Emergency Fund).	14, 783, 800	13, 681, 900	+ 1, 101, 900	
Emergency Fund.....	1, 500, 000	500, 000	+ 1, 000, 000	
Foreign Service Buildings.....	275, 000	450, 000	- 175, 000	
International Obligations.....	4, 164, 700	3, 548, 900	+ 615, 800	
GRAND TOTAL.....	27, 056, 700	21, 499, 240	+ 5, 557, 460	

TABLE No. I

COMPARISON OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS IN THE REGULAR ANNUAL ACTS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS
1942 AND 1943

Appropriation titles	Appropriations for 1943	Appropriations for 1942	Increase (+), decrease (-) for 1943	Reasons for increase or decrease
DEPARTMENT PROPER				
Salaries, Department of State.	\$4, 975, 000	\$2, 724, 440	+\$2, 250, 560	The increase is to provide for continuing during 1943 numerous additional emergency positions which were authorized or filled for only a portion of the fiscal year 1942; for additional emergency personnel; for promotions; and for adjustments as required under the present emergency.
Contingent Expenses, Department of State.	311, 000	166, 600	+ 144, 400	Increase is to provide for additional equipment and supplies for expansion of Department's work and personnel.
Printing and Binding, Department of State.	228, 600	210, 900	+ 17, 700	Increased demands placed on this appropriation for printed supplies and for printing the Proclaimed List of Blocked Nationals will be met in part by this increase.

TABLE No. I—Continued

COMPARISON OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS IN THE REGULAR ANNUAL ACTS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1942 AND 1943

Appropriation titles	Appropriations for 1943	Appropriations for 1942	Increase (+), decrease (-) for 1943	Reasons for increase or decrease
DEPARTMENT PROPER—Cont.				
Passport Agencies, Department of State.	\$54,400	\$52,500	+\$1,900	Increase for salary advancements.
Collecting and Editing Official Papers of the Territories of the United States.	14,200	14,000	+200	Increase for salary advancements.
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT PROPER.	5,583,200	3,168,440	+2,414,760	
NATIONAL DEFENSE ACTIVITIES.	750,000	150,000	+600,000	Appropriation for 1943 is for the Auxiliary Foreign Service, while appropriation for 1942 was for export-licensing work in the Department. Basis not comparable.
FOREIGN SERVICE				
Salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers.	595,000	635,000	-40,000	This decrease is due to withdrawal of diplomatic representation from war areas.
Salaries of Foreign Service Officers.	4,224,000	4,232,600	-8,600	General decrease.
Transportation, Foreign Service.	717,000	717,200	-200	General decrease.
Office and Living Quarters, Foreign Service.	2,080,000	2,138,000	-58,000	This decrease results from reduction in number of diplomatic and consular offices.
Cost of Living Allowances, Foreign Service.	458,000	338,500	+119,500	Increase is required for supplemental allowances to American officers and employees to maintain families in the United States as a result of the emergency.
Representation Allowances, Foreign Service.	150,000	163,000	-13,000	General decrease.
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.	630,800	621,700	+9,100	This increase is required pursuant to the computation by the actuary of the Treasury in accordance with existing law.
Salaries, Foreign Service clerks.	2,897,000	2,867,000	+30,000	Increase granted for continuing salary-promotion policy.
Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service.	722,000	730,000	-8,000	Decrease of \$17,000 due to reduction in number of diplomatic and consular offices offset by increase of \$9,000 for continuing salary-promotion policy.

TABLE No. I—Continued

COMPARISON OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS IN THE REGULAR ANNUAL ACTS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1942 AND 1943

Appropriation titles	Appropriations for 1943	Appropriations for 1942	Increase (+), decrease (-) for 1943	Reasons for increase or decrease
FOREIGN SERVICE—Continued				
Contingent Expenses, Foreign Service.	\$2, 310, 000	\$1, 238, 900	+\$1, 071, 100	Increase required for telegraph expenses.
TOTAL, FOREIGN SERVICE (EXCLUSIVE OF EMERGENCY FUND).	14, 783, 800	13, 681, 900	+1, 101, 900	
EMERGENCIES ARISING IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.	1, 500, 000	500, 000	+1, 000, 000	General increase.
FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDINGS FUND.	275, 000	450, 000	-175, 000	General decrease in construction work.
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS				
United States Contributions to International Commissions, Congresses, and Bureaus.	996, 500	1, 026, 600	-30, 100	Decrease due to Department's policy of suspending contributions to Bureaus located in war areas.
International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico (Regular Commission).	239, 600	200, 000	+39, 600	Increase required for maintenance and operation of additional completed portion of construction projects.
Lower Rio Grande Flood Control.	949, 460	950, 000	-540	General decrease.
Rio Grande Canalization Project.	-----	440, 000	-440, 000	Project nearing completion.
Douglas - Agua Prieta Sanitation Project.	90, 000	-----	+90, 000	New project.
Cordova Island Fence Construction.	-----	6, 500	-6, 500	Nonrecurring.
Western Boundary Fence Construction.	15, 000	25, 000	-10, 000	General decrease in construction.
International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada.	43, 800	43, 000	+800	Increase for salary advancements.
Salaries and Expenses, International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain.	29, 200	27, 000	+2, 200	Increase for salary advancements and traveling expenses.
Special and Technical Investigations, International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain.	48, 500	48, 500	-----	

TABLE No. I—Continued

COMPARISON OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS IN THE REGULAR ANNUAL ACTS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1942 AND 1943

Appropriation titles	Appropriations for 1943	Appropriations for 1942	Increase (+), decrease (-) for 1943	Reasons for increase or decrease
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS—Continued				
International Fisheries Commission.	\$27, 680	\$28, 000	—\$320	General decrease.
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission.	39, 960	40, 000	—40	General decrease.
Arbitration of Claim between United States and Netherlands.	-----	14, 000	—14, 000	Nonrecurring.
Cooperation with the American republics.	1, 685, 000	700, 300	+984, 700	Increase is for expansion of program. Broad administrative authority given Department makes listing of projects here impracticable.
TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.	4, 164, 700	3, 548, 900	+615, 800	
GRAND TOTAL-----	27, 056, 700	21, 499, 240	+5, 557, 460	

TABLE No. I—PART 2

SUPPLEMENTAL AND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS MADE SUBSEQUENT TO THE SUBMISSION OF THE 1943 BUDGET

Appropriation titles	Appropriations for 1943*	Appropriations for 1942
DEPARTMENT PROPER		
Salaries, Department of State-----		\$985, 320
Contingent Expenses, Department of State-----		290, 000
Passport Agencies, Department of State-----		8, 245
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT PROPER-----		1, 283, 565
FOREIGN SERVICE		
Transportation, Foreign Service-----		800, 000
Cost of Living, Foreign Service-----		120, 000
Miscellaneous Salaries and Allowances, Foreign Service-----		9, 000
Contingent Expenses, Foreign Service-----		1, 591, 500
Emergencies Arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service-----		6, 000, 000
TOTAL, FOREIGN SERVICE-----		8, 520, 500

See footnote at end table.

TABLE No. I—PART 2—Continued

SUPPLEMENTAL AND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS MADE SUBSEQUENT TO THE SUBMISSION OF THE 1943 BUDGET

Appropriation titles	Appropriations for 1943 *	Appropriations for 1942
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS		
United States contributions to International Commissions, Congresses, and Bureaus.....		\$18, 800
International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico.....		50, 000
International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada.....		577
International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain:		
Salaries and expenses.....		400
Special and technical investigations.....		11, 600
Alaskan International Highway Commission.....		4, 000
Agrarian Claims Commission, United States and Mexico.....		15, 000
International Meteorological Congress.....		14, 500
Inter-American Travel Congress.....		3, 500
Fourth Pan American Highway Congress.....		6, 500
TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.....		124, 877
CERTIFIED CLAIMS.....		3, 659
GRAND TOTAL OF SUPPLEMENTALS AND DEFICIENCIES.....		9, 932, 601

* Supplemental appropriations for 1943 have not yet been made but there are a number already pending and others will be considered from time to time.

APPROPRIATION FOR FOREIGN SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT
(Contained in Independent Offices Appropriation Bill)

Appropriation titles	Appropriations for 1943	Appropriations for 1942	Increase (+), decrease (-) for 1943	Reasons for increase or decrease
Foreign Service Pay Adjustment.	\$1, 350, 000	\$975, 000	+ \$375, 000	Increase requested on basis of specific computation at time estimate was prepared.

TABLE No. II
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—FISCAL YEAR 1943

Title of appropriation	Approved by President for submission to Congress	Appropriation approved by Congress	Increase (+) decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
Salaries, Department of State.....	\$5, 023, 500	\$4, 975, 000	—\$48, 500
Contingent Expenses, Department of State.....	320, 000	311, 000	—9, 000
Printing and Binding, Department of State.....	260, 000	228, 600	—31, 400
Passport Agencies, Department of State.....	54, 400	54, 400	

TABLE No. II—Continued
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—FISCAL YEAR 1943

Title of appropriation	Approved by President for submission to Congress	Appropriation approved by Congress	Increase (+) decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued.			
Collecting and Editing Official Papers of the Territories of the United States.	\$14, 200	\$14, 200	-----
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF STATE -----	5, 672, 100	5, 583, 200	- \$88, 900
NATIONAL DEFENSE ACTIVITIES -----	750, 000	750, 000	-----
FOREIGN SERVICE			
Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers-----	635, 000	595, 000	- 40, 000
Salaries, Foreign Service Officers-----	4, 298, 700	4, 224, 000	- 74, 700
Transportation, Foreign Service-----	717, 200	717, 000	- 200
Office and Living Quarters, Foreign Service-----	2, 100, 000	2, 080, 000	- 20, 000
Cost of Living Allowances, Foreign Service-----	458, 500	458, 000	- 500
Representation Allowances, Foreign Service-----	150, 000	150, 000	-----
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund-----	630, 800	630, 800	-----
Salaries, Foreign Service Clerks-----	2, 897, 000	2, 897, 000	-----
Miscellaneous Salaries and Allowances, Foreign Service-----	748, 000	722, 000	- 26, 000
Contingent Expenses, Foreign Service-----	2, 321, 900	2, 310, 000	- 11, 900
Emergencies Arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service-----	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	-----
TOTAL, FOREIGN SERVICE -----	16, 457, 100	16, 283, 800	- 173, 300
FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDINGS FUND -----	233, 000	275, 000	+ 42, 000
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS			
Contributions, Quotas, etc-----	1, 027, 480	996, 500	- 30, 980
Mexican Boundary Commission:			
Regular Commission-----	241, 800	239, 600	- 2, 200
Lower Rio Grande Flood Control-----	950, 000	949, 460	- 540
Douglas-Agua Prieta Sanitation Project-----	90, 000	90, 000	-----
Fence Construction-----		15, 000	+ 15, 000
International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada.	43, 800	43, 800	-----
International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain:			
Salaries and Expenses-----	31, 200	29, 200	- 2, 000
Special and Technical Investigations-----	48, 500	48, 500	-----
International Fisheries Commission-----	28, 000	27, 680	- 320
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission-----	40, 000	39, 960	- 40
Cooperation with the American republics-----	1, 819, 500	1, 685, 000	- 134, 500
TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS -----	4, 320, 280	4, 164, 700	- 155, 580
GRAND TOTAL -----	27, 432, 480	27, 056, 700	- 375, 780

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

[Released to the press July 31]

A tabulation of contributions collected and disbursed during the period September 6, 1939 through June 1942, as shown in the reports submitted by persons and organizations registered with the Secretary of State for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for relief in belligerent countries, in conformity with the regulations issued pursuant to section 3 (a) of the act of May 1, 1937 as made effective by the President's proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10, 1939, and section 8 of the act of November 4, 1939 as made effective by the President's proclamation of the same date, has been released by the Department of State in mimeographed form and may be obtained from the Department upon request (press release of July 31, 1942, 34 pages).

This tabulation has reference only to contributions solicited and collected for relief in belligerent countries (France; Germany; Poland; the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; Norway; Belgium; Luxembourg; the Netherlands; Italy; Greece; Yugoslavia; Hungary; and Bulgaria) or for the relief of refugees driven out of these countries by the present war.

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Mr. Gordon P. Merriam was appointed an Assistant Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, effective July 16, 1942 (Departmental Order 1073).

Mr. Edward G. Miller, Jr., and Mr. Bernard D. Meltzer were designated Assistant Chiefs of the Foreign Funds Control Division, effective July 16, 1942 (Departmental Order 1074).

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press August 1]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since July 25, 1942:

Robert A. Aely, of Stockbridge, Mass., Consul at Johannesburg, Transvaal, Union of South Africa, has been assigned as Consul at Cape-town, Cape Province, Union of South Africa.

Norris B. Chipman, of Washington, D. C., Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Cairo, Egypt, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Paul F. Du Vivier, of New York, N. Y., Vice Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Marseilles, France.

Arthur L. Richards, of Pasadena, Calif., Vice Consul at Capetown, Cape Province, Union of South Africa, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Pretoria, Transvaal, Union of South Africa.

John S. Richardson, Jr., of Boston, Mass., Consul at Port Elizabeth, Cape Province, Union of South Africa, has been assigned as Consul at Johannesburg, Transvaal, Union of South Africa.

Benjamin Reath Riggs, of Philadelphia, Pa., American Consul at Port Said, Egypt, has been assigned as Consul at Iskenderun, Turkey, in order to open a new office there.

Herbert F. N. Schmitt, of Grand Rapids, Mich., Vice Consul at Quebec, Canada, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Bogotá, Colombia.

William W. Schott, of Leavenworth, Kans., formerly Second Secretary of Legation at Budapest, Hungary, has been designated Second Secretary and Consul at Tangier, Morocco, and will serve in dual capacity.

Charles W. Smith, of Burbank, Calif., Vice Consul at Vancouver, British Columbia, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

Charles H. Taliaferro, of Harrisonburg, Va., Vice Consul at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada, has been appointed Vice Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Sam E. Woods, of Jackson, Miss., formerly Commercial Attaché at Berlin, Germany, has been assigned as Consul General at Zürich, Switzerland.

Treaty Information

AGRICULTURE

Conventions with Canada and Mexico Regarding Migratory Birds

On July 14, 1942 the President, under authority granted in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, approved and proclaimed amendatory regulations submitted to him by the Secretary of the Interior permitting and governing the hunting, taking, capture, killing, possession, sale, purchase, shipment, transportation, carriage, exportation, and importation of migratory birds and parts, nests, and eggs thereof included in the terms of the Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds between the United States and Great Britain, in respect of Canada, signed on August 16, 1916 (Treaty Series 628), and the Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Game Mammals between the United States and Mexico, signed February 7, 1936 (Treaty Series 912). The regulations are printed in the *Federal Register* for July 17, 1942, page 5471. The regulations amend those approved by Proclamation 2345 of August 11, 1939, as last amended by Proclamation 2518 of October 16, 1941.

Protocol Extending the Duration of the International Agreement Regarding the Regulation of Production and Marketing of Sugar of May 6, 1937

The International Sugar Council by a resolution adopted on August 29, 1941 recommended

that steps be taken to insure the continuance after August 31, 1942 of the International Agreement Regarding the Regulation of Production and Marketing of Sugar, signed at London on May 6, 1937. Pursuant to this resolution a draft protocol was drawn up and transmitted by the British Government to the governments which were signatory to the agreement of May 6, 1937, with a request that they signify their willingness to sign the protocol. The British Ambassador at Washington by a note dated March 27, 1942 transmitted the draft protocol to this Government and under date of June 19, 1942, the American Ambassador at London was authorized to sign the protocol for the Government of the United States of America and to sign separately in respect of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. At the request of the Haitian Government the American Ambassador was subsequently authorized to sign the protocol in the name of and in respect of the Haitian Government.

By a telegram dated July 24, 1942 the Department was informed by the Ambassador that the protocol had been signed on July 22, 1942 by the following countries: United States of America, Australia, Belgium, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Netherlands, Peru, Commonwealth of the Philippines, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and United Kingdom.

The text of the draft protocol as furnished by the British Ambassador follows:

**"PROTOCOL TO ENFORCE AND TO PROLONG AFTER
AUGUST 31, 1942, THE INTERNATIONAL
AGREEMENT REGARDING THE REGULATION
OF PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF SUGAR,
SIGNED IN LONDON ON MAY 6, 1937**

"Whereas an Agreement regarding the Regulation of Production and Marketing of Sugar (hereafter referred to as the Agreement) was signed in London on the 6th May, 1937; and

"Whereas Article 48 of the Agreement provides as follows:

"(a) The present Agreement shall come into force on the 1st September, 1937, if at that date it has been ratified by all the signatory Governments.

"(b) If by the above-mentioned date the instruments of ratification of all the signatories have not been deposited, the Governments which have ratified the Agreement may decide to put it into force among themselves"; and

"Whereas the ratifications of all the signatories were not deposited by the 1st September, 1937; and

"Whereas the Agreement has been ratified by the Governments of the following countries:

Union of South Africa,
Commonwealth of Australia,
Brazil,
Belgium,
United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland,
Cuba,
Czechoslovakia,
Dominican Republic,
Germany,
Haiti,
Hungary,
India,
Netherlands,
Peru,
Poland,
Portugal,
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,
United States of America; and

"Whereas it seems desirable that the said Agreement should be put in force between those Governments which have ratified it, the Governments of the Union of South Africa, the Commonwealth of Australia, Brazil, Belgium, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Cuba, &c.

"Now, therefore, the undersigned being duly authorised by their respective Governments have agreed as follows:

"ARTICLE 1

"The Agreement shall be regarded as having come into force in respect of the Governments signatories of the present Protocol, on the 1st September, 1937.

"ARTICLE 2

"After the 31st August, 1942, the Agreement shall continue in force among the said Governments for a period of two years from that date.

"ARTICLE 3

"The present Protocol shall bear this day's date and shall remain open for signature until the 31st August, 1942. It shall take effect in respect of each signatory Government on the date of signature.

"In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Protocol and have affixed thereto their seals.

"Done in London on the —— day of ——, 1942, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and of which certified copies shall be furnished to the signatory Governments."

FRIENDSHIP

Treaty Between China and Iraq

The American Ambassador at Chungking reported by a despatch dated June 17, 1942, that the Treaty of Friendship between China and

Iraq signed on March 16, 1942, was ratified by the Executive Yuan of the Chinese Government on June 16, 1942.

A tentative translation of the text of the treaty which appeared in the press. *Al-Iraq*, of May 8, 1942, as furnished by the Legation at Baghdad, follows:

"HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF IRAQ AND HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

"Whereas they desire to establish and consolidate the ties of sincere friendship and good understanding existing between their two countries, have, for this purpose, agreed to conclude a Treaty of Friendship and appointed the following as their Plenipotentiaries:

"HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF IRAQ:

"Dr. Abdullah Damaluji, *Minister for Foreign Affairs*

"HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC:

"Dr. Chang Peng-Chun, *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Chinese Republic to Turkey;*

"Who after having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

"ARTICLE I

"There shall prevail between the Kingdom of Iraq and the Chinese Republic and between the nationals of both countries, permanent peace and sincere perpetual friendship.

"ARTICLE II

"Each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to establish diplomatic relations on the bases of the Public International Law, and they agree that the diplomatic representatives of any of the two in the territory of the other shall enjoy, on the basis of reciprocity, all the rights, privileges and immunities generally recognized by the Public International Law.

"ARTICLE III

"Each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to conclude a special agreement between the two countries at a later date to organize consular and commercial relations between them and also to stipulate the terms of residence by the nationals of any of the two in the territory of the other party.

"ARTICLE IV

"This Treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible and shall be considered as effective fifteen days after the exchange of the instruments of ratification. The exchange of the instruments of ratification shall take place at Ankara.

"In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and affixed thereto their seals.

"Done in duplicate this 27th day of Safar 1361 Hijra corresponding to the 16th day of the third month of the 31st year of the Chinese Republic or March 16, 1942."

COMMERCE

Agreement with the Soviet Union

The commercial agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, effective on August 6, 1937 (Executive Agreement Series 105) and renewed during successive years, was continued in force until August 6, 1943 by an exchange of notes on July 31, 1942 between the Secretary of State and the Soviet Ambassador. The text of the identic notes, together with the text of the 1937 agreement, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

Trade-Agreement Negotiations with Iran

An announcement regarding intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Iran, together with tables showing trade between the two countries during 1929-40, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

Legislation

First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943: An Act Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes. Approved, July 25, 1942. [H. R. 7319.] Public Law 678, 77th Cong. 20 pp.

Alaska Highway: Hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, U. S. Senate, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on S. Res. 253, a resolution pro-

viding for an inquiry into the location of the Alaska Highway on the so-called C or prairie route. June 1, 12, and 16, 1942. iv, 91 pp.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Publications of the Department of State (a list cumulative from October 1, 1929). July 1, 1942. Publication 1767. 31 pp. Free.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

AUGUST 8, 1942

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The War

VISIT TO WASHINGTON OF THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS

[Released to the press by the White House August 5]

At a dinner at the White House on August 5 honoring Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, the President made the following toast to the Queen:

"I think that all of us at this table tonight realize the symbolism of the visit of Her Majesty to this country of ours. We know the great part played by the Dutch people in the exploration and colonization that began in the earliest days of American history.

"And we remember that very soon after we engaged in war to gain our independence it was a Dutch officer on a Dutch island in the West Indies who fired one of the first salutes to the flag of the United States carried on an American warship under the command of Captain Isaiah Robinson.

"The friendship between our great nations has never ceased. It has been the friendship of peoples who lived for the same kind of human rights and the same kind of national independence.

"May I add a personal note? The people of this great democracy everywhere hold the head of the Netherlands Nation in respect not alone for her great leadership and high achievements, but they have in addition a deep and affectionate regard for her personality as the Mother of her people.

"My wife and I will always remember the privilege we have had and are having in a personal friendship with her and her daughter and her grandchildren. That friendship will always endure.

"All of us here tonight join in a toast to the Queen."

Responding to the President's toast, the Queen said:

"I am greatly touched by the friendly welcome you and Mrs. Roosevelt have extended to me at the White House.

"This visit to this capital city is to me the culminating point of my stay in the United States.

"Great thoughts have been thought here, and great decisions taken, and the portraits of your predecessors which adorn these walls are a most expressive epitome of America's stirring history.

"I know that when you make me feel a welcome guest your thoughts are, like mine, with my country, where at this time, in East and West, oppression breeds resistance and cruelty increases determination to hold out.

"These hard times will pass, and when at last victory will be ours my compatriots, like myself, will know that this will be largely thanks to American spiritual and material forces alongside those of the other United Nations.

"I therefore raise my glass to drink the toast of your health, Mr. President, as the head of this great country, and of the success of its armed forces."

[Released to the press by the White House August 6]

At the Washington Navy Yard on August 6, on the occasion of the transfer of a new warship to the Netherlands Government under the Lend-Lease Act, the President spoke as follows:

YOUR MAJESTY:

From the earliest days of history, the people of the Netherlands—your people—have been willing to fight for their freedom and independence. They have won out in the face of great odds.

Once more they are fighting for that independence. Once more they will win and maintain it.

We, too, are fighting for our freedom, and it is natural and right that the Netherlands and the United States have joined hands in the common struggle.

The gallant exploits of your countrymen have won the admiration of all the other peoples of the world—first in the Netherlands itself and later in the Netherlands Indies where, in the face of overwhelming numbers, your sons and our sons went down fighting to the bitter end on land and sea and in the air. Their memory inspires us to redouble our efforts for the cause for which they gave their lives.

The Netherlands Navy is today adding fresh laurels to those already won in battle from the North Sea to the Java Straits. We Americans can know no better cause than to assist your gallant Navy.

It is, therefore, as a tangible expression of our admiration for all that the Netherlands Navy has done and is doing that I have the great pleasure of turning over to you, under the provisions of the Lend-Lease Act, this ship.

Built by American workers in American yards, she will hereafter fly the brave ensign of the Netherlands.

And she will bear the name of one who has come to stand in the eyes of the world as a symbol of Netherlands' courage and Netherlands' determination.

For it is as the *Queen Wilhelmina* that she will embark upon her new career.

I ask Your Majesty to receive this ship as a symbol of the friendship and admiration of the people of the United States.

The response of Her Majesty Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:

I am very happy that the transfer of this vessel under the provisions of the lend-lease agreement takes place during my presence in Washington. This enables me to thank you personally for your gracious initiative and for your continued personal interest.

I see in this ceremony fresh evidence of the excellent spirit of friendship which ever since the days of Paul Jones has existed between our two Navies.

This admirable vessel, replete with the most modern technical devices, is a valuable addition to our naval forces.

It will operate in close collaboration with the United States Navy against our common enemies. The officers and crew will do all they can to live up to the friendly thought to which we owe this new unit of our Navy.

I have gladly accepted your suggestion to give it my name.

May your love of the sea and of seamanship pervade this vessel and inspire those on board.

With this wish I now commission the *Queen Wilhelmina*.

RELIEF SHIPS TO GREECE

[Released to the press August 7]

On the initiative of the Swedish Red Cross, negotiations were undertaken some months ago through the Swedish Government regarding relief for the starving population of Greece. The Swedish Government having expressed its willingness that Swedish vessels lying in Swedish ports be employed for this purpose, the United States, British, and Canadian Governments immediately declared themselves ready to authorize monthly shipments of 15,000 tons of wheat or flour from North America to Greece, subject to appropriate conditions governing the distribution of these imports and of Greek native produce in the interests of the Greek people and on the understanding that a neutral commission would receive the necessary control and reporting facilities from the

occupying powers. Following the negotiations conducted by the Swedish Government, the German and Italian Governments agreed to this proposal. The belligerent powers have accordingly granted safe conducts for the voyages of the Swedish vessels which will be used. The first three, the *Formosa*, the *Eros*, and the *Camelia*, have already loaded and are scheduled to leave Montreal on August 7 for Greece. A Swedish-Swiss commission has been set up to handle the actual distribution of the supplies, under the general supervision of the existing organization of the International Red Cross Committee, in Greece.

The Greek Government, the American and Canadian Red Cross Societies, and the Greek War Relief Association are actively supporting and cooperating in the operation of this plan.

Reports reaching the Department of State from Greece have portrayed conditions of suffering from inanition and death from starvation appalling almost beyond belief.

Information has also been received through American officials recently returning from Europe confirming that the small quantities of foodstuffs which have been sent to Greece during the past year under the United Nations' auspices and with the cooperation of the Turkish Government have been effectively distributed through the agency of the International Red Cross Committee and consumed by the Greek people only. The reports of these officials indicate, however, that although these supplies have unquestionably saved many persons from death they have been inadequate to prevent further deterioration of the general food-supply situation.

VISIT OF THE KING OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press August 4]

An exchange of telegrams between the President of the United States and His Majesty King Peter II of Yugoslavia follows.

“JULY 29, 1942.

“At the moment of my departure from the United States, I wish to thank you, Mr. President, for the warm welcome which you and the American people have extended to me during my visit to this great country.

“I cannot but feel that the many tokens of warmth and hospitality which I gratefully accepted during my stay were intended not for me alone but for my people who have always had the greatest sympathy and admiration for their American brothers.

“When a few weeks ago I crossed the ocean to come to the United States I considered myself a messenger of my martyred people who are now living through their most trying days resisting the invaders and straining all their forces toward final victory.

“Over a year ago the Yugoslav people gathered in the streets of Belgrade and asked me to be with them to protect their liberty. At that time we found inspiration in the hope that the United States would stand by all those who preferred to fight rather than to submit to the infamy of slavery.

“Today American soldiers have become our comrades-in-arms on every battlefield—on land, in the air and on the seas—wherever the battle is waged. From their homes darkened by mourning, from their refuges in the mountains and in the forests, the people of Europe admired the achievements of your soldiers, seamen and pilots, and fervently pray for their continued success.

“I was privileged to see something of the American war effort in your training camps, in your plants and factories. I saw the shining arms and planes ready to be sent to battle, so formidable and so perfect that any fighting man must be proud to handle them. I have observed the spirit of American men and women, I have seen the resolution and determination written on their faces, and I am convinced that nothing can ever stop the United States in its onward march to victory. A democracy which fights entirely with the clean weapons of democracy must needs win the war and the peace that will follow,

"The Yugoslavs, one of the United Nations, feel that they shall be linked to the United States as much in this present war as in the future peace. My people and I cherish our friendship with the United States and are deeply grateful for its help and support in this, the most momentous period of their history.

"I wish to thank you also, Mr. President, for the warm personal kindness you have shown me and I wish you and your family, and the entire American nation all strength and happiness today and ever.

PETER"

—
 "THE WHITE HOUSE, July 31, 1942.

"Your Majesty's visit was a personal pleasure which I shall long remember. It gave also to the American people an opportunity to do honor to the valiant Yugoslav People in their noble and unceasing fight for the liberation of their country.

"I noted with pleasure the energy and thoroughness with which you entered into the daily life of America at war, seeking out the men at work and studying the conversion of our great industries to the sole purpose of providing the armaments with which the war shall be won. I am glad that you carried with you the conviction of America's determination to press on to victory with everything we have.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

PROCLAIMED LIST: SUPPLEMENT 5 TO REVISION II

[Released to the press August 3]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on August 3 issued Supplement 5 to Revision II of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, promulgated May 12, 1942.¹

¹ *Federal Register* 5970.

Part I of this supplement contains 167 additional listings in the other American republics and 31 deletions. Part II contains 99 additional listings outside the American republics and 9 deletions.

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT COUNCIL

[Released to the press August 6]

The International Wheat Council, which met for the first time in the offices of the United States Department of Agriculture on Monday, August 3, concluded its sessions on Wednesday, August 5. Following the announcement on July 2 of the approval of the Memorandum of Agreement regarding international trade in wheat between the Governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States,² the five Governments named as their delegates to the Council the following officials:

Argentina:

- Señor A. M. Viacava, Commercial Counselor, Argentine Embassy (London)
- Señor Miguel E. Quirno-Lavaile, Commercial Counselor, Argentine Embassy (Washington)

Australia:

- Mr. E. McCarthy, Assistant Secretary, Department of Commerce (Canberra)
- Mr. F. L. McDougall, Economic Adviser to the Australian Government (London)

Canada:

- Mr. Lester B. Pearson, Minister Counselor, Canadian Legation (Washington)
- Mr. A. M. Shaw, Director of Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture (Ottawa)
- Mr. C. F. Wilson, Chief, Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Ottawa)
- Mr. J. J. Deutsch, Special Wartime Assistant to the Department of External Affairs (Ottawa)

United Kingdom:

- Mr. Noel Hall, British Minister to the United States (Washington)

² *Bulletin* of August 1, 1942, p. 670.

Mr. E. Twentyman, British Food Mission to the United States (Washington)

United States:

Mr. Paul Appleby, Under Secretary of Agriculture (Washington)

Mr. Leslie A. Wheeler, Director, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture (Washington)

Mr. N. E. Dodd, Director, Western Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture (Washington)

Mr. R. M. Carr, Assistant Chief, Division of Commercial Policy and Agreements, Department of State (Washington)

The first meeting was largely devoted to questions of organization. Mr. Paul Appleby was elected chairman of the Council. The Council established an Executive Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Leslie A. Wheeler, consisting of one delegate from each of the five Governments. Mr. Andrew Cairns was appointed secretary of the Council.

The Council discussed the positive measures contemplated to control production in 1943 with the object of minimizing the accumulation of excessive stocks and instructed the Secretariat to prepare, under the direction of the Executive Committee, a comprehensive report on the measures being employed in each country to control production. The Council took note of recent increases in yields per acre in several producing areas, and the Executive Committee was asked to consider the influences bearing on any trends in this connection.

The next meeting of the Council will be held in January 1943.

American Republics

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO THE PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA

[Released to the press August 7]

The President has addressed the following telegram to His Excellency Dr. Alfonso Lopez on the occasion of his assuming the Presidency of Colombia:

“THE WHITE HOUSE, August 7, 1942.

“I take pleasure in extending to Your Excellency my sincere and whole-hearted congratulations as you assume the Presidency of Colombia.

“The unswerving devotion of the people of Colombia to the democratic processes is one of the proudest of our common heritages. I look forward with profound gratification to another period of fruitful collaboration with you as the chosen representative of the people of your great country. Now, more than ever, in the critical days through which we are passing, must there be justified the faith of our peoples in the ability of their governments to face courageously a multitude of exacting problems and to defeat wholly and conclusively the enemies of our Christian civilization.

“I welcomed the opportunity, afforded me by your recent visit, to confirm our personal friendship and to reaffirm our devotion to the ideals by which our countries are ever more closely bound.

“Please accept, dear Mr. President, my fervent wishes for a successful and happy administration and for the welfare of the people of the Republic of Colombia.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT”

ARRANGEMENT FOR MIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICAN FARM LABOR

[Released to the press August 6]

The Department of State announced on August 6 that an arrangement had been made between the Government of the United States and the Government of Mexico to make possible the temporary migration of Mexican agricultural workers to the United States to meet the increasing demand for farm labor caused by the war emergency. The arrangement, which demonstrates the effective cooperation between the two Governments in the war effort, provides guaranties as to wage rates, living conditions, and repatriation for the Mexican workers, while specifying that they are not to be employed to replace other workers

or for the purpose of reducing rates of pay previously established.

At the request of the Department of Agriculture, the War Manpower Commission, and other appropriate agencies of this Government, and after the United States Employment Service had certified to the existence of certain shortages of agricultural workers in the Southwest, the Department of State recently proposed to the Mexican Government a plan for this migration. It was pointed out by the Department of Agriculture and other agencies that the enrolment of men in the armed services, the movement of farm workers into industry, and the Government's program to increase agricultural production to meet wartime needs were causing a shortage of agricultural labor which could not be met by the recruiting of workers in the United States.

The arrangement made with the Mexican Government is to be administered by the Farm Security Administration of the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with other interested agencies, and it states that each worker is to be given a written contract, upon the expiration of which he is to return to Mexico. The arrangement also provides that as temporary residents these workers will be exempted from compulsory military service in the armed forces of the United States.

Further details regarding the arrangement are being announced by the War Manpower Commission and the Department of Agriculture.

DEATH OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF EL SALVADOR

[Released to the press August 3]

The Acting Secretary of State, Sumner Welles, has made the following statement:

"I have learned with deep regret of the death of Dr. Miguel Angel Araujo, the Salvadoran Minister of Foreign Affairs. Respected universally throughout the New World for his talents and statesmanship, Dr. Araujo died a few

days before his eightieth birthday, after serving his country for over ten years as Foreign Minister. In his policies he showed himself a staunch foe of totalitarianism and a true friend of Pan American ideals. The Government of the United States shares the grief of President Martínez, the Salvadoran people, and Dr. Araujo's family, at his passing."

DEATH OF DR. GIL BORGES OF VENEZUELA

[Released to the press August 4]

The Acting Secretary of State has sent the following telegram to His Excellency Dr. Carracciolo Parra-Perez, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela, on the occasion of the death of Dr. Esteban Gil Borges:

"AUGUST 4, 1942.

"I have learned with the very deepest regret of the death of Doctor Esteban Gil Borges. I share with Your Excellency and with Dr. Gil Borges' many friends throughout Venezuela and the United States a keen sense of personal loss.

"During the years Dr. Gil Borges was in Washington he endeared himself to all those who had the good fortune to be associated with him. His untiring devotion to the strengthening of the friendship between Venezuela and the United States and to the great cause of inter-American relations, and his brilliant practical demonstrations of that devotion during his two periods as Foreign Minister of your great country have earned him a lasting place in the grateful memory of the people of the United States.

SUMNER WELLES"

RUBBER AGREEMENT WITH HONDURAS

[Released to the press August 3]

The signing of a rubber agreement with the Republic of Honduras was announced on August 3 by the Department of State, the Rubber Reserve Company, and the Board of Economic Warfare.

Under the terms of the agreement the Rubber Reserve Company will, until December 31, 1946, purchase all rubber produced in Honduras which is not required for essential domestic needs there.

Europe

BIRTHDAY OF THE KING OF NORWAY

[Released to the press August 3]

The President has sent the following telegram to His Majesty Haakon VII, King of Norway, on the occasion of His Majesty's seventieth birthday:

"THE WHITE HOUSE, August 3, 1942.

"I am particularly happy to extend my heartfelt felicitations upon this the seventieth anniversary of Your Majesty's birth. The inflexible determination shown by the Norwegian people in their fight to roll back the black shadows of Nazism owes no little of its strength to the example set by Your Majesty's own superb courage.

"May God grant to the Norwegian people a long continuance of your wise leadership and victorious outcome of their travail.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

The Department

CREATION OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK AND ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

The Secretary of State, on August 6, 1942, issued the following Departmental order (no. 1078):

"There is hereby created in the Department of State the Office of the Chief Clerk and Ad-

ministrative Assistant which shall exercise supervision in all matters relating to the administration of the Department within the scope of the functions of this Office which shall embrace:

"The administration of the appropriation 'Contingent Expenses, Department of State', including the preparation and justification of budget estimates therefor and the responsibility for the control of expenditures thereunder; the allotment of office space, the custody of the property of the Department, and the maintenance of a current inventory; the authentication of certificates under the seal of the Department of State, for and in the name of the Secretary of State or the Acting Secretary of State, and the operation of the coordinating service for translating documents for the Federal Government; the assembling for the Department of State of appropriate material for exhibition purposes at expositions, national and international, its preparation and installation, the care and maintenance of exhibits, and responsibility for all expenditures connected therewith; supervision of the telephone switchboard and the telephone service of the Department; the initiation and enforcement of such general regulations as may be required for the proper business management of the Department; the signing of such papers as fall within the scope of his Office; the direction, as head of the Purchasing and Inventory, Duplicating, Supply, Photographic, Telephone and Mail Sections of his Office, and such additional duties as may be delegated to him by the Secretary of State and the Assistant Secretary of State and Budget Officer.

"The Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant is the Department's Liaison Officer with other Executive Departments and Agencies of the Government in all matters relating to the functions of his Office.

"The Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant is hereby authorized to sign contracts, upon the written authorization of the Assistant

Secretary of State and Budget Officer or, in his absence, another Assistant Secretary of State, for contingent expenses under the appropriation 'Contingent Expenses, Department of State', under appropriations for passport agencies, international commissions, conferences, congresses, conventions, meetings and expositions, and under miscellaneous appropriations. He shall certify vouchers covering expenditures coming under the appropriation 'Contingent Expenses, Department of State' and covering such other miscellaneous obligations as he may, under written authorization from the Assistant Secretary of State and Budget Officer, or in his absence, another Assistant Secretary of State, be directed to incur. He may, in special cases, waive the requirement of advance payment for unofficial photostat work in accordance with the provisions of Departmental Order 529. He shall certify to the authorization of other officers to approve vouchers covering expenditures from miscellaneous appropriations. He shall consolidate in his Office and shall be responsible for the supervision of the purchasing functions of the Department; he shall establish in his Office a centralized mail reception and distribution center and shall supervise the handling of diplomatic pouches in collaboration with the Division of Foreign Service Administration, the receipt and distribution of incoming mail and the dispatch of all outgoing correspondence by mail.

"The Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant is authorized and directed to certify, without seal, for and in the name of the Secretary of State or the Acting Secretary of State, a copy of each treaty or convention proclaimed by the President on or after January 23, 1934, and likewise a copy of every other international agreement entered into by the United States with a foreign country on or after January 23, 1934, which when so certified will be forwarded by the Department to the American Minister at Bern for transmission by him to

the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration by the Secretariat of the League and publication in the League of Nations Treaty Series.

"The Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant is authorized to take appropriate administrative action on notifications of undue delay in the handling of correspondence, in accordance with the provisions of Departmental Order 724.

"He shall also exercise the functions previously delegated to the Director of Personnel under the following Departmental Orders: Departmental Order 800, relating to the reporting of mail matter sent free of postage; Departmental Order 824, relating to the disposition of records and files; and Departmental Order 989, relating to the preparation, production, and distribution of publications and informational matter.

"Mr. Millard L. Kenestrick is hereby designated Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant of the Department.

"The symbol of the Office of the Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant shall be CC. The symbol of the Diplomatic Pouch and Mail Section shall continue to be MA.

"The Director of Personnel is authorized to obtain the essential personnel assistance for the Office of the Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant within the limits of appropriated funds.

"The provisions of this Order shall be effective immediately and shall supersede the provisions of any existing Order in conflict therewith."

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Mr. Lloyd D. Yates, a Foreign Service officer of class VII, was designated an Acting Assistant Chief of the Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, effective August 6, 1942 (Departmental Order 1079).

Treaty Information

POSTAL

Universal Postal Convention, 1939

France—French colonies

The American Chargé at Vichy transmitted to the Secretary of State with a despatch dated June 10, 1942 a copy of decree no. 1612 dated June 1, 1942, concerning the promulgation by the Government of France of the Universal Postal Convention and annexed arrangements signed at Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939. The decree states that in virtue of the deposit with the Government of Argentina on June 26, 1941 of the instruments of ratification of the acts signed on May 23, 1939, including the Universal Postal Convention, the Arrangement Concerning Letters and Parcels of Declared Value, the Arrangement Concerning Parcel Post, the Arrangement Concerning Money Orders, the Arrangement Concerning Postal Transfers, the Arrangement Concerning Postal Collections, and the Arrangement Concerning Subscriptions to Periodicals, these acts shall be valid for France, Algiers, Tunisia, Morocco, and all French colonies, including the African territories under French mandate of Togoland and Camerouns.

HEALTH

International Agreement Relating to Statistics Of Causes of Death

Egypt

By a note dated August 1, 1942 the British Chargé at Washington informed the Secretary of State that the Egyptian Government has notified the British Government, in accordance with paragraph 2 of the Protocol of Signature to the International Agreement Relating to Statistics of Causes of Death, signed at London on June 19, 1934 (Executive Agreement Series

80), of the cancellation of the application of the agreement to the town of Burdein, owing to the suppression of the health inspectorate of that town.

COMMERCE

Agreement with the Soviet Union

[Released to the press August 3]

On August 1, 1942 the President proclaimed the agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics effected by an exchange of identic notes, signed at Washington on July 31, 1942,¹ by which the commercial agreement of August 4, 1937 between the two Governments is continued in force until August 6, 1943 and thereafter, unless superseded by a more comprehensive commercial agreement, subject to termination on six months' written notice by either Government.

Memorandum of Agreement Regarding International Trade in Wheat

An announcement concerning the establishment of an International Wheat Council and the appointment of the United States delegates thereto appeared in the *Bulletin* of August 1, 1942, page 670.

An announcement concerning the first meeting of the International Wheat Council appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

STRATEGIC MATERIALS

Rubber Agreement with Honduras

An announcement concerning the signing of a rubber agreement with the Government of Honduras appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "American Republics".

¹ *Bulletin* of August 1, 1942, p. 662.

AGRICULTURE

Farm-Labor-Migration Arrangement
With Mexico

An announcement concerning an arrangement between the Government of the United States and the Government of Mexico for the temporary migration of Mexican agricultural workers to the United States appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "American Republics".

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Exchange of Official Publications: Agreement Between the United States of America and Liberia—Effected by exchange of notes signed January 15, 1942; effective January 15, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 239. Publication 1758. 6 pp. 5¢.

Reciprocal Trade: Agreement Between the United States of America and Haiti Construing Certain Provisions of the Trade Agreement of March 28, 1935 and Modifying the Agreement Effected by Exchange of Notes Signed February 16 and 19, 1942—Effected by exchange of notes signed April 25, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 252. Publication 1762. 4 pp. 5¢.

Principles Applying to Mutual Aid in the Prosecution of the War Against Aggression: Preliminary Agreement Between the United States of America and China—Signed at Washington June 2, 1942; effective June 2, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 251. Publication 1766. 3 pp. 5¢.

Application of Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as Amended, to Canadians in the United States, and Reciprocal Treatment of American Citizens in Canada: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effected by exchange of notes signed March 30 and April 6 and 8, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 249. Publication 1769. 6 pp. 5¢.

The War and Human Freedom: Address by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, over the National Radio Networks, July 23, 1942. Publication 1773. 18 pp. 5¢.

The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. Supplement 5, July 31, 1942, to Revision II of May 12, 1942. Publication 1774. 16 pp.

Legislation

Claims of American Nationals Against Mexico: Hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on S. 2528, a bill to provide for the settlement of claims of the Government of the United States on behalf of American nationals against the Government of Mexico comprehended within the terms of agreements concluded by the United States and Mexico. June 30, July 1, 2, 6, 10, and 14, 1942. iv, 230 pp.

Conservation and Utilization of the Salmon Fisheries of the Pacific. S. Rept. 1570, 77th Cong., on S. 1712. 5 pp.

An Act To enable the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two-hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson to carry out and give effect to certain approved plans. Approved July 30, 1942. [S. 2330.] Public Law 688, 77th Cong. 2 pp.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

AUGUST 15, 1942

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U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

SEP 2 1942

The War

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

[Released to the press by the White House August 14]

The President sent the following message to Prime Minister Churchill, of Great Britain, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the Atlantic Charter:¹

“A year ago today you and I, as representatives of two free nations, set down and subscribed to a declaration of principles common to our peoples. We based, and continue to base, our hopes for a better future for the world on the realization of these principles. This declaration is known as the Atlantic Charter.

“A year ago today the nations resisting a common, barbaric foe were units or small groups, fighting for their existence.

“Now, these nations and groups of nations in all the continents of the earth have united. They have formed a great union of humanity, dedicated to the realization of that common program of purposes and principles set forth in the Atlantic Charter, through world wide victory over their common enemies. Their faith in life, liberty, independence and religious free-

dom, and in the preservation of human rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands, has been given form and substance and power through a great gathering of peoples now known as the United Nations.

“Freedom and independence are today in jeopardy—the world over. If the forces of conquest are not successfully resisted and defeated there will be no freedom and no independence and no opportunity for freedom for any nation.

“It is, therefore, to the single and supreme objective of defeating the Axis forces of aggression that the United Nations have pledged all their resources and efforts.

“When victory comes, we shall stand shoulder to shoulder in seeking to nourish the great ideals for which we fight. It is a worthwhile battle. It will be so recognized through all the ages, even amid the unfortunate peoples who follow false gods today.

“We reaffirm our principles. They will bring us to a happier world.”

ORDERS TO AMERICAN MILITARY FORCES IN INDIA

[Released to the press August 12]

The following statement of this Government's policy has been made a part of the orders to the American military forces in India:

“1. The sole purpose of the American forces in India is to prosecute the war of the United Nations against the Axis powers. In the prosecution of the war in that area the primary aim of the Government of the United States is to aid China.

¹ *Bulletin of August 16, 1941, p. 125.*

"2. American forces are not to indulge to the slightest degree in activities of any other nature unless India should be attacked by the Axis powers, in which event American troops would aid in defending India.

"3. American forces in India will exercise scrupulous care to avoid the slightest participation in India's internal political problems, or even the appearance of so doing.

"4. In event of internal disturbances American forces will resort to defensive measures only should their own personal safety or that of other American citizens be endangered or for the necessary protection of American military supplies and equipment."

PROCLAIMED LIST: REVISION III

[Released to the press August 14]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the Acting Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, pursuant to the proclamation by the President of July 17, 1941 providing for "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals", on August 14 issued Revision III¹ of the Pro-

claimed List. Revision III supersedes and consolidates Revision II, dated May 12, 1942, and the five supplements thereto.

No new additions to or deletions from the Proclaimed List are made in this revision. Certain minor amendments are made.

Revision III follows the listing arrangement used in Revision II. The list is divided into two parts: Part I relates to listings in the American republics and part II to listings in countries other than the American republics. Revision III contains a total of 9,712 listings, of which 6,965 are in part I and 2,747 in part II.

RUBBER AGREEMENTS WITH TRINIDAD AND BRITISH GUIANA

[Released to the press August 12]

The signing of rubber agreements with Trinidad and British Guiana was announced on August 12 by the Department of State, the Rubber Reserve Company, and the Board of Economic Warfare.

Under the terms of the agreements the Rubber Reserve Company will purchase, until December 31, 1946, all rubber produced in Trinidad and British Guiana which is not required for essential domestic needs there.

American Republics

RELATIONS WITH THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE CONGRESS

[Released to the press by the White House August 13]

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the United States of America and the Republic of Panama, effective on July 27, 1939,² was a definitive step in the clarification of this

Government's relations with the Republic of Panama. The Panamanian Government has demonstrated its willingness to assume promptly and wholeheartedly the burdens imposed upon it as partner in the defense of the Panama Canal, a responsibility which was accepted by that Government under the provisions of the new treaty.

¹ Printed in 7 *Federal Register* 6282.

² Treaty Series 945.

The attitude of the Panamanian Government in the present international crisis has been thoroughly cooperative. On March 5, 1941 the President of the Republic of Panama issued a manifesto making available for use by the United States certain defense sites in the territory of that Republic. Pending the conclusions of final arrangements regarding the terms on which these sites are to be used, the Panamanian Government has permitted our armed forces to occupy and develop them. Immediately following the attack by the Japanese on Pearl Harbor Panama declared war on the three major Axis powers, and since has taken numerous protective steps to cooperate with the other American republics in the interest and security of the Panama Canal and the defense of this hemisphere.

This attitude is tangible evidence that the relations between the two countries are now firmly based upon a recognition of mutual interest and a disposition to assume common responsibilities.

In my opinion, the time has come for this Government to make certain concessions which have been desired by the Republic of Panama over a period of years, and in this manner to correct certain factors in the relations between the two countries which do not make for confidence and friendship between our two countries.

Accordingly, I deem it advisable that this Government convey to Panama the water and sewerage systems in the cities of Panama and Colon; that it relinquish its extensive real estate holdings in the cities of Colon and Panama, so far as these holdings are not essential to the operation and protection of the Canal; and that it liquidate the credit of two and a half million dollars made available to the Republic of Panama by the Export-Import Bank for the construction of Panama's share of the Chorrera-Rio Hato Highway, a road essential to our defense requirements and constructed in accordance with standards made essential by these requirements.

It will be recalled that the interest of the United States in the sanitation of the Canal

Zone, together with that of the cities of Panama and Colon, has been of outstanding importance. Concurrent with the construction of the Panama Canal, through agreement with Panama, the United States installed water and sewerage systems in the cities of Panama and Colon, and throughout subsequent years has been responsible for the operation and maintenance of these systems and for the sanitation of the two cities.

I now propose to the Congress, that since in accordance with Article VII of the Canal Convention of 1903,³ the "system of sewers and waterworks shall revert to and become the properties of the cities of Panama and Colon" in the year 1957, it authorize the Government to convey all its right, title and interest in the Panama and Colon water and sewerage systems to the Republic of Panama; *provided, however*, that the Republic of Panama shall pay quarterly a rate of B/0.09 per one thousand gallons or a reasonable rate to be agreed upon by both Governments to the appropriate Canal Zone authorities for water supplied at the Canal Zone boundary; and *provided*, also, that the turning over to the Government of the Republic of Panama of the physical properties of the water and sewerage systems and the administration thereof, including the collection of the water rates, does not in any way modify the existing arrangement for the responsibility for the public health services of the cities of Panama and Colon as specified in the second paragraph of Article VII of the Convention between the United States of America and Panama, signed at Washington, November 18, 1903, which reads as follows:

"The Republic of Panama agrees that the cities of Panama and Colon shall comply in perpetuity with the sanitary ordinances whether of a preventive or curative character prescribed by the United States and in case the Government of Panama is unable or fails in its duty to enforce this compliance by the cities of Panama and Colon with the sanitary ordinances of the

³ Treaty Series 431.

United States the Republic of Panama grants to the United States the right and authority to enforce the same.”

This Government, in continuing to maintain the health services in the cities of Panama and Colon, will ask the Government of the Republic of Panama to cooperate fully with the appropriate Canal Zone officials in carrying out the proposal regarding increased participation of Panamanian personnel in sanitation activities in those cities as provided for in the exchange of notes¹ accompanying the General Treaty of March 2, 1936.

You will recall that the Panama Railroad Company, a corporation whose stock is now wholly owned by the United States, acquired the Island of Manzanillo (the present site of the city of Colon) through concessionary contracts with the Republic of New Granada, signed in 1850, 1856, and 1867. The railroad's interest in this property was acquired for ninety-nine years from August 1867, or until August 1966. The reversionary rights to these lands remained originally with the Republic of Panama, which, however, in the Canal Convention concluded between the United States and Panama in 1903, conveyed these rights to the United States. Thus until August 1966, the Panama Railroad Company enjoys the usufruct of the lands on which the city of Colon stands, and thereafter the United States will acquire title thereto, in perpetuity. As an element of such ownership the railroad company has, of course, over a period of years rented the property in Colon to Panamanian citizens—merchants, business men, and residents, and is, in fact, the principal landlord in Colon. For obvious reasons this is unsatisfactory.

I think, therefore, that this Government should promptly withdraw from the real estate business in the Republic of Panama and convey to that country its rights, title and interest, as well as its reversionary rights, to all the Panama Railroad Company land in the cities of Panama and Colon which is not needed for the

operation of the railroad or for the operation, maintenance, sanitation or protection of the Canal.

I also wish to invite your attention to the Act approved July 20, 1939 (Public Numbered 200, Seventy-sixth Congress, Chapter 335, First Session)² authorizing an appropriation of not to exceed \$1,500,000 “to meet such expenses as the President, in his discretion, may deem necessary to enable the United States to cooperate with the Republic of Panama in connection with the construction of a highway between Chorrera and Rio Hato in the Republic of Panama”.

I also wish to refer to the Act approved August 9, 1939 (Public Numbered 361, Seventy-sixth Congress, Chapter 633, First Session)³ entitled “An Act Making Appropriations to Supply Deficiencies in Certain Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1939 and June 30, 1940 and for Other Purposes”, which contains under the heading “Corps of Engineers” the following appropriation:

“Chorrera and Rio Hato road, Republic of Panama: To enable the United States to cooperate with the Republic of Panama in connection with the construction of a highway between Chorrera and Rio Hato, in the Republic of Panama, as authorized by the Act approved July 20, 1939 (Public Numbered 200, 76th Congress), \$1,500,000 fiscal year 1940, to remain available until expended.”

It is to be noted that, while the appropriation of the United States for its share of the cost of the highway amounted to \$1,500,000, the Export-Import Bank, in a contract signed February 21, 1940 with the Banco Nacional of Panama and the Republic of Panama agreed, under specific conditions, to cooperate in the financing of the Panamanian share of the construction cost to the extent of \$2,500,000.

In accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Acts of Congress and the arrangements made by Panama with the Export-Import Bank, the Ambassador of Panama in Washington, representatives of the War De-

¹ Published as a corporate part of the treaty, which was signed on March 2, 1936 and proclaimed on July 27, 1939 (Treaty Series 945).

² 53 Stat. 1071.

³ 53 Stat. 1301.

partment, of the Export-Import Bank, and of the Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency, in 1940 reached a mutually acceptable basis on which the two governments would cooperate in this work, and which provided that responsibility for the construction of the highway would be in the hands of Panamanian authorities but with the advice of engineers of the Public Roads Administration.

The War Department, through the Public Roads Administration, in 1941 stressed the urgency of rapidly completing the Rio Hato Highway and asked that every effort be made immediately to transfer the responsibility for this work from the Panamanian Government to the Public Roads Administration.

The Panamanian Government agreed to this request and the transfer of responsibility was effected on December 29, 1941, with a request by the Panamanian Government that, in accordance with conversations held between the Panamanian Foreign Minister and the Under Secretary of State in June 1941, Panama's indebtedness arising out of a credit made available by the Export-Import Bank be liquidated at the earliest possible date.

With a view to effecting the proposed changes indicated, I recommend to the Congress its consideration of a draft Joint Resolution which is hereto annexed.⁴

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 13, 1942.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT OF CHILE TO THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press August 15]

An exchange of telegrams between the President of the United States and His Excellency Juan Antonio Rios, President of the Republic of Chile, follows:

"THE WHITE HOUSE, August 13, 1942.

"It would give me the greatest pleasure were Your Excellency to find it possible to

visit this country as the guest of the Government of the United States. In times like these when the Republics of the Americas need more than ever before to cooperate in the defense of the Western Hemisphere and in order to insure the preservation of the liberties of the peoples of the Americas, I believe that the opportunities afforded for personal meetings between the Presidents of the American Republics serve a singularly valuable purpose. It would give me the greatest satisfaction to be afforded the opportunity of receiving Your Excellency as our guest in Washington and thus be enabled to confer with you with regard to problems which vitally affect the interests of our two countries and the interests of the Americas.

"If it were possible for you to leave Chile at that period, I would suggest the coming month of October as a most agreeable time for your suggested visit.

"I trust that it may be possible for you to honor us by the acceptance of this invitation.

"Please accept [etc.]

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

[Translation]

"SANTIAGO, August 14.

"I deeply appreciate the high honor which Your Excellency has paid me in inviting me to make a visit to the United States as a guest of the Government, and I feel that the generous spontaneity of that invitation is most significant of understanding and deference toward my Government and me. I share without reservations Your Excellency's opinion that interviews of Chiefs of State, in circumstances as highly serious as those under which the world is living, serve a lofty purpose of cooperation and, on a cordial plane of mutual respect, promote a frank and sincere interchange of viewpoints on the weighty problems which so vitally concern our nations and the whole American continent. With this conviction, I am very honored to accept the invitation which Your Excellency is good enough to extend to me for conferences in Washington during the month of October, and anticipating the pleasure of exchanging views with Your Excellency, whose

⁴ Not printed herein.

vigorous, democratic personality is so justly admired in Chile, I shall be very happy immediately to seek from the National Congress the constitutional authorization which will allow me to leave the country for so lofty a purpose.

"I renew [etc.] JUAN ANTONIO RIOS"

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COOPERATION WITH BOLIVIA

[Released to the press August 14]

During their visit to the United States Dr. Joaquin Espada, Minister of Finance of Bolivia, and Dr. Alberto Crespo Gutiérrez, Minister of National Economy of Bolivia, have carried on conversations with officials of the Government of the United States concerning comprehensive arrangements for economic and financial cooperation between Bolivia and the United States.

The economic and financial discussions with the Bolivian Ministers have been based in large part upon the studies made during a six-month period in Bolivia by the United States Economic Mission under the leadership of Mr. Merwin L. Bohan, a Foreign Service officer of the United States. In addition to Mr. Bohan there were seven other members of the Mission, including experts in highway construction, agriculture, and mining. This Mission conducted a survey in Bolivia with a view to recommending a program of economic development for Bolivia which would include improved communications, increased production of basic agricultural products for export, various types of development in the Bolivian mining industry, and the development of the Bolivian petroleum industry.¹

The discussions with Dr. Espada and Dr. Crespo have resulted in the formulation of a cooperative agreement for the financing by the two Governments of the first stage of a program of economic development through a Bolivian development corporation. The plan thus developed will be submitted to the Bolivian Congress.

¹ *Bulletin* of December 20, 1941, p. 563; and of July 11, 1942, pp. 621-22.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Economic Mission the Government of the United States has agreed to give favorable consideration at the appropriate time to the practicability, under conditions then existing, of extending, through the appropriate credit institution, credits for the financing of the second stage of the long-term program.

The recent revision of the agreement by which the Government of the United States purchases a large part of Bolivian tin-production was an integral part of the program of economic and financial cooperation between Bolivia and the United States. Moreover, during the time that the Bolivian Ministers of Finance and National Economy have been in Washington arrangements have been completed for revision of the agreement by which the Government of the United States purchases Bolivian tungsten. The Government of the United States has likewise recently entered into an agreement with the Government of Bolivia for the purchase of Bolivian production of raw rubber.

The two Bolivian Ministers have discussed with the president of the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Incorporated, the possible inauguration of discussions with a view to servicing the Bolivian dollar debt, and the Ministers have informed the Secretary of State that they believe it may soon be possible to find a mutually acceptable basis for subsequent formal discussions.

NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY OF ECUADOR

[Released to the press August 10]

The President has addressed the following telegram to His Excellency Carlos A. Arroyo Del Rio, President of the Republic of Ecuador, on the occasion of the national anniversary of Ecuador:

"THE WHITE HOUSE, August 10, 1942.

"On this national anniversary of Ecuador I take the greatest pleasure in extending to Your Excellency the heartiest best wishes of the Government and people of the United States for the

well being and prosperity of the Ecuadoran nation. These solemn occasions afford the free peoples of the Americas an opportunity soberly to consider the bases of their national liberties and the essential conditions of their maintenance in the future. Your Government and people may well feel the deepest gratification for the constructive, courageous steps which they have taken, under your leadership, to meet the challenge of these critical times and to counter the treacherous aims of the plotters of world conquest. I share the profound sense of appreciation with which the people of the United States have welcomed the unflinching cooperation in the defense of the freedom of the New World of the Government and people of Ecuador.

"Please accept [etc.]

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

The Foreign Service

DIPLOMATIC CONFIRMATIONS

On August 13, 1942 the Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Leland B. Morris, of Pennsylvania, now a Foreign Service officer of class I and formerly Chargé of the American Embassy in Berlin, to be American Minister to Iceland.

Thomas M. Wilson, of Tennessee, now a Foreign Service officer of class I, to be Acting American Minister Resident and Consul General to Iraq.

Treaty Information

HEALTH

Sanitation Agreement With Bolivia

By an exchange of notes dated July 15 and 16, 1942 an agreement was entered into between the Government of the United States of America

and the Bolivian Government for the cooperative development of a health and sanitation program in Bolivia.

Under the terms of the agreement the Government of the United States, through the agency of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, will provide an amount not to exceed \$1,000,000 to be expended toward the development of the program. A group of medical and sanitation experts from the United States will work in close cooperation with the appropriate officers of the Bolivian Government, and technical advice and expert assistance by medical and sanitation specialists will be made available by the United States to the Bolivian Government should the need for such consultation arise. Arrangements for the detailed execution of each project, and the expenditure of the funds for the purpose, will be agreed upon by the Chief Medical Officer and the appropriately designated officer of the Bolivian Government. The projects include:

1. General disease control by epidemiological procedures and by clinics and public education.
2. Malaria control.
3. Yellow-fever control.
4. Care of lepers.
5. Environmental sanitation.

The agreement was concluded in accordance with resolution XXX of the Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, which met at Rio de Janeiro from January 15 to January 28, 1942. The resolution reads as follows:

"XXX

"IMPROVEMENT OF HEALTH AND SANITARY
CONDITIONS

"Whereas:

"1. The American Republics are now undertaking measures for the development of certain common objectives and plans which will contribute to the reconstruction of world order;

"2. The American Republics are now undertaking measures seeking to conserve and develop their resources of critical and strategic

materials, to maintain their domestic economies and eliminate economic activities prejudicial to the welfare and security of the American Republics;

"3. The defense of the Western Hemisphere requires the mobilization of the vital forces, human and material, of the American Republics; and

"4. Adequate health and sanitary measures constitute an essential contribution in safeguarding the defensive powers and the ability to resist aggression of the peoples of the American Republics,

"The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

"1. To recommend that the Governments of the American Republics take individually, or by complementary agreements between two or more of them, appropriate steps to deal with problems of public health and sanitation, by providing, in accordance with ability, raw materials, services and funds.

"2. To recommend that to these ends there be utilized the technical aid and advice of the national health service of each country in cooperation with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau."

CONSULAR

Convention With Mexico

[Released to the press August 13]

A consular convention between the United States and Mexico was signed on August 12, 1942 at Mexico City by Mr. George S. Messersmith, American Ambassador at Mexico City, and Señor Licenciado Ezequiel Padilla, Mexican Minister for Foreign Relations.

The convention defines and establishes the duties, rights, privileges, exemptions, and immunities of consular officers of each country in the territory of the other country. The provi-

sions of the convention are substantially similar in most respects to the provisions of consular conventions with foreign countries signed by the United States in recent years.

The convention will enter into force 30 days from the date on which the ratifications of the two Governments are exchanged. It will remain in force for an initial period of 5 years and will continue in force thereafter until 6 months from the date on which either Government shall have notified the other Government of an intention to modify or terminate the convention.

MILITARY MISSIONS

Agreement With Bolivia

[Released to the press August 11]

In response to the request of the Government of Bolivia an agreement was signed on August 11, 1942 by the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Señor Dr. Don Luis Fernando Guachalla, Ambassador of Bolivia at Washington, providing for the detail of a military mission to Bolivia. The agreement is effective for a period of four years beginning with the date of signature. The services of the mission may be extended beyond that period at the request of the Government of Bolivia.

The agreement contains provisions similar in general to provisions contained in agreements between the United States and certain other American republics providing for the detail of officers of the United States Army or Navy to advise the armed forces of those countries.

FINANCE

Agreement With Mexico for the Construction of Highways

The Secretary of Commerce and the Sub-Secretary of Finance and Public Credit of Mexico jointly announced on August 12, 1942

that an agreement has been reached whereby the Mexican Highway credit of \$30,000,000, announced on November 19, 1941, may be used in installments exceeding \$10,000,000 a year in order to expedite the completion of roads now under construction, including the Inter-American Highway from Mexico City to the border of Guatemala.

OPIUM

International Convention of 1912

Belgian Congo - Ruanda-Urundi

By a note dated August 3, 1942 the Netherlands Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State that the adherence of the Belgian Congo and the mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi to the International Opium Convention, signed at The Hague on January 23, 1912, was notified by the Belgian Government to the Government of the Netherlands on July 29, 1942.

STRATEGIC MATERIALS

Agreement With Mexico

On August 12, 1942 the Secretary of Commerce and the Sub-Secretary of Finance and Public Credit of Mexico jointly announced the signing of an agreement under which the Export-Import Bank will extend credits up to \$6,000,000 to pay for new and second-hand equipment and materials and for services in the United States to aid the establishment of the Altos Hornos steel plant at Monclova, State of Coahuila, Mexico. Advances under the credit will be evidenced by the direct obligations of Nacional Financiera, S.A., unconditionally guaranteed as to payment by the Government of Mexico. Expenditures for Mexican materi-

als, transportation, and services are being met with proceeds from sale of stock of Altos Hornos de México, S.A., in Mexico.

Agreements With Trinidad and British Guiana

An announcement regarding the signature of agreements with Trinidad and British Guiana under the terms of which the Rubber Reserve Company will purchase, until December 31, 1946, all rubber produced in Trinidad and British Guiana which is not required for essential domestic needs there, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "The War".

GENERAL RELATIONS

General Treaty With Panama

A message from the President of the United States to the Congress relating to the General Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the United States and Panama, signed on March 2, 1936 and proclaimed on July 27, 1939 (Treaty Series 945), appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "American Republics".

Legislation

Detail of officers and enlisted men to foreign governments [for the purpose of assisting the governments of the other American republics in military and naval matters]. S. Rept. 1578, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on S. 2686. 2 pp.

The vote of Matthew Lyon, of Vermont, elected Thomas Jefferson President in 1801 [authorizing the printing of a manuscript of an article regarding this event]. H. Rept. 2393, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on H. Res. 512. 2 pp.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The American Foreign Service: General Information for Applicants and Sample Entrance-Examination Questions. Revised to June 1, 1942. Publication 1771. iv, 150 pp. Free.

Foreign Service List, July 1, 1942. Publication 1776. iv, 115 pp. Subscription, 50¢ a year; single copy, 15¢.

Transfers of Citizens and Former Citizens Between Armed Forces: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effected by exchange of notes signed March 18 and 20, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 245. Publication 1777. 4 pp. 5¢.

The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Revision III, August 10, 1942, Promulgated Pursuant to Proclamation 2497 of the President of July 17, 1941. Publication 1779. 230 pp. Free.

Diplomatic List, August 1942. Publication 1780. ii, 101 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas: Convention Between the United States of America and Other American Republics—Signed at Habana July 30, 1940; proclaimed by the President February 12, 1942. Treaty Series 977. v, 33 pp. 10¢.

Inter-American Indian Institute: Convention Between the United States of America and Certain Other American Republics—Signed for the United States of America November 29, 1940; proclaimed by the President February 12, 1942. Treaty Series 978. 46 pp. 10¢.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

AUGUST 22, 1942

VOL. VII, No. 165—PUBLICATION 1789

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The War

CRIMES AGAINST CIVILIAN POPULATIONS IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

[Released to the press by the White House August 21]

The Secretary of State recently forwarded to me a communication signed by the Ambassador of the Netherlands and the Ministers of Yugoslavia and Luxembourg on behalf of the Governments of Belgium, Greece, Luxembourg, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and the French National Committee in London, calling attention to the barbaric crimes against civilian populations which are being committed in occupied countries, particularly on the continent of Europe.

In this communication, attention was invited to the declaration signed in London on January 13, 1942 by the representatives of nine governments whose countries are under German occupation. This declaration affirmed that acts of violence thus perpetrated against the civilian populations are at variance with accepted ideas concerning acts of war and political offenses as these are understood by civilized nations; stated that the punishment, through the channel of organized justice of those guilty and responsible for these crimes, is one of the principal war aims of the contracting governments; and recorded the determination of the contracting governments in a spirit of international solidarity to see to it that those guilty and responsible, whatever their nationality, are handed over to justice and tried and that the sentences pronounced are carried out.

The communication which I have just received from the chiefs of mission of the Netherlands, Yugoslavia, and Luxembourg states that these acts of oppression and terror have taken proportions and forms giving rise to the fear

that as the defeat of the enemy countries approaches, the barbaric and unrelenting character of the occupational regime will become more marked and may even lead to the extermination of certain populations.

As I stated on October 25, 1941:

"The practice of executing scores of innocent hostages in reprisal for isolated attacks on Germans in countries temporarily under the Nazi heel revolts a world already inured to suffering and brutality. Civilized peoples long ago adopted the basic principle that no man should be punished for the deed of another. Unable to apprehend the persons involved in these attacks the Nazis characteristically slaughter fifty or a hundred innocent persons. Those who would 'collaborate' with Hitler or try to appease him cannot ignore this ghastly warning.

"The Nazis might have learned from the last war the impossibility of breaking men's spirit by terrorism. Instead they develop their 'lebensraum' and 'new order' by depths of frightfulness which even they have never approached before. These are the acts of desperate men who know in their hearts that they cannot win. Frightfulness can never bring peace to Europe. It only sows the seeds of hatred which will one day bring fearful retribution."

The Government of the United States has been aware for some time of these crimes. Our Government is constantly receiving additional information from dependable sources, and it welcomes reports from any trustworthy source which would assist in keeping our growing

fund of information and evidence up to date and reliable.

The United Nations are going to win this war. When victory has been achieved, it is the purpose of the Government of the United States, as I know it is the purpose of each of the United Nations, to make appropriate use of the in-

formation and evidence in respect to these barbaric crimes of the invaders, in Europe and in Asia. It seems only fair that they should have this warning that the time will come when they shall have to stand in courts of law in the very countries which they are now oppressing and answer for their acts.

SINKING OF FIVE BRAZILIAN VESSELS

[Released to the press August 22]

An exchange of telegrams between the President of the United States of America and His Excellency Getulio Vargas, President of the United States of Brazil, follows:

“THE WHITE HOUSE, *August 20, 1942.*

“I have been outraged by the criminal sinking of the five Brazilian vessels. This contemptible action is barbaric in its utter disregard for all decency and civilized conduct and utterly futile in its desperate attempt to coerce and intimidate the free people of Brazil. In this moment of grave menace to the respect, the integrity, and the destiny of Brazil, I reiterate once again the abiding friendship of the people of the United States for the people of Brazil, their profound gratitude for the cooperation in the defense of the hemisphere which already has resulted in many sacrifices to Brazil, and their determination to defeat those who futilely seek to dominate Brazil and all other countries that value their freedom and independence.

“I want you to know that my thoughts and sympathy are with you in this critical hour.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT”

[Translation]

“RIO DE JANEIRO, *August 22, 1942.*

“In the name of the people and of the Government of Brazil I wish to thank you and the noble American people for your hearty and comforting message sent to me in connection with the brutal assault of pirate Axis submarines against Brazilian vessels aimed at intimidating us and interrupting our maritime communications. Such acts of vandalism can only strengthen the principle of continental solidarity and determined cooperation between our two nations. We shall answer without fear disregarding any danger involved knowing that we can count on the sympathy and adherence of the American nations which are ready to defend their sovereignty.

GETULIO VARGAS”

DECLARATION OF WAR BY BRAZIL ON GERMANY AND ITALY

[Released to the press by the White House August 22]

The following cablegram was dispatched by President Roosevelt to His Excellency Getulio Vargas, President of the United States of Brazil:

“I have been informed that the United States of Brazil has today recognized that a state of war exists between Brazil, on one hand, and Germany and Italy on the other hand.

“On behalf of the Government and people of the United States I express to Your Excellency the profound emotion with which this courageous action has been received in this country. This solemn decision more firmly aligns the people of Brazil with the free peoples of the world in a relentless struggle against the lawless and predatory Axis powers. It adds power and strength, moral and material, to the armies

of liberty. As brothers in arms, our soldiers and sailors will write a new page in the history of friendship, confidence, and cooperation which has marked since the earliest days of independence relations between your country and mine.

"The action taken today by your Government has hastened the coming of the inevitable victory of freedom over oppression, of Christian religion over the forces of evil and darkness.

"I send you my warmest personal regards and expressions of the fullest confidence in the success of our common cause."

[Released to the press August 22]

The following telegram has been sent by the Secretary of State to His Excellency Oswaldo Aranha, Foreign Minister of Brazil:

"AUGUST 22, 1942.

"I have received a note from the Brazilian Ambassador in Washington informing me that the Government of Brazil recognizes that a state of war exists between Brazil on the one hand and Germany and Italy on the other hand.

"The people of the United States welcome the people of Brazil as brothers in arms and salute their high resolve and defiant courage in taking

a position unequivocally at the side of the embattled freedom-loving nations of the world. Today a heavy blow has been dealt the Axis Powers, moral no less than military, when a great, peaceful and law-abiding nation is driven by unprovoked acts of ruthless barbarity to take up arms in self-defense. It comes as no surprise to my countrymen that the proud Brazilian Nation has chosen the risks and hardships of battle when confronted with wanton attacks on its sovereign dignity and rights.

"The action of the Axis Powers in attacking your great country and people is a further demonstration of the fact that those Powers will strike at any peace-loving nation as and when to do so will serve their purpose of world conquest, regardless of considerations of humanity and international law. It also brings into bold relief the basic principle upon which the solidarity of the American republics rests, namely, that an attack against any one of them is an attack against all of them. Each of the twenty-one American Republics are today equally in danger.

"Together our two countries will face the future with serene confidence and high hearts.

"I take pleasure [etc.] CORDELL HULL"

TRANSFER OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FROM CANADIAN TO UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES

[Released to the press August 20]

Through an exchange of notes at Ottawa on March 18 and 20, 1942 the Canadian Government agreed to the transfer to the armed forces of the United States of certain United States citizens and former United States citizens who were serving in the Canadian armed forces. To facilitate the return of these men the Canadian-American Military Board, composed of members of the various branches of the armed services, was set up. Between May 5 and June 3 the Board visited many of the principal military camps across Canada and effected the transfer of over 2,000 Americans.

The texts of notes recently exchanged between the two Governments with respect to these transfers are quoted below.

"JULY 10, 1942.

"MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

"You may have been informed that, under the terms of a recent agreement concluded between our two Governments, approximately 2,058 United States citizens have transferred from the Armed Forces of Canada to the Armed Forces of the United States. As these transfers are now virtually complete, I have been instructed to communicate to the United States Government the gratitude of the Government and people of Canada which is felt to those United States citizens who have now left our Forces for those of the United States.

"In this connection, the Prime Minister of Canada recently made the following statement in the House of Commons:

“We shall be sorry to lose those United States citizens who transfer to their own Forces. We do not, however, wish to stand in their way if they feel that they would sooner serve under the flag of their own country. Whether they are serving under our flag or under the United States flag, they are serving in the Armed Forces of the United Nations and are contributing to the common victory.

“The Americans in our Forces came to us when their country was still at peace. They came because they knew that Hitler was as much the enemy of the United States as he was the enemy of Canada. We were grateful to them for enlisting in our Forces—grateful because of the assistance which they freely gave us and grateful because they were living proofs—if proofs were needed—of the sympathy and support of their country for our cause. We shall always remain grateful to them. These sixteen thousand men were forerunners of the hundreds of thousands, the millions of their fellow citizens who are today enlisted in the struggle against the Axis.’

“Most of the United States citizens who have been transferred to the Armed Forces of the United States have come from the Royal Canadian Air Force. On behalf of the Royal Canadian Air Force, the Minister of National Defence for Air has written to the Prime Minister of Canada as follows:

“The Joint Canadian-American Military Board recently formed to repatriate American citizens in the Canadian Armed Forces has completed its proceedings and to me, the time seems appropriate to despatch a letter of appreciation to the United States authorities for the services rendered in Canada, and to the R.C.A.F. in particular, by those American citizens who early in the war came to our assistance and, of their own volition, volunteered for service in the initial organization and operation of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, conducted under the direction of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

“These young men from the United States came to Canada and applied themselves whole-

heartedly to the early stages of our planning and training programmes and without a doubt their valued assistance has been greatly responsible for the successes which have far surpassed our original expectations.

“We know that, on repatriation to the United States Armed Forces, the officers and men who have been so valuable to the Royal Canadian Air Force will continue to apply themselves to the war effort of the United States of America in the same capable manner and thereby further the common cause of our two countries towards final victory. It is with sincere regret, but pride in the part that they played, that we part with the Americans who fitted into our organization and formed such a formidable team with our own Canadian air-men.

“The Royal Canadian Air Force would like to have conveyed to these young men their gratitude for past services, and sincere wishes for their future successful careers with the Armed Forces of the United States of America. It is also desired to express appreciation for the splendid and cooperative manner in which the American personnel of the Joint Canadian-American Military Board performed their duties while in Canada and for the excellent impression left, of their eagerness to complete the task assigned to them. Such spirit is and will be an inspiration to those serving under them and go far in furthering our joint cause.’

“Believe me, my dear Mr. Hull,

Yours very sincerely,

LEIGHTON McCARTHY”

—
“AUGUST 8, 1942.

“MY DEAR MR. CHARGÉ D’AFFAIRES:

“Reference is made to the Minister’s note of July 10, 1942, commenting on the recent transfer of over two thousand United States citizens from the armed forces of Canada to the armed forces of the United States and expressing the appreciation of the Government and people of Canada for the services which these men rendered while serving with the Canadian forces.

"A copy of Mr. McCarthy's note was sent to the Secretary of War who has requested me to communicate the following message to the Canadian Government:

"The War Department wishes to express to the Canadian Government its acknowledgment and appreciation of the training which the Canadian Armed Forces, including the Royal Canadian Air Force, have given to those United States citizens who have now been transferred to the Armed Forces of their own country. These citizens return to us benefited by advantages of training and experience provided to them by the Dominion of Canada. That training and experience will not be lost to Canada, however, for although the uniform worn by these men will henceforth be different, the cause for which they fight—the cause of Freedom, shared by all the United Nations—remains the same. To the Canadian Government, which gave its full cooperation to the Canadian-American Military Board in its work of arranging the transfers, the War Department extends its gratitude."

"I have also informed the Secretary of the Navy of Mr. McCarthy's note and am now in receipt of a letter from the Acting Secretary who has asked me to express the sincere appreciation of the Navy Department for the fine cooperation shown the Canadian-American Military Board during its trip through Canada and to state that without this cooperation it would have been impossible to have effected, in such a short time and with such facility, the transfer of American citizens from the armed forces of Canada to the United States armed forces.

"In communicating the above to your Government, I should appreciate your adding my personal view that these young men who have now returned to serve in the American forces will constitute a group of ambassadors of good will to spread throughout the United States the story of Canada's great contribution to the common war effort.

"Sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL"

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO FRENCH NORTH AFRICA

The exchange of goods with French North Africa, under the terms of an economic accord, has been resumed.¹ Two French ships sailed on August 9 from the United States for Casablanca, carrying supplies of a non-military nature for the use of the local population. These are supplies of which French North Africa is in great need and which under present conditions can only be furnished by the United States. American consular agents stationed in Morocco, Algiers, and Tunisia will supervise their distribution.

On August 11 two other ships sailed from Casablanca, carrying a mixed cargo of cork, tartar, olive oil, and other North African products for the United States.

RUBBER AGREEMENT WITH BRITISH HONDURAS

[Released to the press August 18]

The signing of a rubber agreement with British Honduras was announced on August 18 by the Department of State, the Rubber Reserve Company, and the Board of Economic Warfare.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Rubber Reserve Company will purchase, until December 31, 1946, all rubber produced in British Honduras which is not required for essential domestic needs there.

EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PERSONNEL AND OTHER NATIONALS

The S.S. *Gripsholm* with 1,451 American and other nationals on board is expected to arrive at New York on August 25.

¹ *Bulletin* of April 11, 1942, p. 318, and April 18, 1942, p. 337.

In order to expedite the disembarkation of the passengers, the governmental agencies concerned in the examination of those arriving have decided that no persons will be allowed on the pier until examination is completed.

A list of passengers on the *Gripsholm* has been issued as Department of State press release 416, of August 18, 1942.

General

BIRTHDAY OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

[Released to the press August 19]

The text of a message from the President to His Excellency Manuel Luis Quezon on the occasion of his sixty-fourth birthday follows:

"On the occasion of your birthday, I send you greetings of warm friendship. In the past year the Philippine people under your leadership have shown what heights human beings can reach when the love of freedom inspires and guides them.

"I know that I speak for the people of the United States when I say that we hope for you today a continuance of the strength, fortitude, and vision which have enabled you to serve your people in their greatest trial and which will enable you in the future to play your part in bringing liberty and abundance to your people."

Commercial Policy

MEXICAN EXPORTATION OF SILVER TO THE UNITED STATES

The Department of State and the Office of Price Administration announced on August 23 that on the basis of discussions which have been

conducted with the Mexican Government the Governments of Mexico and the United States have agreed in principle to an increase in the price at which silver may be imported into the United States from 35 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢ an ounce to 45¢ an ounce, f.o.b. New York or San Francisco, to be effective August 31. Details are still to be worked out.

An amendment to the maximum price regulation (no. 198) on imports of silver bullion will shortly be issued, changing the maximum price at which silver bullion may be imported from any country into the United States from 35 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢ an ounce to 45¢ an ounce.

Mexico is the largest exporter of silver to the United States. Lesser amounts also come in from Canada, Peru, and Chile.

The Near East

NOMINATION OF TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER

[Released to the press August 19]

On August 15 the Secretary of State addressed the following message to His Excellency Numan Menemencioglu on the occasion of his nomination as Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Turkish Republic:

"I send you, Mr. Minister, my warmest congratulations upon your appointment as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and felicitate the Turkish Government upon its good fortune in having so worthy a successor to your esteemed predecessor."

A translation of the reply which has been received from Mr. Menemencioglu follows:

"The cordial and friendly message which Your Excellency was kind enough to address to me on the occasion of my nomination to the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs has touched me

deeply. I beg you to accept my warmest thanks and to be assured of my most friendly sentiments."

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

ELEVENTH PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE

The Eleventh Pan American Sanitary Conference will be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, September 7-18, 1942. Invitations have been issued to all the American republics to be represented. National leaders in the field of public health and sanitation are expected to be present.

The Conference assumes unusual significance at the present time because of the need for maintaining the health of the civilian population in this period of crisis and for considering health problems which might have a bearing on military operations. One of the subjects which will receive most careful study will be the maintenance of an adequate supply of drugs and medical and hospital supplies. Other matters relating to public health will also be reviewed, especially cooperation in problems of hemispheric scope in order to secure uniformity of action and avoid duplication of effort.

The Department

REPRESENTATION ON FISHERIES COM- MITTEE OF THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

On August 15, 1942 the Department of State issued a notice regarding the establishment within the War Production Board of a Fisheries

Committee consisting of representatives of Federal agencies having functions to perform with respect to production of fishery products, particularly as a source of food supply. Mr. Leo D. Sturgeon, Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Breckinridge Long, has been designated to serve as the Department's representative on the Committee and as liaison officer of the Department with the Office of Fishery Coordination of the Department of the Interior. Mr. Charles I. Bevans, of the Treaty Division of the Department of State, will serve as alternate liaison officer with the Office of Fishery Coordination.

The Foreign Service

ESTABLISHMENT OF CLAIM BOARD

On August 20, 1942 the Secretary of State issued Departmental Order 1082, establishing a Claim Board, the members of which include the Assistant Secretary of State designated as Budget Officer, the Legal Adviser, and the Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, "in order to facilitate the preparation of claims for personal losses of officers and employees of the Foreign Service for such legislative action as may be desirable as soon as possible after such claims arise".

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Index to the Department of State Bulletin, vol. VI, nos. 132-157, January 3 - June 27, 1942. Publication 1781. 27 pp.

Treaty Information

STRATEGIC MATERIALS

Rubber Agreement With British Honduras

An announcement concerning the signing of a rubber agreement with British Honduras appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "The War".

ARMED FORCES

Agreement With Canada Regarding Transfer of United States Citizens From Canadian to United States Armed Forces

The texts of notes exchanged between the Secretary of State and Canadian officials with regard to action taken by the Joint Canadian-American Military Board under the provisions of the agreement with Canada regarding the

transfer of United States citizens from Canadian to United States armed forces, signed March 18 and 20, 1942 (Executive Agreement Series 245), appear in this *Bulletin* under the heading "The War".

Legislation

Censorship Between Territories and the United States.

H. Rept. 2597, 77th Cong., on H. R. 7151. 3 pp.

Refugee and Foreign War Relief Programs: Message From the President of the United States Transmitting Report to Congress on the Refugee and Foreign War Relief Programs for the Period Beginning July 1, 1940, and Ending April 30, 1942. H. Doc. 807, 77th Cong. viii, 61 pp.

An Act To facilitate the disposition of prizes captured by the United States during the present war, and for other purposes. Approved August 18, 1942. [H. R. 7211.] Public Law 704, 77th Cong. 2 pp.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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The War

RADIO ADDRESS BY THE FORMER AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN¹

First of all, I should like to say how deeply we have been moved, my associates and myself, who have just returned on the exchange ship *Gripsholm*, by the many greetings of friends and the great volume of messages of welcome which have come to us from all over the country. The welcome given us has warmed our hearts, and it is one that we can never forget; nor can we ever forget the really inexpressible joy of coming home after the difficult months and moments through which we have passed in Japan and Japanese-occupied territories. It may be impossible to answer all those messages individually. Please let me express now to all who hear me our most grateful thanks for them.

Never before has my native land looked to me so beautiful. Never before has a homecoming meant so much. I think you will realize a little of what it meant to us when I tell you of those last seven days at anchor off Yokohama before our evacuation vessel finally sailed from Japanese waters. We were awaiting the completion of the negotiations for our exchange, not knowing whether those negotiations would be successful and whether, if they were unsuccessful, we might not all be returned to our imprisonment in Japan. Among us were many Americans—missionaries, teachers, newspaper correspondents, businessmen—who had spent the preceding six months in solitary confinement in small, bitterly cold prison cells, inadequately clothed and inadequately fed and at times subjected to the most cruel and barbaric tortures. I will not go into the nature of those tortures,

which were many, except to mention an incident on the *Gripsholm* when three elderly Americans, one of them over 70 years old, gave me a demonstration of the water-cure which had repeatedly been inflicted upon them. We went up to the bow of the ship early in the morning where a friend posed as the subject of the torture. He was tied up with his knees drawn up to his chin, his neck being attached to his knees and his hands securely bound behind him so that the cords in the actual torture had penetrated deep under the skin. He was then rolled over with his face up and water was poured into his nose and mouth. It was a realistic performance, but only from the oral description of those men could I visualize what the actual torture must have been. Six large buckets of water were used by the Japanese police, so that the subject lost consciousness and then was brought back to consciousness merely to have the same thing repeated. One of those elderly missionaries was given the water-cure six separate times in order to make him divulge information which he was supposed to have acquired as an alleged spy. Nearly all the American missionaries, teachers, newspaper correspondents, and businessmen were regarded as potential spies. The stupidity of those Japanese police was only surpassed by their utter cruelty. That same American told me that once while he was lying tied on the floor a Japanese had ground his boot-sole into his face and then had brutally kicked him, smashing a rib. When he was finally untied, he could barely stand and he said he feared that a rib had been broken. One of the Japanese police asked where the broken rib was and began to feel his body. As the Japa-

¹The Honorable Joseph C. Grew. Released to the press and broadcast over the facilities of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Washington, August 30, 1942.

nese came to the broken bone he said, "Is that the place?" and when the man answered "Yes", the policeman hauled off with his fist and hit that broken rib as hard as he could. In another case, a well-known American has been seriously maimed as a result of the gangrene which was caused by the ill-treatment that he received in his prison cell. I had known him in years gone by and seldom have I had so great a shock as when I saw him on the ship, a mere shadow of his former self. There were many, many other cases.

I had heard indirectly of the horrible atrocities perpetrated in the rape of Nanking and of the fearful things done in Hong Kong when soldiers who had been taken as prisoners of war were bayoneted to death. But on shipboard we had direct evidence, for the dying shrieks of those soldiers were heard by a woman, a fellow passenger of ours, who herself told me the terrible story. This was no second-hand evidence but the reports of reliable first-hand witnesses and, in the case of the torture, the first-hand evidence of those who had suffered the tortures themselves.

Do you wonder that during those seven days of waiting in the harbor of Yokohama several of those people told me that if the negotiations for our exchange failed they would commit suicide rather than return to their imprisonment in Japan?

And then came one of the greatest of all moments. I awoke at 1 a.m. on June 25 sensing that something was happening. I looked out of the porthole and saw a piece of wood slowly moving past in the water. Another piece of wood moved faster. We were at last under way, slowly accelerating until the ship was finally speeding at full steam, away from Yokohama, away from Japan, pointing homeward. Ah, what a moment that was, even though we had 18,000 miles to cover and 70 days in all before we should pass the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor and repeat to ourselves, with tears pouring down many a face,

Breathes there the man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?

I shall have something to say tonight about the Japanese military machine which brought on this war and against which we are fighting today. But before turning to that subject there is something else which I cannot leave unsaid. I have lived for 10 years in Japan. I have had many friends in Japan, some of whom I admired, respected, and loved. They are not the people who brought on this war. As patriots they will fight for their Emperor and country, to the last ditch if necessary, but they did not want this war and it was not they who began it. Even during our imprisonment in Tokyo many of those friends used to contrive to send us gifts in spite of the usual obstruction of the police who wished to cut us off completely from the outside world. They were not the usual gifts of flowers but gifts of food, sometimes a piece of meat, which was the most precious gift they could confer because they themselves could seldom get meat. For 10 years I have broken bread in their houses and they in mine. They were personally loyal to me to the end.

But there is the other side to the picture, the ugly side of cruelty, brutality, and utter bestiality, the ruthlessness and rapaciousness of the Japanese military machine which brought on this war. That Japanese military machine and military caste and military system must be utterly crushed, their credit and predominance must be utterly broken, for the future safety and welfare of the United States and of the United Nations and for the future safety and welfare of civilization and humanity. Let us put it in a nutshell: there is not sufficient room in the area of the Pacific Ocean for a peaceful America, for any of the peace-loving United Nations, and a swashbuckling Japan.

I shall come back to that subject, but first it may interest you to know something about the last hours in Tokyo preceding the dastardly attack on Pearl Harbor. That story is of important interest.

Late in the evening of December 7 I received a telegram from our Secretary of State, Mr. Hull, containing a message from the President which I was to communicate to the Emperor at

the earliest possible moment. I immediately asked for an appointment with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Togo, around midnight, and drove at once to the Minister's official residence and requested an audience with the Emperor in order to present the President's message. Mr. Togo said that he would present my request to the Throne, and I left him at about 12:30 a.m. This must have been only a few hours—Japan time—prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor.

At 7 a.m. on the morning of December 8 I was awakened by a telephone call from the Foreign Minister's secretary, who asked me to come to the Minister's residence as soon as possible. He said that he had been trying to telephone to me ever since 5 a.m. but had been unable to get connection. I hurriedly dressed and arrived at the official residence at about 7:30. Mr. Togo entered the room grim and formal and handed to me the reply to the President's message to the Emperor, whom I was told he had seen at about 3 a.m., presumably just after the news of the attack on Pearl Harbor. At the same time he handed me a long memorandum ending with the statement: "The Japanese Government regrets to have to notify hereby the American Government that in view of the attitude of the American Government it cannot but consider that it is impossible to reach an agreement through further negotiations."

I asked the Minister if he had presented to the Emperor my request for an audience. The Minister merely replied that he had no intention of standing between myself and the Throne. He then made a little speech thanking me for my efforts to preserve peace and as usual came downstairs to see me off at the door. He said nothing whatever about the outbreak of war between our countries and I returned to the Embassy in entire ignorance that developments more serious than the breaking off of the conversations had occurred. It was not until at least an hour or more later that a press bulletin was released announcing the attack on Hawaii and the outbreak of war between Japan and the United States and Great Britain. When the bulletin was handed to me I could hardly believe that the news was true. However, it was soon

confirmed from other sources, and later in the morning an official of the Foreign Office brought to my secretary the official note declaring war. Almost immediately afterward the Embassy's gates were closed and locked by the police, and from that moment we were regarded and treated as prisoners. A group of Japanese radio experts then immediately came and went through all our houses with a fine-toothed comb, taking away all short-wave radio sets so that thereafter we should have no contact with the outside world save through the Japanese newspapers which were regularly delivered to us.

I had long known of Japan's preparations for war and I kept my Government currently advised of the information which came to my knowledge on that subject.

And now, before closing, I should like to tell you something about the Japanese military machine against which we are fighting today. That machine has been trained and perfected through many years, for it has always had in view, even before the invasion of Manchuria in 1931, the prospect of eventually sweeping not only to the north against Russia but to the west and south in order to control what the Japanese have latterly termed "The Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia including the South Seas". It need hardly be said that the phrase "Co-Prosperity Sphere" denoted in fact the intention to exert Japanese control, politically, economically—absolutely—over all those far-flung territories.

In 1931 came their invasion of Manchuria. In 1937 came their invasion of China south of the wall, and while their Army eventually floundered in China, due to the magnificent fighting spirit of Chiang Kai-shek, his courageous armies, and his determined people, nevertheless the warfare which then ensued proved a practical training for the Japanese soldiers and sailors, who tirelessly developed and perfected the tactics which they subsequently used in their landings and conquests to the south.

The idea should not for a moment be entertained that the failure of the Japanese forces in China has discouraged the Japanese people. It has instead served to steel them for still greater

sacrifices and to prepare them better for the war to the death upon which they have finally embarked. As the realization came home to them of the need for greater and greater efforts, they accepted the inevitable war-footing reorganization of the country's life with characteristic calmness and determination.

Probably no other factor has contributed more heavily to the preliminary victories achieved by the Japanese in this war than the offensive spirit which permeates all the armed forces of the Empire. This spirit, recognized by competent military men as the most vital intangible factor in achieving victory, has been nourished and perpetuated since the foundation of the modern Japanese Army. The Japanese High Command has counted implicitly upon the advantages this would give them over less aggressive enemies. They have put great store in what they consider to be the white man's flabbiness. They look upon us Americans as constitutional weaklings, demanding our daily comforts and unwilling to make the sacrifices demanded for victory in a war against a military machine which has prepared and trained itself in Spartan simplicity and the hardness and toughness demanded by war. They attach great importance to the former disunity in the United States over the war issue, and they still count on an appreciable interval before an aroused nation can find itself and develop a fighting spirit of its own. By that time, they feel, Japan will be in complete control of all East Asia. When they struck they made no provision for failure; they left no road open for retreat. They struck with all the force and power at their command. And they will continue to fight in the same manner until they are utterly crushed.

We shall crush that machine and caste and system in due course, but if we Americans think that, collectively and individually, we can continue to lead our normal lives, leaving the spirit of self-sacrifice to our soldiers and sailors, letting the intensification of our production program take care of itself, we shall unquestionably risk the danger of a stalemate in this war of ours with Japan. I say this in the light of

my 10 years' experience in Japan, my knowledge of the power of the Japanese Army and Navy and of the hardness and fighting spirit of the Japanese. I feel it my bounden duty to say this to my fellow countrymen. I know my own country even better than I know Japan, and I have not the slightest shadow of doubt of our eventual victory. But I do not wish to see the period of our blood, sweat, and tears indefinitely and unnecessarily prolonged. That period will be prolonged only if our people fail to realize the truth of what I have just said: that we are up against a powerful fighting machine, a people whose morale cannot and will not be broken even by successive defeats, who will certainly not be broken by economic hardships, a people who individually and collectively will gladly sacrifice their lives for their Emperor and their nation, and who can be brought to earth only by physical defeat, by being ejected physically from the areas which they have temporarily conquered or by a progressive attrition of their naval power and merchant marine which will finally result in cutting off their homeland from all connection with and access to those outlying areas—by complete defeat in battle.

I need say no more. I have told you the truth as I see it from long experience and observation. I have come home with my associates in the Far East to join our war effort with yours and I realize, perhaps better than anyone else, that nothing less than the exertion of our maximum capacities, individually and collectively, in a war of offense will bring our beloved country safely through these deep waters to the longed-for haven of a victorious peace.

We are fighting this war for the preservation of righteousness, law, and order, but above all for the preservation of the freedoms which have been conferred upon us by the glorious heritage of our American citizenship and for these same freedoms in other countries of the United Nations; and while we are fighting against the forces of evil, lawlessness, and disorder in the world, we are primarily fighting to prevent the enslavement which actually threatens to be imposed upon us if we fail. I am convinced that

this is not an overstatement. Surely ours is a cause worth sacrificing for and living for and dying for if necessary. "Though love repine and reason chafe, there came a voice without reply; 'tis man's perdition to be safe, when for the truth he ought to die."

DECLARATION OF WAR BY BRAZIL ON GERMANY AND ITALY

[Released to the press August 26]

The translation of a telegram received by the Secretary of State from His Excellency Oswaldo Aranha, Minister of Foreign Relations of Brazil, follows:

"AUGUST 25, 1942.

"I thank Your Excellency for your telegram and for your generous statements.¹ Once more our countries find themselves united as, after all, they invariably [and] always were, in the defense of the noble ideals which constitute the common moral heritage of the peoples of this Hemisphere. Once more our peoples gather their strength, their unbreakable faith in the immortal principles of right and of justice for the defense of the great American family and of human dignity itself. The people and the authorities of Brazil have serene confidence in the cause which together we defend and face this critical hour of humanity with manly courage and inflexible determination. I am deeply grateful to Your Excellency for the noble sentiments which you were kind enough to express to me. I renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my deepest respect and of my great personal esteem.

OSWALDO ARANHA"

Australasia

VISIT TO WASHINGTON OF THE NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTER

[Released to the press August 25]

The Right Honorable Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand, will arrive at the

National Airport, Washington, D.C., on August 26 for a brief visit in the United States. He will be a guest of the President at the White House for the night, following which he will go to the Blair House, where he will reside for the remainder of his stay in Washington.

The Prime Minister will be met upon arrival by the Secretary of State, the Honorable Walter Nash, Minister of New Zealand, and other officials of the Government.

The Honorable Patrick J. Hurley, American Minister to New Zealand, is accompanying the Prime Minister.

American Republics

RUBBER AGREEMENT WITH EL SALVADOR

[Released to the press August 24]

The signing of a rubber agreement with the Republic of El Salvador was announced on August 24 by the Department of State, the Rubber Reserve Company, and the Board of Economic Warfare.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Rubber Reserve Company will purchase, until December 31, 1946, all rubber produced in El Salvador which is not required for essential domestic needs.

NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY OF URUGUAY

[Released to the press August 25]

The text of a telegram from the President of the United States to His Excellency General Alfredo Baldomir, President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, on the occasion of the anniversary of the declaration of the independence of Uruguay, follows:

"THE WHITE HOUSE, August 25, 1942.

"On this anniversary of the declaration of the independence of Uruguay, I am afforded a welcome opportunity not only of expressing to Your Excellency my cordial best wishes for the future progress and prosperity of your admirable coun-

¹ *Bulletin* of August 22, 1942, p. 711.

try, but at the same time of thanking Your Excellency and the Government and people of Uruguay for the wholehearted cooperation and support which they have extended to the cause to the success of which the free nations of the world are pledged. During the past year particularly the friendship between Uruguay and the United States, based as it is upon similar traditions and ideals, has been greatly strengthened by the fact that our two peoples have achieved a common understanding of the challenge of those who would enslave the world and have shown a common determination to meet that challenge.

"Please accept [etc.]

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

ELEVENTH PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE

[Released to the press August 26]

This Government has accepted the invitation of the Brazilian Government to be represented officially at the Eleventh Pan American Sanitary Conference, which will be held at Rio de Janeiro from September 7 to September 18, 1942. With the approval of the President, the following Delegation will represent the United States of America at the Conference:

Surgeon General Thomas Parran, Public Health Service, *chairman*

Dr. E. L. Bishop, Director of Health, Tennessee Valley Authority

Surgeon G. L. Dunahoo, Public Health Service, Chief of the Quarantine Office at the Port of Miami, Miami, Fla.

Dr. George C. Dunham, Director, Health and Sanitation Division, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; Brig. Gen., Medical Corps, United States Army

Surgeon W. H. Sebrell, Jr., Public Health Service
Capt. Charles S. Stephenson, Medical Corps, U.S.N.,
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, United States Navy

Dr. Abel Wolman, School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Philip P. Williams, Third Secretary, American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; *secretary*

The periodic Pan American Sanitary Conferences have a supervisory responsibility over the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, which is the central coordinating agency for public health in the Western Hemisphere. The forthcoming Conference will consider sanitation and health problems affecting the 21 American republics in the light of war conditions.

Treaty Information

LABOR

Convention Concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work in the Principal Mining and Manufacturing Industries, Including Building and Construction, and in Agriculture

Mexico

According to a circular letter from the League of Nations dated July 24, 1942 the ratification by Mexico of the Convention Concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work in the Principal Mining and Manufacturing Industries, Including Building and Construction, and in Agriculture, adopted on June 20, 1938 by the International Labor Conference at its twenty-fourth session, was registered with the Secretariat on July 16, 1942.

The convention has been ratified by the following countries: Australia, Denmark, Egypt, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and Union of South Africa.

COMMERCE

Inter-American Coffee Agreement

An announcement regarding the termination of Executive Order 8863, which allocated for the present quota-year the quota provided by article VII of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement (signed at Washington November 28, 1940 and

printed as Treaty Series 970) for countries not signatories of the agreement, and the decision not to allocate the non-signatory quota for the year beginning October 1, 1942, appeared in the *Bulletin* for July 18, 1942 on page 635.

The Bureau of Customs has announced that beginning September 1, 1942 provisions will be made at customs ports of entry to permit importers to present entries for consumption covering coffee produced in countries not signatories of the agreement.

No order will be issued allocating the non-signatory quota for the year beginning October 1, 1942. The unexhausted portion of the quota as of August 15, 1942 was said to be approximately 15,000,000 pounds.

STRATEGIC MATERIALS

Agreement With Brazil

According to an announcement from the Board of Economic Warfare an agreement has been entered into with Brazil for the purchase by the Commodity Credit Corporation of the entire exportable surplus of Brazilian babassu and castor oil. The oil stocks will replace tung and cocoanut oil formerly imported from the southwest Pacific. The agreement provides that if shipping is not available within 30 days after the stocks are offered for sale the Corporation will pay the agreed prices and store the oil in warehouses.

Rubber Agreement With El Salvador

An announcement concerning the signing of a rubber agreement with the Republic of El Salvador appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "American Republics".

The Department

APPOINTMENTS

Mr. Edward Yardley was designated Special Assistant and Executive Secretary to the Committee for Reciprocity Information, effective August 27, 1942 (Departmental Order 1084).

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Military Highway to Alaska: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effected by exchange of notes signed March 17 and 18, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 246. Publication 1783. 5 pp. 5¢.

Double Taxation: Convention and Protocol Between the United States of America and Canada—Signed at Washington March 4, 1942; proclaimed June 17, 1942. Treaty Series 983. 13 pp. 5¢.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

SEP 19 1942

The War

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT TO THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ASSEMBLY ¹

[Released to the press by the White House September 3]

It may interest the members of this Assembly of the International Student Service that during the past week the Axis radio has given unusual comment to your sessions and to the speech which you are hearing at this moment.

Our listening stations have picked up an increasing volume of Axis broadcasts, including controlled stations in France, Hungary, the Netherlands, and elsewhere, referring to this meeting of the younger generation from all the United Nations in terms of growing hate and, of course, complete falsehood. Our listening stations report that they expect that at this moment the air in all Axis-dominated nations will be thoroughly jammed—blacked out—in order that no sound of what I am saying, either in English or in translation, will be heard by any restless young people who are under Hitler's heel.

The Nazi radio in Paris, for example, tells the youth of France that Roosevelt was solely responsible for the defeat of France, that Roosevelt is not qualified to address a message to the youth of the world because America is a nation that has done nothing for youth.

Berlin reports that four French youth organizations have protested in advance against this speech, since Roosevelt must be blamed for the death of more than 100,000 young Frenchmen. Incidentally, it would be interesting to know how many real Frenchmen there are in these so-called French youth organizations.

A radio in Tokyo says that I am admitting to you at this moment that my people are decadent—weaklings—playboys—spoiled by jazz music and Hollywood pictures. Of course, this broadcast did not originate from any of the Japanese who bumped into our playboys in the Southwest Pacific.

The reason for this hysterically defensive attitude toward this gathering is not hard to find. For many years they have made their hypocritical appeal to youth; they have tried, with all their blatant publicity, to represent themselves as the champions of youth.

But now the world knows that the Nazis, the Fascists, and the militarists of Japan have nothing to offer to youth except death.

On the other hand, the cause of the United Nations is the cause of youth itself. It is the hope of the new generation and the generations that are to come—hope for a new life that can be lived in freedom and justice and decency.

This fact is becoming clearer every day to the young people of Europe, where the Nazis are trying to create youth organizations built on the Nazi pattern. It is not a pattern devised by youth for youth. It is a pattern devised by Hitler and imposed upon youth by a form of mental forcible feeding—a diet of false facts, distortions, and prohibitions—all backed up by the guns of the Gestapo.

If you have any doubt as to what the decent youth of Europe think about the false promises the Axis masters make to the young people of the world, look to the brave young men of France and all the occupied countries who prefer to face the firing squads rather than a lifetime of slavery and degradation under Hitler.

¹ Broadcast on September 3 in connection with the International Student Assembly, in session at Washington, D. C., September 2-5, 1942.

In such unfortunate countries as Finland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Italy, whose Governments have found it necessary to submit to Hitler and do his bidding, the Quislings have organized youth movements too—but these are only movements of youth by the tens of thousands to the slaughter of the Eastern front, where the Nazis need cannon-fodder in their desperate attempts to shatter the stalwart Russian Army.

In China heroic youth has stood steadfast for more than five years against all of Japan's attempts to seduce and disarm them with such transparent lies as the promise of "Asia for the Asiatics". For the Chinese know that this only means "all of creation enslaved by the Japanese".

We exult in the thought that it is the young, free men and women of the United Nations and not the wound-up robots of the slave states who will mold the shape of the new world.

The delegates to this International Student Assembly represent the 29 United Nations. They also represent, in spirit at least, the younger generation of many other nations who, though they are not now actively at war on our side, are with us heart and soul in aspiration for a secure and peaceful world.

Before the first World War very few people in any country believed that youth had the right to speak for itself as a group or to participate in councils of state.

We have learned much since then. We know that wisdom does not come necessarily with years, that old men may be foolish and young men may be wise. But in every war it is the younger generation which bears the burden of combat and inherits all the ills that war leaves in its wake.

In the economic crises that followed the false prosperity after the first World War, many young men and women suffered even more than did their elders. For they were denied the primary opportunities for education, for training, for work, or even for food enough to build up healthy bodies. As a result, they were tempted to seek some simple remedy not only

for their own individual problems but for all the problems that beset the world. Some listened to alien, siren voices which offered glib answers to all the questions. "Democracy is dead", said these voices. "Follow us, and we will teach you efficiency. We will lead you to world conquest. We will give you power over inferior races. And all that we ask you to give in return is your freedom."

Other young people in the democracies listened to gospels of despair. They took refuge in cynicism and bitterness.

However, the day finally came when all theory had to give way to fact—the terrible, tangible fact of dive bombers, panzer divisions, the actual threat to the security of every home and every family in every free country in the world. And when that fact became clear to our youth they answered the call to arms—many millions of them; and today they are determined to fight until the forces of aggression have been utterly destroyed.

What I am saying here in Washington is being heard by several million American soldiers, sailors, and marines, not only within the continental limits of the United States but in far-distant points: in Central and South America, in the islands of the Atlantic, in Britain and Ireland, on the coasts of Africa, in Egypt, in Iraq and Iran, in Russia, in India, in China, in Australia, in New Zealand, in many islands of the Pacific, and on all the seas of the world. There—in all those places—are our fighting men.

And to them I should like to deliver a special message, from their Commander in Chief and from the very hearts of their countrymen:

You young Americans today are conducting yourselves in a manner that is worthy of the highest, proudest traditions of our Nation.

No pilgrims who landed on the uncharted New England coast, no pioneers who forced their way through the trackless wilderness, showed greater fortitude, greater determination than you are showing now.

Neither your own fathers, in 1918, nor your fathers' fathers, in 1863 or 1776, fought with

greater gallantry or more selfless devotion to duty and country than you are now displaying on battlefields far from home.

And what is more, you know why you are fighting. You know that the road which has led you to the Solomon Islands or to the Red Sea or to the coast of France is in fact an extension of Main Street, and that when you fight, anywhere along that road, you are fighting in the defense of your own homes, your own free schools, your own churches, your own ideals.

We here at home are supremely conscious of our obligations to you, now and in the future. We will not let you down.

We know that in the minds of many of you are thoughts of interrupted education, interrupted careers, delayed opportunities for getting a job. The solution of such problems cannot be left, as it was last time, to mere chance. This Government has accepted the responsibility for seeing to it that, wherever possible, work has been provided for those who were willing and able but who could not find work. That responsibility will continue after the war. And when you come home we do not propose to involve you, as last time, in a domestic economic mess of our own making.

You are doing first things first—fighting to win this war. For you know that should this war be lost all our plans for the peace to follow would be meaningless.

Victory is essential; but victory is not enough for you—or for us. We must be sure that when you have won victory you will not have to tell your children that you fought in vain—that you were betrayed. We must be sure that in your homes there will not be want, that in your schools only the living truth will be taught, that in your churches there may be preached without fear a faith in which men may deeply believe.

The better world for which you fight—and for which some of you give your lives—will not come merely because we shall have won the war. It will not come merely because we wish very hard that it would come. It will be made possible only by bold vision, intelligent planning, and hard work. It cannot be brought about

overnight but only by years of effort and perseverance and unflinching faith.

You young soldiers and sailors, farmers and factory workers, artists and scholars, who are fighting our way to victory now, all of you will have to take your part in shaping that world. You will earn it by what you do now; but you will not attain it if you leave the job for others to do alone. When you lay aside your gun at the end of the war, you cannot at the same time lay aside your duty to the future.

What I have said to our American soldiers and sailors applies to all the young men and women of the United Nations who are facing our common enemies. There is a complete unanimity of spirit among all the youth of all kinds and kindreds who fight to preserve or to regain their freedom.

In Norway and Holland, Belgium and France, Czechoslovakia and Poland, Serbia and Greece there is a fighting spirit that defies the harsh oppression, the barbarous cruelty and terrorism of the Nazis. Although disarmed, the unconquerable people still strike at their oppressors. Although forbidden to know the truth, they listen at the risk of their lives to radio broadcasts from afar; and, by word of mouth and by secret newspaper passed from one patriot to another, they still spread the truth. When the time comes for these peoples to rise, Hitler's "new order" will be destroyed by the hands of its own victims.

Today the embattled youth of Russia and China are realizing a new individual dignity, casting off the last links of the ancient chains of imperial despotism which had bound them so long.

This is a development of historic importance. It means that the old term "Western Civilization" no longer applies. World events and the common needs of all humanity are joining the culture of Asia with the culture of Europe and of the Americas to form for the first time a real world civilization.

In the concept of the Four Freedoms, in the basic principles of the Atlantic Charter, we

have set for ourselves high goals, unlimited objectives.

These concepts and these principles are designed to form a world in which men, women, and children can live in freedom and in equity and, above all, without fear of the horrors of war. For no soldiers or sailors in any of our forces today would so willingly endure the rigors of battle if they thought that in another 20 years their own sons would be fighting still another war on distant deserts or seas or in far-away jungles or skies.

We have profited by our past mistakes. This time we shall know how to make full use of victory. This time the achievements of our fighting forces will not be thrown away by political cynicism and timidity and incompetence.

There is still a handful of men and women in the United States and elsewhere who mock and sneer at the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter. They are few in number, but some of them have the financial power to give our enemies the false impression that they have a large following among our citizenry. They play petty politics in a world crisis. They fiddle with many sour notes while civilization burns. These puny prophets decry our determination to implement our high concepts and sound principles. And the words of these little men of little faith are quoted with gleeful approval by the press and radio of our enemies.

We are deeply aware that we cannot achieve our goals easily. We cannot attain the fullness of all our ideals overnight. We know that this is to be a long and hard and bitter fight—and that there will still be an enormous job for us to do long after the last German, Japanese, and Italian bombing planes have been shot to earth.

But we do believe that with divine guidance we can make—in this dark world of today and in the new post-war world—a steady progress toward the highest goals that men have ever imagined.

We of the United Nations have the technical means, the physical resources, and, most of all, the adventurous courage and the vision and the will that are needed to build and sustain the kind of world order which alone can justify the tremendous sacrifices now being made by our youth.

But we must keep at it; we must never relax, never falter, never fear; and we must keep at it together.

We must maintain the offensive against evil in all its forms. We must work and we must fight to insure that our children shall have and shall enjoy in peace their inalienable rights to freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, freedom from fear.

Only on those bold terms can this total war result in total victory.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE GERMAN ATTACK ON POLAND

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE PRESIDENT OF POLAND

[Released to the press August 31]

The American Ambassador to the Polish Government in London has been instructed to deliver the following message from the President of the United States to the President of Poland on August 31, 1942, the anniversary of the German attack on Poland:

“On this the Third Anniversary of the unprovoked and wanton attack by the Nazi hordes on your country I express to you on behalf of the American people and myself the deep admira-

tion felt by freedom-loving peoples for the courage, fortitude and indomitable spirit shown by your countrymen during this trying period.

“The forces of ruthless aggression unleashed by Hitler three years ago are now opposed by the overwhelming might of all the United Nations. Their combined efforts in the common cause to which Poland is making such contributions assure victory and the liberation of all oppressed peoples under a just and enduring peace.”

RADIO ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY BERLE¹

[Released to the press September 2]

Before dawn on the first of September 1939 the German divisions crossed the Polish frontier. At that moment the war fires which had been kindled by the Axis throughout the world burst into flame.

The attack was well prepared. Lies about Poland, and particularly about Polish treatment of Germans, had been prepared in all forms and were being systematically circulated not only in Europe but in North and South America as well. The German General Staff had advised Hitler that the Polish campaign would be only "a bloody promenade". Arrangements were made for a campaign of killing and torture, and these were to be put into pictures so that the pictures, circulated also in North and South America, might strike fear into the hearts of any people which thought of resisting the German arms. Three years ago, this day, the plan was put into execution.

It is true that Hitler had given his solemn pledge that the Polish frontier should be inviolate. It is true he had promised to Poland everlasting friendship. It is true that he had assured the world that he had no intention or design to make war or to seize territory. He had made these false pledges and these promises at the very moment that his agents were planning to seize and to enslave the entire Polish people.

More than that: the Nazis included and now include a list of peoples throughout the world who were to be slaves or servants of Nazi masters. In that list were not only European peoples but peoples of North and South America. To the free citizens of free countries, European and American, the Nazi rule assigned particular badges of slavery. For instance, South Americans were supposed to be fit for field labor and for house servants. This was, and still is, a part of the Nazi doctrine and the Nazi plan. Poland was the first great example.

But this plan failed to reckon with one great

human fact. A nation is undefeated as long as the soul of its people survives.

At the very moment when the German legions were reaping a bloody harvest on the Polish plain, the mills of the gods began to grind.

They ground courage in a people faced with impossible odds.

They ground hope out of despair. They ground out an iron resolve that these murdering oppressors should find no inch of Polish soil on which they could be safe.

The mills of the gods ground out the seed of a world-wide resistance and the resentment of a world-wide horror. First England, then other nations, took up arms. They ground the slow accumulation of a terrible force which has grown in three years to a great army of nations. They have ground out a unity among free peoples, as each realizes that the freedom of one is essential to the safety of all.

They have begun to grind the great plan of restitution. They have begun to make a design for a stronger world, in which there shall be freedom from fear and freedom from want.

On the Polish plain there is no defeat. It is sown with armed men who wait their time. It is sown with German dead and wounded from the Russian campaign. The work of justice is already begun.

This is not the first time in history that nations have attempted to bring about the death of Poland. Indomitable, she has risen again, stronger than before. From her example we who are also engaged in that common struggle must draw an iron determination to wipe tyranny out of the earth.

Our ancestors in the New World challenged the mightiest empires and made themselves free. To deserve that freedom, as to make ourselves safe, we must now make freedom universal.

An emblem of our certain victory must be the restitution of freedom to the deathless Poland—the Poland of history, the Poland of arts, the Poland of Chopin's music, the Poland of unconquerable soul.

¹ Broadcast in Spanish over the short-wave facilities of the National Broadcasting Company September 1, 1942.

AGREEMENTS FOR RECIPROCAL LEND-LEASE AID TO THE UNITED STATES AND ITS ARMED FORCES

[Released to the press September 3]

Agreements specifying the principles and procedures applicable to the provision of aid to the United States and its armed forces by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand were concluded on September 3 by exchanges of notes between the Secretary of State and the British Ambassador, Lord Halifax; the Australian Minister, Sir Owen Dixon; and the New Zealand Minister, Mr. Walter Nash. A similar agreement concerning the provision of aid by Fighting France was concluded in London on September 3 by an exchange of notes between Brig. Gen. John E. Dahlquist, Acting Military Representative of the United States of America, and M. Maurice de Jean, representing the French National Committee. The texts of these documents are printed below.

These agreements formalize the principles and procedures applicable to the provision of aid to the armed forces of the United States by the other parties on the same terms as those under which the United States supplies aid to them in accordance with the provisions of the Lend-Lease Act. Each of them, without awaiting conclusion of a formal agreement, has been providing such aid on these terms as occasion required since the passage of the Lend-Lease Act. This aid is rapidly increasing in importance as the intensity of the American war effort increases in the various theaters of operations concerned.

Each of these agreements specifies that the general principle governing the provision of mutual aid is that the war production and war resources of each contracting party should be used in ways which most effectively utilize the available materials, manpower, production facilities, and shipping space. The agreements further specify that a maximum of the articles and services provided by each party to the other shall be in the form of reciprocal aid so that the need of each for the currency of the other may be reduced to a minimum. Each of the other parties agrees to provide the armed forces

of the United States with military equipment, munitions, military and naval stores, other supplies, materials, facilities, and services when they can most effectively be procured in their respective countries.

The agreements with the Governments of Australia and New Zealand also make applicable to their relations with this Government the principles of the agreement between the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom on the principles applying to mutual aid, signed in Washington on February 23, 1942.¹

*Note From the British Ambassador to the
Secretary of State*

SIR:

In the United Nations declaration of January 1, 1942, the contracting governments pledged themselves to employ their full resources, military or economic, against those nations with which they are at war and in the Agreement of February 23, 1942, each contracting government undertook to provide the other with such articles, services, facilities or information useful in the prosecution of their common war undertaking as each may be in a position to supply. It is further the understanding of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that the general principle to be followed in providing mutual aid as set forth in the said Agreement of February 23, 1942, is that the war production and the war resources of both Nations should be used by the armed forces of each and of the other United Nations in ways which most effectively utilize the available materials, manpower, production facilities and shipping space.

With a view, therefore, to supplementing Article 2 and Article 6 of the Agreement of February 23, 1942, between our two Governments for the provision of reciprocal aid, I have the honour to set forth below the understanding of the Gov-

¹ *Bulletin* of February 28, 1942, p. 190. Also printed as Executive Agreement Series 241.

ernment of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the principles and procedures applicable to the provision of aid by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the armed forces of the United States and the manner in which such aid will be correlated with the maintenance of those forces by the United States Government.

1. While each Government retains the right of final decision, in the light of its own potentialities and responsibilities, decisions as to the most effective use of resources shall, so far as possible, be made in common, pursuant to common plans for winning the war.

2. As to financing the provision of such aid, within the fields mentioned below, it is the understanding of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that the general principle to be applied, to the point at which the common war effort is most effective, is that as large a portion as possible of the articles and services which each Government may authorize to be provided to the other shall be in the form of reciprocal aid so that the need of each Government for the currency of the other may be reduced to a minimum.

It is accordingly the understanding of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that the United States Government will provide, in accordance with the provisions of, and to the extent authorized under, the Act of March 11, 1941, the share of its war production made available to the United Kingdom. The Government of the United Kingdom will provide on the same terms and as reciprocal aid so much of its war production made available to the United States as it authorizes in accordance with the Agreement of February 23, 1942.

3. The Government of the United Kingdom will provide the United States or its armed forces with the following types of assistance as such reciprocal aid, when it is found that they can most effectively be procured in the United Kingdom or in the British Colonial Empire:

(a) Military equipment, munitions and military and naval stores.

(b) Other supplies, materials, facilities and services for the United States forces, except for the pay and allowances of such forces, administrative expenses, and such local purchases as its official establishments may make other than through the official establishments of the Government of the United Kingdom as specified in paragraph 4.

(c) Supplies, materials and services needed in the construction of military projects, tasks and similar capital works required for the common war effort in the United Kingdom or in the British Colonial Empire, except for the wages and salaries of United States citizens.

(d) Supplies, materials and services needed in the construction of such military projects, tasks and capital works in territory other than the United Kingdom or the British Colonial Empire or territory of the United States to the extent that the United Kingdom or the British Colonial Empire is a more practicable source of supply than the United States or another of the United Nations.

4. The practical application of the principles formulated in this note, including the procedure by which requests for aid by either Government are made and acted upon, shall be worked out as occasion may require by agreement between the two Governments, acting when possible through their appropriate military or civilian administrative authorities. Requests by the United States Government for such aid will be presented by duly authorized authorities of the United States to official agencies of the United Kingdom which will be designated or established in London and in the areas where United States forces are located for the purpose of facilitating the provision of reciprocal aid.

5. It is the understanding of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that all such aid, as well as other aid, including information, received under Article 6 of the Agreement of February 23, 1942, accepted by the President of the United States or his authorized representa-

tives from the Government of the United Kingdom will be received as a benefit to the United States under the Act of March 11, 1941. In so far as circumstances will permit, appropriate record of aid received under this arrangement, except for miscellaneous facilities and services, will be kept by each Government.

If the Government of the United States concurs in the foregoing, I would suggest that the present note and your reply to that effect be regarded as placing on record the understanding of our two Governments in this matter.

I have [etc.]

HALIFAX

Note From the Secretary of State to the British Ambassador

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of today's date concerning the principles and procedures applicable to the provision of aid by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the armed forces of the United States of America.

In reply I wish to inform you that the Government of the United States agrees with the understanding of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as expressed in that note. In accordance with the suggestion contained therein, your note and this reply will be regarded as placing on record the understanding between our two Governments in this matter.

This further integration and strengthening of our common war effort gives me great satisfaction.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL

Note From the Australian Minister to the Secretary of State

SIR:

As contracting parties to the United Nations Declaration of January 1, 1942, the Governments of the United States of America and the Commonwealth of Australia pledged themselves to employ their full resources, military and eco-

nomie, against those nations with which they are at war.

With regard to the arrangements for mutual aid between our two governments, I refer to the agreement signed at Washington on February 23, 1942 between the Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom on principles applying to mutual aid in the present war authorized and provided for by the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, and have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia accepts the principles therein contained as governing the provision of mutual aid between itself and the Government of the United States of America.

It is the understanding of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia that the general principle to be followed in providing such aid is that the war production and war resources of both nations should be used by the armed forces of each, in the ways which most effectively utilize available materials, manpower, production facilities and shipping space.

I now set forth the understanding of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia of the principles and procedure applicable to the provision of aid by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia to the armed forces of the United States and the manner in which such aid will be correlated with the maintenance of those forces by the United States Government.

1. While each Government retains the right of final decision, in the light of its own potentialities and responsibilities, decisions as to the most effective use of resources shall, so far as possible, be made in common, pursuant to common plans for winning the war.

2. As to financing the provision of such aid, within the fields mentioned below, it is my understanding that the general principles to be applied to the point at which the common war effort is most effective, is that as large a portion as possible of the articles and services which each Government may authorize to be provided to the other shall be in the form of reciprocal aid so that the need of each Government for the currency of the other may be reduced to a minimum.

It is accordingly my understanding that the United States Government will provide, in accordance with the provisions of, and to the extent authorized under, the Act of March 11, 1941, the share of its war production made available to Australia. The Government of Australia will provide on the same terms and as reciprocal aid so much of its war production made available to the United States as it authorizes in accordance with the principles enunciated in this note.

3. The Government of Australia will provide as reciprocal aid the following types of assistance to the armed forces of the United States in Australia or its territories and in such other cases as may be determined by common agreement in the light of the development of the war:—

(a) Military equipment, ammunition and military and naval stores;

(b) Other supplies, material, facilities and services for the United States forces except for the pay and allowances of such forces, administrative expenses, and such local purchases as its official establishments may make other than through the official establishments of the Australian Government as specified in paragraph 4.

(c) Supplies, materials and services needed in the construction of military projects, tasks and similar capital works required for the common war effort in Australia and in such other places as may be determined, except for the wages and salaries of United States citizens.

4. The practical application of the principles formulated in this note, including the procedure by which requests for aid by either Government are made and acted upon, shall be worked out as occasion may require by agreement between the two Governments, acting when possible through their appropriate military or civilian administrative authorities. Requests by the United States Government for such aid will be presented by duly authorized authorities of the United States to official agencies of the Commonwealth of Australia which will be designated or established in Canberra and in the areas where United States forces are

located for the purpose of facilitating the provision of reciprocal aid.

5. It is my understanding that all such aid accepted by the President of the United States or his authorized representatives from the Government of Australia will be received as a benefit to the United States under the Act of March 11, 1941. Insofar as circumstances will permit appropriate record of aid received under this arrangement, except for miscellaneous facilities and services, will be kept by each Government.

If the Government of the United States concurs in the foregoing, I would suggest that the present note and your reply to that effect be regarded as placing on record the understanding of our two Governments in this matter.

I have [etc.]

OWEN DIXON

Note From the Secretary of State to the Australian Minister

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of today's date concerning the principles and procedures applicable to the provision of aid by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia to the armed forces of the United States of America.

In reply I have the honor to inform you that the Government of the United States of America likewise accepts the principles contained in the agreement of February 23, 1942 between it and the Government of the United Kingdom as governing the provision of mutual aid between the Governments of the United States and of the Commonwealth of Australia. My Government agrees with the understanding of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia as expressed in your note of today's date, and, in accordance with the suggestion contained therein, your note and this reply will be regarded as placing on record the understanding between our two Governments in this matter.

This further integration and strengthening of our common war effort gives me great satisfaction.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL

*Note From the New Zealand Minister to the
Secretary of State*

SIR:

As contracting parties to the United Nations Declaration of January 1, 1942, the Governments of the United States of America and New Zealand pledged themselves to employ their full resources, military and economic, against those nations with which they are at war.

In the Agreement of February 23, 1942, between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of the United States of America, the provisions and principles of which the Government of New Zealand considers applicable to its relations with the Government of the United States, each contracting Government undertook to provide the other with such articles, services, facilities or information useful in the prosecution of their common war undertaking as each may be in a position to supply.

It is the understanding of the Government of New Zealand that the general principle to be followed in providing such aid is that the war production and war resources of both nations should be used by each, in the ways which most effectively utilize available materials, manpower, production facilities and shipping space.

I now set forth the understanding of the Government of New Zealand of the principles and procedure applicable to the provision of aid by the Government of New Zealand to the armed forces of the United States and the manner in which such aid will be correlated with the maintenance of those forces by the United States Government.

1. While each Government retains the right of final decision, in the light of its own potentialities and responsibilities, decisions as to the most effective use of resources shall, so far as possible, be made in common, pursuant to common plans for winning the war.

2. As to financing the provision of such aid, within the fields mentioned below, it is my understanding that the general principle to be applied, to the point at which the common war effort is most effective, is that as large a portion as possible of the articles and services to be pro-

vided by each Government to the other shall be in the form of reciprocal aid so that the need of each Government for the currency of the other may be reduced to a minimum.

It is accordingly my understanding that the United States Government will provide, in accordance with the provisions of, and to the extent authorized under, the Act of March 11, 1941, the share of its production made available to New Zealand. The Government of New Zealand will provide on the same terms and as reciprocal aid so much of its production made available to the United States as it authorizes in accordance with the principles enunciated in this note.

3. The Government of New Zealand will provide the United States or its armed forces with the following types of assistance, as such reciprocal aid, when it is found that they can most effectively be procured in New Zealand.

(a) Military equipment, munitions and military and naval stores;

(b) Other supplies, materials, facilities and services for the United States forces, except for the pay and allowance of such forces, administrative expenses, and such local purchases as its official establishments may make other than through the official establishments of the Government of New Zealand as specified in Paragraph 4.

(c) Supplies, materials and services needed in the construction of military projects, tasks and similar capital works required for the common war effort in New Zealand, except for the wages and salaries of United States citizens.

(d) Supplies, materials and services needed in the construction of such military projects, tasks and capital works in territory other than New Zealand or territory of the United States to the extent that New Zealand is a more practicable source of supply than the United States or another of the United Nations.

4. The practical application of the principles formulated in this note, including the procedure by which requests for aid by either Government are made and acted upon, shall be worked out as occasion may require by agreement between the two Governments, acting

when possible through their appropriate military or civilian administrative authorities.

5. It is my understanding that all such aid accepted by the President of the United States or his authorized representatives from the Government of New Zealand will be received as a benefit to the United States under the Act of March 11, 1941. In so far as circumstances will permit, appropriate record of aid received under this arrangement, except for miscellaneous facilities and services, will be kept by each Government.

If the Government of the United States concurs in the foregoing, I would suggest that the present note and your reply to that effect be regarded as placing on record the understanding of our two Governments in this matter.

I have [etc.]

WALTER NASH

Note From the Secretary of State to the New Zealand Minister

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of today's date concerning the principles and procedures applicable to the provision of aid by the Government of New Zealand to the armed forces of the United States of America.

In reply I have the honor to inform you that the Government of the United States of America likewise considers the provisions and principles contained in the agreement of February 23, 1942 between it and the Government of the United Kingdom as applicable to its relations with the Government of New Zealand. My Government agrees with the understanding of the Government of New Zealand as expressed in your note of today's date, and, in accordance with the suggestion contained therein, your note and this reply will be regarded as placing on record the understanding between our two Governments in this matter.

This further integration and strengthening of our common war effort gives me great satisfaction.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL

Note From the French National Committee to the Acting Military Representative of the United States

The French National Committee sets forth below its understanding of the principles governing the provision of reciprocal aid by the United States of America to Fighting France and by Fighting France to the United States:

1. The United States of America will continue to supply Fighting France with such defense articles, defense services, and defense information as the President shall authorize to be transferred or provided.

2. Fighting France will continue to contribute to the defense of the United States of America and the strengthening thereof and will provide such articles, services, facilities or information as it may be in a position to supply.

3. The fundamental principle to be followed in providing such aid is that the war production and war resources of Fighting France and of the United States of America should be used by the armed forces of each in the ways which most effectively utilize available materials, manpower, production facilities and shipping space. While each retains the right of final decision, in the light of its own potentialities and responsibilities, decisions as to the most effective use of resources shall, so far as possible, be made in common, pursuant to common plans for winning the war.

4. As to financing the provision of such aid, within the fields mentioned below, it is the Committee's understanding that the general principle to be applied, to the point at which the common war effort is most effective, is that as large a portion as possible of the articles and services to be provided by each to the other shall be in the form of reciprocal aid.

It is accordingly the Committee's understanding that the United States Government will provide, in accordance with the provisions of, and to the extent authorized under, the Act of March 11, 1941, the share of its war production made available to Fighting France. Fighting France will provide on the same terms and as reciprocal aid so much of its war production

made available to the United States as it authorizes in accordance with the principles enunciated in this note.

5. Within the territories under the control of Fighting France, or within the same theater of operations, the National Committee will provide the United States or its armed forces with the following types of assistance, as such reciprocal aid, when it is found that they can most effectively be procured in territory under the control of Fighting France:

(a) Military equipment, munitions and military and naval stores;

(b) Other supplies, materials, facilities and services for the United States forces, except for the pay and allowances of such forces, administrative expenses, and such local purchases as its official establishments may make other than through the official establishments of Fighting France as specified in paragraph 6.

(c) Supplies, materials and services, except for the wages and salaries of United States citizens, needed in the construction of military projects, tasks and similar capital works required for the common war effort in territory under the control of Fighting France, or in the same theater of operations, to the extent that such territory is the most practicable source of supply.

6. The practical application of the principles formulated in this note, including the procedure by which requests for aid are made and acted upon, shall be worked out by agreement as occasion may require through the appropriate military or civilian administrative authorities. Requests by the United States forces for such aid will be presented by their duly authorized authorities to official agencies of Fighting France which will be designated or established in the areas where United States forces are located for the purpose of facilitating the provision of reciprocal aid.

7. It is the Committee's understanding that all such aid accepted by the President of the United States or his authorized representatives from Fighting France will be received as a benefit to the United States under the Act of

March 11, 1941. In so far as circumstances will permit, appropriate record of aid received under this arrangement, except for miscellaneous facilities and services, will be kept by each.

If the Government of the United States concurs in the foregoing, the present note and a reply to that effect will be regarded as placing on record the understanding in this matter.

Note From the Acting Military Representative of the United States to the French National Committee

The Government of the United States of America agrees with the understanding of the National Committee, as expressed in the English text of the Committee's note of today's date, concerning the principles and procedures applicable to the provision of aid by Fighting France to the armed forces of the United States of America and, in accordance with the suggestion contained therein, that note and this reply will be regarded as placing on record the understanding in this matter.

UNITED STATES TECHNICAL MISSION TO BRAZIL

[Released to the press by the White House September 2]

The President announced on September 2 that a special United States technical mission of industrial engineers, headed by Morris Llewellyn Cooke, will leave soon for Brazil to cooperate with experts of that country in developing Brazilian industry and war production.

At the request of the Brazilian Government the mission has been organized by the Board of Economic Warfare, the Department of State, and the War Production Board. The general plan of the cooperative mission was agreed upon several weeks ago, and a group of Brazilian industrial experts has already been selected to work with the United States technicians. The scope and urgency of their work have been considerably increased as a result of Brazil's declaration of war against Germany and Italy.

The basic objectives of the mission are: (a) to increase local production of essential products, especially those which formerly were imported from the United States, in order to save shipping space; (b) to convert local industries to the use of substitute raw materials, replacing supplies ordinarily imported; (c) to maintain and improve transportation facilities; and (d) to lay the foundation for a long-range strengthening of Brazil's whole industrial economy. The program will be directed toward a further increase in Brazil's already important contribution of vital materials for her own and the United Nations' joint war effort.

Large shipments of machinery and plant equipment will not be involved in the development program. It will be based largely on practical recommendations for the application of mass-production methods and modern industrial techniques, in addition to adjustment and conversion measures.

Fuel and power are primary problems in the Brazilian industrialization program. The mission will consider measures to increase Brazil's power production or to convert its plants to alternative fuels. Expansion of existing ore-

reduction plants in Brazil will be studied, with the purpose of releasing considerable equipment in the United Nations and at the same time saving thousands of tons of vital shipping space. Textile and other general manufacturing plants will be surveyed in an effort to use Brazil's surplus textile fibers and to increase production of essential consumer goods. These and many other specific problems will be considered in the general program.

Morris Llewellyn Cooke, who will direct the United States mission, is an outstanding industrial engineer with an unusually wide range of practical experience. He has served as chairman of the Mississippi Valley Commission and of the Great Plains Commission. He was Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration from 1935 to 1937. In 1941 Mr. Cooke was named by the President as expert for the evaluation of the United States petroleum properties expropriated by Mexico.

Through the facilities of the Brazilian Inter-American Development Commission, the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs will cooperate in the development of an enlarged force of trained workers to man Brazil's expanding war production program.

RELIEF FOR AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR HELD BY JAPAN

[Released to the press August 31]

The following message concerning relief for prisoners of war held by Japan has been transmitted by the Acting Secretary of State to the Japanese Government through the Swiss authorities:

"1. The Japanese Government has agreed to apply the provisions of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of 1929 to American prisoners of war and civilian internees. Article 37 of that Convention provides for the receipt by prisoners of supplies of food and clothing supplemental to those which it is the duty of the detaining power to furnish, in as much as it states that prisoners shall be allowed to re-

ceive parcels intended to supply them with food or clothing. It further states that such parcels shall be delivered to the prisoners.

"2. The American Red Cross assumed that the Japanese Government would grant safe conduct for a Red Cross ship to transport supplemental supplies of food and clothing destined to American and other prisoners of war and civilian internees in Japanese custody as German and Italian Governments have done and are continuing to do for supplies being sent for prisoners and internees in their custody. Accordingly, the American Red Cross chartered the neutral Swedish motorship *Kangoora* to carry such supplies and the ship

is now ready to sail from San Francisco with the supplies. It is to be operated by the International Red Cross Committee, a representative of which, who will be a citizen of a neutral country, will be the only person on board besides the Swedish citizens composing the crew.

"3. The American Red Cross has requested, through the channels of the International Red Cross Committee, the consent of the Japanese Government for the voyage of the ship to Manila via Kobe, Shanghai and Hong Kong, with the supplies. The United States Government also has officially asked for that consent through the channels of the Swiss Government representing the interests of the United States in Japan. Through both channels the Japanese Government has now replied refusing such consent. It states that it does not object, however, to such shipments on vessels exchanging Japanese and United States nationals at Lourenço Marques.

"4. The motorship *Gripsholm* used by the United States Government in the exchange of Japanese and Americans at Lourenço Marques does not have sufficient cargo carrying capacity to transport the amount of supplies which it is desired to send to prisoners and internees in the Far East. Moreover, the exchange ship does not provide a means of continued transportation of such supplies. Additional shipping must therefore be employed if the prisoners and internees are to receive supplementary supplies as provided for by the Convention.

"5. If the Japanese Government will not permit the *Kanangoora* to proceed on its proposed voyage to the Far East with the supplies in question, then the United States Government proposes that the Japanese Government agree that the *Kanangoora* or other Red Cross ship shall proceed from the United States with the supplies to Macau or to Lourenço Marques, to which port the Japanese Government will similarly send a Red Cross ship to receive the supplies and transport them for delivery to the prisoners and internees. The United States Government desires to point out in this con-

nection that it is incumbent upon the Japanese Government to facilitate by whatever means may be available, the delivery of parcels intended for prisoners in fulfillment of the obligation of the detaining power to allow prisoners to receive parcels and to deliver the parcels to them as provided by Article 37 of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention. The United States Government, while looking to the Japanese Government to fulfill its obligations under the Convention in this matter, is fully conscious of its own obligations thereunder."

RADIO ADDRESS BY THE FORMER AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN

The Department of State, on August 31, 1942, issued as press release no. 430 the text of an address by the Honorable Joseph C. Grew, former American Ambassador to Japan, which was broadcast on August 30, 1942. As the text of this address was available before last week's issue of the *Bulletin* went to press, it was included in that issue, beginning on page 719.

PROCLAIMED LIST: SUPPLEMENT 1 TO REVISION III

[Released to the press August 31]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on August 31 issued Supplement 1 to Revision III of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, promulgated August 10, 1942.¹

Part I of this supplement contains 296 additional listings in the other American republics and 45 deletions. Part II contains 216 additional listings outside the American republics and 27 deletions.

With the issuance of this supplement the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals

¹7 *Federal Register* 6847.

has been extended to include certain cases in Spanish Morocco and Tangier International Zone.

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS ON SOCIAL PLANNING

[Released to the press September 1]

This Government has accepted the invitation of the Chilean Government to be represented at the Inter-American Congress on Social Planning, which will be held at Santiago, Chile, September 10-16, 1942. The President has approved the designation of the following delegation to represent the United States at the Congress:

Delegates:

Arthur J. Altmeyer, Ph.D., Chairman, Social Security Board, Federal Security Agency; *chairman of the delegation*

A. Ford Hinrichs, Ph.D., Acting Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor
George St. J. Perrott, Chief, Division of Public Health Methods, National Institute of Health, Public Health Service

Emile Rieve, President of the Textile Workers of America, and Vice President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Washington, D. C.

Technical Adviser:

Wilbur Cohen, Technical Adviser to the Social Security Board, Federal Security Agency

Secretaries:

John M. Clark, Ph.D., Director, Emergency Rehabilitation Division, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs

Sheldon T. Mills, Second Secretary, American Embassy, Santiago, Chile

The forthcoming Congress will give attention to broad questions of social planning, particularly the organization and administration of social-security systems and a review of desirable facilities to be made available to beneficiaries.

The Department

THE DIVISION OF DEPARTMENTAL PERSONNEL

On August 31, 1942 the Secretary of State issued Departmental Order 1086, the provisions of which were to become effective September 1, 1942. The text of the order follows:

"The Division of Personnel Supervision and Management is hereby abolished and its functions transferred to a newly created Division of Departmental Personnel.

"Mr. John C. Ross is hereby designated Executive Officer of the Department of State and Chief of the Division of Departmental Personnel. Under the general direction of the Assistant Secretary of State and Budget Officer or, in his absence, under the Secretary of State, he shall plan, direct, control, and have responsibility for all administrative aspects of the formulation and execution of policy, and shall serve as principal adviser and coordinator of the Department in such matters.

"As the Executive Officer of the Department, Mr. Ross shall have responsibility:

"(1) for appraising existing policy making, policy executing, and administrative functions of the Department of State and the interrelationships of such functions with the policy making, policy executing, and administrative functions of other departments and agencies and of interdepartmental and intergovernmental agencies;

"(2) for developing sound principles of authority, responsibility, organization, and administration which will insure effective coordination of policy and action; he shall have final authority in carrying out such principles after approval by the Assistant Secretary of State and Budget Officer or, in his absence, the Secretary of State;

"(3) for defining the functions, responsibilities, and authority of the divisions and offices of the Department; and

"(4) for maintaining surveillance over trends in foreign and domestic policy, in so far as they affect or have a bearing on the functions of the Department of State, with a view to foreseeing the need for new or revised policies and to planning, initiating, and coordinating administrative action to give effect to such policies concurrently with their adoption.

"In carrying out these functions, he shall consult with and advise the Secretary, Under Secretary and Assistant Secretaries of State, the Special Assistants to the Secretary, the Advisers on Political Relations, the Adviser on International Economic Affairs, and the Chiefs of the divisions and offices; work in close collaboration with the Chiefs of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel and of the Division of Foreign Service Administration in the coordination of Departmental and Foreign Service administration; and participate, as consultant and adviser, in meetings of intradepartmental and interdepartmental groups and intergovernmental agencies whenever problems of authority, responsibility, organization or administration in the formulation and execution of policy are under consideration.

"As Chief of the Division of Departmental Personnel, Mr. Ross shall direct and have general supervision over its functions embracing organizational; procedural; fiscal and budgetary, including the administration of the Appropriation, 'Salaries, Department of State'; classification; recruitment; appointment; efficiency rating; leave; retirement; personnel relations; training; and related personnel functions involved in the administration of the Departmental Service; and the preparation of nominations and commissions.

"The Executive Officer and Chief of the Division of Departmental Personnel shall serve as a member of the Council of Personnel Administration, and as liaison officer with the Civil Service Commission, the Central Statistical Board, with military and Selective Service officials in matters relating to deferments of Departmental personnel from military training or service, and with other executive departments

and agencies of this Government in all matters relating to his functions. He shall have custody of the Seal of the United States. He shall certify payrolls and vouchers covering expenditures for salaries for the Department proper and other expenditures of appropriated funds where certifying authority has not otherwise been specifically delegated, as directed under the written authorization of the Assistant Secretary of State and Budget Officer or, in his absence, another Assistant Secretary of State. He shall certify to the correctness of employees' service records and to the amounts credited to the Civil Service Retirement Fund in accordance therewith; and he shall sign and certify such other papers as may be necessary in the performance of his functions in so far as not in conflict with existing laws and regulations.

"The symbol designation of the Division of Departmental Personnel shall be DP. . . ."

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Mr. Jacques J. Reinstein was appointed an Assistant Chief of the Foreign Funds Control Division, effective September 1, 1942 (Departmental Order 1087).

Mr. Theodore Tannenwald, Jr., was designated an Acting Assistant Chief of the Foreign Funds Control Division, effective September 2, 1942 (Departmental Order 1088).

Mr. Frederick T. Merrill was designated an Acting Assistant Chief of the American Hemisphere Exports Office, effective September 3, 1942 (Departmental Order 1089).

Treaty Information

MUTUAL GUARANTIES

Agreements With the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and the French National Committee

A statement regarding the agreements concluded on September 3, 1942 between the United

States of America and the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and the French National Committee specifying the principles and procedures applicable to the provision of aid to the United States and its armed forces; the texts of the notes exchanged at Washington between the Secretary of State and the British Ambassador, the Australian Minister, and the New Zealand Minister; and the texts of the notes exchanged at London between Brig. Gen. John E. Dahlquist, Acting Military Representative of the United States of America, and M. Maurice de Jean, representing the French National Committee, appear in this *Bulletin* under the heading "The War".

RESTRICTION OF WAR

Convention Relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War

The text of a message concerning relief for prisoners of war held by Japan, which was transmitted by the Acting Secretary of State to the Japanese Government through the Swiss authorities, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "The War".

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. Supplement 1, August 28, 1942, to Revision III of August 10, 1942. Publication 1788. 23 pp. Free.

Legislation

National Defense Migration: Hearings Before the Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration, House of Representatives, 77th Cong., 2d sess., pursuant to H. Res. 113, a resolution to inquire further into the interstate migration of citizens, emphasizing the present and potential consequences of the migration caused by the national defense program. Part 33. Washington hearings. May 22, June 11, 19, 1942. [Testimony of George H. Winters, Assistant Chief, Division of the American Republics, Department of State, p. 12440; symposium on the question of need for importation of Mexican labor: statement by Laurence Duggan, Adviser on Political Relations, Department of State, p. 12455.] pp. x, 12413-13053.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

SEPTEMBER 12, 1942

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The War

ADVISORY TECHNICAL MISSION TO INDIA

[Released to the press September 12]

A joint statement by the Governments of the United States and India regarding the submission of the final report of the Technical Mission to India¹ follows:

"The final report of the American Technical Mission has been submitted by its Chairman, Dr. Henry F. Grady, to the Governments of India and the United States. The report contains much factual data concerning the production in India of essential war materials and the recommendations of the Mission for the expansion of such production. The two Governments are now engaged in studying the Mission's report and the manner in which its various recommendations may be implemented.

"The function of the Mission was to investigate the industrial resources of India and to recommend ways and means by which these resources could be developed to augment production for war purposes. The work of the Mission, therefore, was directly related to the common war effort of the United Nations and was not connected with the post-war industrial and commercial problems of India. The report of the Mission contains a survey of the principal industries of India ancillary to the war effort and its principal industrial requirements. For each of these, the Mission made recommendations suggesting action by either the Government of India or the Government of the United States. In those instances in which additional output was shown to be required, the Mission recom-

mended the erection of new plants or the installation of additional machinery in existing plants. It also suggested the rearrangement of existing machinery in order that maximum efficiency in production might be attained. The congestion at certain Indian ports received the attention of the Mission, which made various recommendations designed to expedite the loading, unloading, and repair of ships. In addition, it called attention to the overburdened condition of the railways and suggested measures for its alleviation. Vigorous steps have already been taken by the Government of India to implement some of the recommendations contained in the preliminary report of the Mission; and in this program it is being assisted by equipment and material from the United States and the United Kingdom.

"With the full approval of the Government of India, the Mission recommended that a number of production engineers and technicians be sent from the United States to advise and assist in increasing the industrial production in India. Steps have already been taken to secure the services of these experts and a number of them will soon be departing to undertake their new and important assignments.

"The Governments of India and the United States have been impressed with the comprehensive character of the Mission's report. Its recommendations appear to be both constructive and timely. The Governments concerned will determine the extent to which the Mission's program is to be implemented and will seek promptly to execute their decision."

¹ *Bulletin* of March 7, 1942, p. 209; March 14, 1942, p. 230; and March 28, 1942, p. 260.

STAFF CONFERENCES AT LONDON

[Released to the press by the White House September 8]

Announcement was made at the White House on September 8 of a conference held in London in July between British and American officials.

The representatives of the United States Government were Harry L. Hopkins, Personal Representative of the President; General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army; and Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations. The American Chiefs of Staff and Mr. Hopkins held important meetings covering a period of 10 days with the British Chiefs of Staff and the British Prime Minister. At these conferences the whole conduct of the war was thoroughly canvassed and, with the approval of the President, the necessary decisions regarding military operations were made.

Stephen Early, Secretary to the President, was in London at the same time for conferences with Brendon Bracken, British Minister of Public Information.

On the return trip from London the American conferees visited Iceland and inspected the American bases there.

BRITISH MILITARY OPERATIONS IN MADAGASCAR

[Released to the press September 10]

The Government of the United States has been informed by the Government of the United Kingdom that developments in Madagascar subsequent to the occupation of Diégo-Suarez have not resulted in adequate safeguards against Axis penetration in other parts of the island. In the circumstances the British Government, with the approval of the Government of the United States, has deemed it absolutely necessary to undertake further military operations in that area.

The Government of the United States recognizes that military considerations must be paramount in reaching such a decision. The penetration or occupation of any part of Madagascar by the Axis powers would constitute a

definite and a serious danger to the United Nations. The full military occupation of the island by British forces will therefore not only contribute to the successful conduct of the war against the Axis forces but will be in the interest of the United Nations.

As stated in the State Department's announcement of May 4, 1942¹ the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom are in accord that Madagascar will be restored to France after the war or at any time that the occupation of the island is no longer essential to the common cause of the United Nations.

REPLY TO FRENCH PROTEST AGAINST BOMBINGS IN FRANCE

[Released to the press September 8]

The American Chargé in Vichy, Mr. S. Pinkney Tuck, on September 7 was called in by Monsieur Laval who said that in recent bombings of Le Havre and Rouen by combined military forces of the United Nations a number of people were killed and others wounded and that he, M. Laval, desired to enter a protest to the American Government since it was reported some American flyers participated. Mr. Tuck's immediate reply was that these air forces were bombing military plants in the employ of Germany and that, of course, the Americans do not desire to see the French people suffer any more than can be avoided since they have already suffered to an incalculable extent under German occupation but that M. Laval must be assured that the military plants operated by or for Germany and other German military properties in France will be bombed at every opportunity in the future.

MILITARY AND NAVAL COOPERATION WITH CUBA

[Released to the press September 7]

Word has been received from the Honorable Spruille Braden, American Ambassador to Cuba, of the signature on September 7 by the

¹ *Bulletin* of May 9, 1942, p. 391.

Minister of State of Cuba and by the Ambassador in behalf of the United States, of an agreement on military and naval cooperation between the two Governments.

This agreement, which was negotiated on the part of the United States by representatives of the Departments of State, War, and Navy and by the highest civilian and military authorities of the Cuban Government, coordinates all the special military and naval measures between Cuba and the United States which have been taken since the beginning of the war and facilitates the taking of new measures, for the duration of the war, of military and naval security by the appropriate authorities of the respective armed forces as the necessity arises and without the need for individual negotiations in each case.

The rapidity with which United States and Cuban authorities negotiated and concluded the agreement is conclusive evidence of the unanimity of views of the two Governments.

Although details of the agreement cannot be released for reasons of military security, it may be stated that the agreement outlines the respective responsibilities of the armed forces of the two countries in the zone affected and provides for coordination of their efforts and complete cooperation on the basis of reciprocity.

PROTEST TO MARSHAL PÉTAIN BY TWO FRENCH PATRIOTS

At the press conference of the Secretary of State on September 11, 1942 a correspondent remarked that from an undisclosed place probably near Lyon, France, the Mayor of Lyon and former Premier, Edouard Herriot, and another French patriot, Jules Jeanneney, former President of the French Senate, addressed a letter to Marshal Pétain in which they accused him of going beyond the powers vested in him by the French people and, in effect, of betraying his trust.

In reply to a request for comment, the Secretary of State said that to us and to the French people generally, there is a tremendous significance in the utterances of those two noted

Frenchmen, one of whom he thought belonged to what they call the Right and the other perhaps to the Left Center. With rare courage, the Secretary continued, they were proclaiming what this Government has joined with all lovers of liberty and human rights and popular institutions in France in proclaiming for some time. The Secretary added that their words will always live in history and that this Government is naturally gratified to be associated with patriotic Frenchmen who have the courage again to proclaim all the rights and liberties and the popular institutions that made the great French Republic forever historic.

American Republics

ANNIVERSARY OF BRAZILIAN INDEPENDENCE

[Released to the press September 7]

The texts of telegrams transmitted by the President of the United States to His Excellency Getulio Vargas, President of Brazil, and by the Secretary of State to His Excellency Oswaldo Aranha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of Brazil, follow:

“SEPTEMBER 7, 1942.

“On this anniversary of the independence of the Brazilian nation the historic words proclaimed at Ypiranga one hundred and twenty years ago assume a special significance. I and my fellow citizens in sending you these greetings of courage and friendship today derive deep satisfaction from the knowledge that the people of your country and mine are joined in the comradeship of arms as free citizens of the Americas fighting our common enemy.

“I am happy to send Your Excellency my sincere good wishes for your personal welfare to lead the great Brazilian nation to a victorious and lasting peace.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT”

“SEPTEMBER 7, 1942.

“I take very special pleasure in sending Your Excellency and through you to your Government my good wishes on this anniversary of the independence of the Brazilian nation. I know that I express the feeling of the people of the United States who have so long been joined with the people of Brazil in ties of friendship when I say that our joint efforts in the war are the best assurance for the attainment of the high objectives for which the free peoples of the continent have always striven.

“Please accept [etc.] **CORDELL HULL**”

RUBBER AGREEMENTS WITH GUATEMALA AND MEXICO

[Released to the press September 10]

The signing of a rubber agreement with Guatemala was announced on September 10 by the Department of State, the Rubber Reserve Company, and the Board of Economic Warfare.

Under the terms of the agreement the Rubber Reserve Company will purchase, until December 31, 1946, all rubber produced in Guatemala which is not required for essential domestic needs.

[Released to the press September 11]

The signing of a rubber agreement with Mexico was announced on September 11 by the Department of State, the Rubber Reserve Company, and the Board of Economic Warfare.

Under the terms of the agreement the Rubber Reserve Company will purchase, until December 31, 1946, any exportable surplus of tree rubber and all guayule and other plant rubber produced in Mexico during that period. The agreement also contains provisions with respect to the limitation of the use of rubber products in Mexico. Under the terms of the agreement a substantial development fund is to be established by the Rubber Reserve Company for the purpose of obtaining the maximum production of wild rubber in Mexico.

General

CELEBRATION OF THE JEWISH NEW YEAR

[Released to the press September 11]

The Secretary of State has issued the following message on the occasion of the celebration of the Jewish New Year:

“On the occasion of the observance of the Jewish New Year, I take particular pleasure in extending my greetings to all Americans of the Jewish faith. At this period of anguish for so many of their co-religionists, it is inspiring to see how this esteemed and loyal group of our fellow citizens are united in their determination to contribute in every possible way to the victory against our enemies which will come as a result of a complete defeat of the Axis powers.”

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Mr. Warden McK. Wilson, a Foreign Service officer of class III, was designated an Assistant Chief of the Caribbean Office, and Acting Chief during the temporary absence from the Department of Mr. Coert duBois, effective from August 14, 1942 (Departmental Order 1083).

Treaty Information

MILITARY AND NAVAL COOPERATION

Agreement With Cuba

An announcement regarding the conclusion of an agreement on military and naval cooperation with the Government of Cuba appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading “The War”.

STRATEGIC MATERIALS

Rubber Agreements With Guatemala and Mexico

Announcements regarding the signing of agreements with the Governments of Guatemala and Mexico for the purchase of rubber appear in this *Bulletin* under the heading "American Republics".

Legislation

Investigation of the National Defense Program: Hearings Before a Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program, U. S. Senate, 77th Cong., pursuant to S. Res. 71. Part 11. March 5, 24, 26, 27, 31 and April 1, 2, 3, 7, 1942. Rubber. [Testimony of Assistant Secretary Berle, pp. 4506-4515.] pp. xiv, 4261-4955.

Amending Law Detailing Military Personnel to South American Countries [so as to include, during wartime, other countries outside the Western Hemisphere if the President deems such details to be in the public interest]. H. Rept. 2439, 77th Cong., on S. 2686. 3 pp.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Exchange of Official Publications: Agreement Between the United States of America and Bolivia—Effected by exchange of notes signed January 26 and 31, 1942; effective January 31, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 242. Publication 1786. 9 pp. 5¢.

Principles Applying to Mutual Aid in the Prosecution of the War Against Aggression; Preliminary Agreement Between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—Signed at Washington February 23, 1942; effective February 23, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 241. Publication 1790. 3 pp. 5¢.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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[OVER]

U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
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The War

TRANSFER OF A WARSHIP TO NORWAY UNDER THE LEND-LEASE ACT

[Released to the press by the White House September 16]

At the Washington Navy Yard on September 16, upon the occasion of the transfer of a ship to the Norwegian Government under the Lend-Lease Act, the President and Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess Martha of Norway spoke as follows:

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS, MR. AMBASSADOR:

If there is anyone who still wonders why this war is being fought, let him look to Norway. If there is anyone who has any delusions that this war could have been averted, let him look to Norway. And if there is anyone who doubts the democratic will to win, again I say, let him look to Norway.

He will find in Norway, at once conquered and unconquerable, the answer to his questioning.

We all know how this most peaceful and innocent of countries was ruthlessly violated. The combination of treachery and brute force which conquered Norway will live in history as the blackest deed of a black era. Norway fought valiantly with what few weapons there were at hand—and fell.

And with Norway fell the concept that either remoteness from political controversy or usefulness to mankind could give any nation immunity from attack in a world where aggression spread unchecked.

But the story of Norway since the conquest shows that while a free democracy may be slow to realize its danger, it can be heroic when aroused. At home, the Norwegian people have silently resisted the invader's will with grim endurance. Abroad, Norwegian ships and Norwegian men have rallied to the

cause of the United Nations. And their assistance to that cause has been out of all proportion to their small numbers. The Norwegian merchant marine has lost some 200 ships and 1,300 seamen in carrying the supplies vital to our own and Allied forces overseas. Nor has the Norwegian Navy been less active. Norse fighting ships battled valiantly but vainly against the invader, destroying one third of the German invasion fleet before they were overwhelmed by superior forces. Right now the blue cross of Norway flies on the fourth largest Navy of the United Nations—a Navy whose operations extend from the North Sea to the Indian Ocean.

It is today the privilege of the people of the United States, through the mechanism of the lend-lease law, to assist this gallant Navy in carrying out its present heavy duties.

Your Royal Highness, as a token of the admiration and friendship of the American people toward your country and her Navy, I ask you to receive this ship. We Americans, together with the millions of loyal Norwegians, are glad that this ship is being given today the name of the King of Norway—a leader well versed in the ways of the sea, a true leader who, with his people, has always stood for the freedom of the seas for all nations. May this ship long keep the seas in the battle for liberty. May the day come when she will carry the Norwegian flag into a home port in a free Norway!

MR. PRESIDENT:

On behalf of the King and the Government of Norway I am very happy to accept this ship

of war, which under the provisions of the Lend-Lease Act you have today transferred to my country. Having just returned from London, I am in a position to bear personal witness to the deep appreciation with which your friendly and generous action is being received by those who lead the Norwegian people in its fight for freedom.

But not only the leaders—also Norwegian men and women everywhere, on sea and on land, on the home front, and on the external front—are stirred at what is taking place here today. It is not alone what this admirable, technically complete submarine chaser means as an addition to our fighting Navy but also, and not the least, what it signifies as an expression of the friendship and common purpose of our great comrade in arms, the American people.

The beautiful and generous words just expressed by you, Mr. President, about the Norwegian people and its contribution to our common cause, will ultimately find their way to every Norwegian home, every Norwegian ship

on the seven seas—yes, everywhere on this globe where Norwegian men and women are praying and working and fighting to regain the free and happy Norway of our deepest longing.

Especially coming from one whose clear vision and unfaltering courage has contributed immeasurably to rally the forces of freedom, your words will bring hope and renewed faith in deliverance from the yoke of the barbarians.

The tidings of America's rapidly increasing mobilized manpower and war production, of the flaming spirit of America's fighting forces already manifested in engagements on land, sea, and in the air are every day telling our hard-tried people that with such an ally we cannot fail.

The Royal Norwegian Navy is proud and happy to call their own this ship, named after our beloved leader, King Haakon VII. Those who are going to take her into the thick of our common battle tell me that their greatest ambition shall be to show themselves worthy of their flag and of the trust and friendship of the President and the people of the United States.

ADDRESS BY THE FORMER AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN, SEPTEMBER 14

[Released to the press September 15]

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN:¹

Yours is the first large group of fellow countrymen that I have had the privilege and pleasure of meeting face to face since returning from Japan. For me it is therefore a thoroughly memorable occasion. But the real inspiration of this meeting springs from what you are, what you have done, and what you are doing. You symbolize the backbone of the civilian participation in the war effort of our country, and in your contribution to that effort you have achieved outstanding success. Permit me to express my sincere and hearty congratulations to the workers and the management of the Remington Arms Company on your having won the thanks of our Government and country as ex-

pressed in the award of the five "E's" which you receive today. Effort, efficiency, and effectiveness. Whatever those "E's" may officially and specifically stand for, those three words seem to me accurately and appropriately to represent your record and your achievement up to date. There is still a long road, probably a very long and difficult road, ahead. You have given concrete evidence that you can, and clear indication that you will—to the end—meet the test.

Other speakers will have dealt with the statistics of the expansion and production achieved by you in this time of war. I confine myself to the simple statement that this well-merited honor stands as a splendid example to our country and, more than that, it stands as a ringing plea, a plea that this great record of yours, this record of strikeless effort, efficiency, and effectiveness, this record of almost unexcelled expansion and progressive intensiveness in production be emulated

¹ Delivered by the Honorable Joseph C. Grew at the Remington Arms Company, Bridgeport, Conn., and broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company.

from end to end of our embattled but still groping land.

Our still groping land. Groping for what? Well, I will try to tell you of my impressions on returning home after long and difficult years abroad. From many talks with many different elements of our people I sense the most earnest desire of all to contribute, individually and collectively, their maximum potentialities of service to our national effort toward winning this war. But many of those with whom I have talked seem to have no real comprehension of what we are up against, no real comprehension that we are not fighting distant enemies merely to preserve our national "interests" but, in fact, to preserve our national life—our existence as a free and sovereign people. Make no mistake about this. I know at least one of our enemies intimately, the Japanese, and I know beyond peradventure that the dearest wish and intention of that enemy is so to extend their victories and conquests and power that ultimately they will be in a position to subject us also to the status of the people of the lands already conquered. That means just one thing. Our freedom, the freedom of our priceless American heritage, disappears. Yes, that is their dearest wish: to control not only their Oriental neighbors but Occidental peoples, especially those of America. Megalomania—if you will—but it's true. Hitler suffers from the same disease, and it needs no doctor to diagnose the symptoms. "It can't happen here." But, alas, it can. Pearl Harbor couldn't happen. But it did. And all the rest of it will happen if some of our countrymen continue to grope—to grope blindfold for the facts which are clear before them if they will only remove the bandage from their eyes. Little by little I hope to bring before my fellow countrymen the salient facts concerning the widely misunderstood effectiveness and power and the all-out, do-or-die, fanatical spirit of the Japanese military machine against which we are fighting today. Unless that effectiveness and power and spirit are correctly assessed by the American people as a whole, our road to victory will be doubly long and hard and bloody.

And now, another side of the picture. Many have said to me that the American people are

ready but that our leaders must show us the way. Show the way? If anyone feels that our leaders have not pointed out the way, let him read again and again the statements and declarations of our President, of our Secretary of State and others of our high officials, with the fullest support and cooperation of many other leaders of public thought. Haven't our leaders month in and month out given us our bearings, charted our course, told us what lay ahead, what we now are fighting for, and what we may expect if we fail in that fight? Haven't they asked for our maximum efforts in production, for our individual and collective self-sacrifice of the non-essentials of life, for hard thinking and resolute action on our part, not in terms of our daily convenience but of our daily contribution? Why waste invaluable time and energy in bickering about details, about non-essentials? Why not let come to the fore and give full play to our American initiative and resourcefulness and the inherent toughness of earlier difficult days? A very great number of our fellow countrymen are imbued with the finest spirit of self-sacrifice and determination to go all out in their war effort. They are wide-awake and functioning to their full capacities. Others among our fellow countrymen are similarly eager to serve but are not yet fully awake to the realities of the situation. They have failed to analyze the dangers which confront us or to realize the full grimness and potential desperate demands of this war which we are waging actually to preserve our liberty—waging to preserve the very principle of liberty. Others among our fellow countrymen are quite simply still asleep.

Let me merely say to you this. Since coming to Washington I have seen at close hand, personally and intimately, the grim determination and decisiveness of those leaders of ours. The problems which they have to face are among the greatest and most difficult in the history of our Nation. But those problems, one by one, are being faced and dealt with in that very spirit of determination and decisiveness which fills me with patriotic pride. I was in Washington in 1917. The war effort of our country then was amateurish compared with our war effort now. I have talked directly with the officers of our

joint Chiefs of Staff, with large groups of our Army and Navy officers, with the production management, with the members of our strategic services, and with many others from the President down. Some of their problems seem almost insuperable, but the spirit of their determination to solve those problems is absolutely invincible, and they are solving them, hour by hour and day by day. If only our people, our people as a whole, will realize the dangers which we are up against, what we stand to lose by failure, what we must and will gain by victory—if only our people as a whole will get in and push to the maximum of their several capacities!

Do you know what use the foreign propaganda radio stations are making of this groping of the American people? They constantly broadcast our disunity, our domestic bickerings, our strikes and political schisms. Every instance of such disunity that appears in our press is avidly seized upon and amplified and flaunted throughout the enemy countries. They believe or pretend to believe—those enemies of ours—that we are an effete nation, reared in the lap of personal comfort, vitiated by luxury, unable to meet the supreme test of war.

You, the employers and managers and workers of this company, are proving the utter futility and falsity of that propaganda. Your record and accomplishments stand forth for all to see. May your example inspire others from end to end of our beloved land.

And now a word about the Japanese, especially the Japanese workers. To you, I am sure there is nothing unusual about free workers and free management assembling in a free country. Benjamin Franklin once said that we never miss the water until the well runs dry. I have spent the last 10 years in a country where the well of liberty has always been dry. A meeting such as this in Tokyo or Osaka or Nagoya would be unthinkable. Neither in those cities nor anywhere else in Japan is the worker more than an unresisting pawn of the militarists who are driving his country to destruction.

Indeed, I can picture the worker of Japan only in his working clothes, bearing upon his back a huge Japanese character, the name of his employer. Each man bears upon his back

this rubber stamp, a symbol of his servitude, a symbol of the fact that he is merely an impersonal tool in the hands of those who rule his country's destiny—a tool to be used indiscriminately and without regard for his personal and individual well-being.

The Japanese worker has nothing to say about his wages, which before the war were barely enough for his subsistence and still undoubtedly are. He has nothing to say about his hours, which are long and back-breaking. If he has any union at all, it dare not lift its voice. It has been driven underground by the brutal methods of the "thought control" police. In fact, there is almost nothing that he has any say about, from the moment that he comes into the world until the moment when, worn out by unhealthful working conditions, long hours, and poor diet, he takes his leave of it forever.

This is what it means to be a worker in Japan. This, or far worse, is what it means to be a worker in any country which falls before Japan's armed forces.

Yet we must not be misled by the abject poverty and regimentation of our enemies. The conditions I have described would lead free Americans to revolt. But Japan is a country far different from our own in every conceivable way. Under these conditions the Japanese workers have docilely toiled to build a military machine which has swept across eastern Asia like a tidal wave and will sweep still farther if allowed to do so.

The Japanese people have been accustomed to regimentation since the very birth of their nation. There are Japanese living today who were born when their country was still a feudal land, when every feudal lord held the power of life and death over his so-called common people. We in the West shook off feudalism many centuries ago. In Japan it existed so recently that it has left a vast heritage of almost prostrate subservience to birth and authority.

The men who rule Japan today have taken full advantage of the docility of the Japanese people to create a formidable military and economic machine. If a man will yield himself to hypnotism, it is as easy to convince him that he is a roaring tiger as to make him believe

he is a gentle lamb. The Japanese militarists have hypnotized their fellow countrymen into believing they are roaring tigers, and they will continue to try to act like tigers until the black spell has been broken.

These ruthless architects of aggression have carried out their plans with diabolical cleverness. Their campaign of propaganda has been long and incessant. Even Japan's handicaps have been used to strengthen her for war. The low standard of living of the Japanese people, for example, has been used to inure them to a Spartan life. Today the Japanese soldier on the fighting front, the Japanese sailor in his cramped ship, and the Japanese worker in his gloomy factory can alike live on a diet so meager that any American on the same diet would soon collapse. The traditional subservience to authority has been used to lead the Japanese workers to accept a degree of regimentation which in some respects exceeds that of better known Nazi Germany. And this regimented industrial machine has been turned to one purpose: the production of the tools of war. The very failure of Japan's war against China has been used to induce the Japanese people to accept placidly severe measures of control and rationing—measures of such severity that without the psychology of war they would surely lead to revolt.

Above all, the men who rule Japan have used their efficient propaganda machine to instil in every Japanese a fanatical devotion to his country. Even those who hate their nation's entry into this present war have buried their personal feelings. Even they have come to accept the belief that the future of their country depends upon the outcome. We would be deluding ourselves if we believed that any personal sacrifices which the Japanese people might be called upon to make would lead to any cracking of their morale. Yamato Damashi, the spirit of Japan, has been stronger during recent months than ever before. The undeniable successes of their Armies, sweeping across Malaya, Burma, the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies, and many of the islands of the southwest Pacific, have given them tremendous confidence in their ability to win. They know that they have a

long and difficult fight before them. They believe that by grim endurance they will grasp victory.

This confidence is based not only on the successes of their own forces but on false contempt for the fighting ability of their enemies. The Japanese are well aware of the technical achievements of the Western powers—so well aware, indeed, that they have taken many of these achievements and adapted them to their own use. They are well aware of the high standard of living of Western peoples. But they believe that this high standard has brought a softness—even a degeneracy—to Western civilization. They believe that we Americans and our allies are too complacent, too well fed to be willing to make the sacrifices necessary for victory.

This is the real challenge to America—the challenge of a people who have been hypnotized into believing that democracy weakens those who possess it, that a high standard of living weakens those who enjoy it, that peace and the love of peace weaken those who cherish them. It may come as a shock to some of us to realize how scornful of us are those with whom our relations have been too often governed by a careless sense of superiority. Too long have we nurtured the illusion that the Japanese is an insignificant person whose achievements are poor imitations of our own achievements. The Japanese is physically small, but he is sturdy. We might say that he is half starved, but he is Spartan. He is imitative, but he is also capable of adapting himself easily and quickly to new conditions and new weapons. He is subservient, but his very subserviency is the expression of a fanatical loyalty toward his country and his Emperor. He is a clever and dangerous enemy—one who will compel us to use all the intelligence and all the strength of which we are capable in order to bring about his defeat.

And as for us, what is our answer to this challenge from across the Pacific? What is our reply to these little islanders who believe that we are weak and of divided mind in our hour of peril?

I do not know that I have been back in the United States long enough to have a final answer to this question. But I do believe that I have seen enough and talked to enough people to get something of the feel of my native country in this year of crisis. Perhaps the very fact that I have been away from America for some time may enable me to see somewhat more clearly the changes which have taken place in the transition from peace to war than if I had been here to live through them from day to day.

No one returning to this country after a long absence can fail to be impressed by the way our great industrial capacity has been converted to the production of munitions. No one can fail to be impressed by the vast armies which are being mustered around us and the great fleets which are being hammered into shape. But we have by no means neared the limits of achievement. What we have done to date we have accomplished through the comparatively easy, first stages of transformation of our industrial machinery and our vast store of manpower from the purposes of peace to those of war. We are like a football team running through its practice plays against the scrubs. The players carry out their assignments; but the punch, the determined plunge which brings victory in the big game, is lacking. We must pull ourselves up short. We must stop groping. Let us make no mistake. This is the real thing, played for keeps. An easy-going transformation is not enough. Our effort must be an extraordinary one—one which exceeds anything that we have undertaken heretofore. In winning this broad continent which is our heritage, in preserving it from attack within and without, the American people in the past have performed the tasks of giants. Today we face the greatest task in our history.

A friend of mine recently wrote me: "You will find this country sound in feeling, but still unable to realize that we are involved in a desperate war."

I understand very well how difficult it is for the people of this country, many thousands of miles from the fronts where the actual fighting is taking place, to realize fully just what this war means. I myself sometimes find it difficult

to believe that but a few short weeks ago I was, for all practical purposes, a prisoner in a country ruled by fanatics determined to destroy the United States and all that she stands for. But we must not allow this remoteness from the battle front to lull us into a sense of false security. This is war to the finish. The Japanese understand this—peasants as well as admirals and generals. They have gambled everything on their belief that we are too soft, too divided among ourselves, to stand before the fury of their attack—indeed a furious attack. This war was bred by fanatical militarism. That fanaticism is being met now by the heroism and the righteous fury of our own air forces, by dauntless frontal attack by our marines, by the ships, the guns, and the heroic men of our Navies and our Armies. I need not recount for you how our men on the firing lines face to face with the enemy, and our women behind those lines—with their spirit, determination, effectiveness, and sacrifice—are beating back the enemy's ambitions will to conquer. They at the fighting fronts can handle anything the Japanese can send against them if, and it is an important "if", each and every one of us—you and I—gives them his utmost support. The ruthless will which is driving the Japanese Nation toward conquest knows neither gentleness nor mercy. It is utterly ruthless, utterly cruel, and utterly blind to any of the values which make up our civilization. The only way to stop that will is to destroy it.

It is up to each one of us, to every American, to see the picture as a whole, to realize that we are fighting for our individual and national existence and for everything that each one of us holds dear, to gain from that realization inspiration, zeal, courage, and determination to harness all our energies into a tremendous effort, an epochal effort that will make our victory sure. Each individual must pour out everything which he has to accomplish his individual task at hand and to make the most of every opportunity for service. Each and every one of us must realize that through his individual and collective efforts new and broader and more effective avenues of service will steadily be opened up, and thus each and all of us will gain the

opportunity to contribute in ever-increasing measure to getting the job done with maximum speed and with maximum effectiveness.

This is our task—the task of our own great country and of our Allies of the United Nations. Let us stop groping. It is a task in which you, employers and workers of America, have an immense part, a vital part to play. Play it well. If you fail—please mark my words—you pass

into slavery and all America passes into slavery with you. But you will not fail; we will not fail, because we are free men living in a free country, able and determined that we, our country, shall remain free, that our homes, our traditions, our civilization, our principles, our standards, our humanity shall remain free, and that henceforth we shall also be and shall remain secure.

ADDRESS BY THE FORMER AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN, SEPTEMBER 18

[Released to the press September 18]

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:¹

The privilege of attending this important gathering is highly appreciated, and I wish at once to express my hearty thanks for the welcome that you have so kindly and generously accorded me. If the fighting spirit of our Nation is typified by the spirit of this great meeting in your progressive city of Syracuse, we need not fear for the eventual outcome of the war.

In November 1939, at a time when the Japanese Army was floundering unsuccessfully in China, I wrote in my diary:

“To await the hoped-for discrediting in Japan of the Japanese Army and the Japanese military system is to await the millenium. The Japanese Army is no protuberance like the tail of a dog, which might be cut off to prevent the tail from wagging the dog. It is inextricably bound up with the fabric of the entire nation. Certainly there are plenty of Japanese who dislike the Army’s methods; there is plenty of restiveness at the wholesale impressment of young men to fight in China, at the death and crippling of many, and at the restrictions and handicaps in everyday life entailed by the expenses of the China campaign. But that the Army can be discredited in the eyes of the people to a degree where its power and prestige will become so effectively undermined as to deprive it of control, or at least of its preponderant influence in shaping national policy, is an hypothesis which I believe no one conversant with Japan and the Japanese would for a moment entertain.

Should a *coup d’état* occur in Japan through social upheaval, there is little doubt that it would lead immediately to a ruthless military dictatorship.”

That entry in my diary was almost three years ago. A good deal of water has run under the mill since then, but those comments are just as true today as they were then—except in one fundamental respect. I then wrote that the Japanese Army was inextricably bound up with the life of the people, and when I wrote of the Army I alluded to the whole great military machine which includes the Navy too. So it is today. From every village and farm and factory and home, sons and brothers and fellow workers have been taken for military or naval service throughout the nation. That whole machine is closely integrated with every phase of the national life. But I also wrote at that time that that military machine could not be discredited in the eyes of the people. Today I amend that statement. The Japanese military machine can and will be discredited in the eyes of the Japanese people, and we, the United States of America, will bring that about.

Two questions. First, why? Answer: because until it is so discredited, permanent peace never can and never will be restored in the Pacific area. Second, how? Answer: by utter and complete defeat by the armed forces of the United States of America and of the other United Nations. Only when that Japanese military machine is rendered physically impotent, physically incapable of carrying on its far-flung campaign of crushing and conquering and enslaving—yes, literally enslaving—those who fall beneath the wheels of its ruthless and utterly pitiless car of juggernaut, only then will the

¹Delivered by the Honorable Joseph C. Grew at a war-rally luncheon at the Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y., and broadcast over the red network of the National Broadcasting Company.

Japanese people as a whole come to the realization that crime does not pay, that they have been forced to follow false gods, and that the ways of peace are in all respects preferable to the ways of war. And when that time comes—as it assuredly will come in due course—many a Japanese, many a patriotic and loyal Japanese, loyal to his Emperor, loyal to the spirits of his ancestors, and loyal to his nation, yet who did not want this war, who had nothing whatever to do with the bringing on of this war, will sigh with profoundest relief. And this I say with 10 long years of intimate knowledge and experience of Japan and all her works.

Now how is that defeat to be brought about? Our strategists and tacticians will take care of that. As a layman in military and naval matters, I should say that two main courses will have to be followed simultaneously. First, the gradual but progressive dislodgement of the Japanese forces from the bases and areas that they have temporarily occupied. You know from the published reports what our marines, our sailors, our soldiers, our ships, and our planes are doing in the South Seas today. They have a tough job ahead, but they themselves are made of iron. They will not fail. Second, the gradual but progressive destruction of the Japanese Navy, merchant marine, and air force—producing an attrition which must finally so reduce and weaken their combatant power and their attenuated lines of supply that the homeland will be isolated from every area which they have occupied. This will not be the end, but it will be the beginning of the end. Let us leave the *coup de grâce* to our tacticians. They will not fail.

And how about the rest of us? Shall we fail? Shall we fail so to integrate our war effort into the life of the Nation that our men and boys, valiantly fighting overseas against that all-powerful and equally valiant enemy, shall be deprived of a single ship or plane or gun or shell which might have reached them but did not reach them because in some respects our efforts at home had been geared to our creditable but not our maximum capacity? Aye, there's the rub. To attain our maximum capacity—our maximum collective capacity to be attained only

if and when every one of us, hour by hour and day by day, exerts his maximum individual capacity.

Burns once wrote: "And if I seek oblivion of a day, so shorten I the stature of my soul." Let us readjust those lines: "And if I seek oblivion of a day, so lengthen I the travail of my land." Can there be any man or woman in our great embattled Nation who seeks even a day's oblivion when his country is in dire peril, as it surely is today?

The other day a friend, an intelligent American, said to me: "Of course there must be ups and downs in this war; we can't expect victories every day. But it's merely a question of time before Hitler will go down to defeat before the steadily growing power of the combined air and naval and military forces of the United Nations—and then we'll mop up the Japs." Mark well those words, please: "And then we'll mop up the Japs."

My friends, let's get down to brass tacks. I know Germany; I lived there for nearly 10 years. I came out on the last train with my chief, Ambassador Gerard, when in 1917 we broke relations with Germany and shortly afterwards were forced to declare war on that aggressor. I know the Germans well: truculent and bullying and domineering when on the crest of the wave; demoralized in defeat. The Germans cracked in 1918. I have steadfastly believed and I believe today that when the tide of battle turns against them, as it assuredly will turn, they will crack again.

I know Japan; I lived there for 10 years. I know the Japanese intimately. The Japanese will not crack. They will not crack morally or psychologically or economically, even when eventual defeat stares them in the face. They will pull in their belts another notch, reduce their rations from a bowl to a half-bowl of rice, and fight to the bitter end. Only by utter physical destruction or utter exhaustion of their men and materials can they be defeated. That is the difference between the Germans and the Japanese. That is what we are up against in fighting Japan.

That gives food for thought, doesn't it? You who have never lived in Japan can have no con-

ception of the overweening confidence of the Japanese Army and Navy, their overweening ambition, and their determination to conquer and subjugate portions of the Occident just as they already have temporarily possessed themselves of large sections of the Orient. You realize that the Japanese are already in the Aleutian Islands, don't you? Not far from Alaska. Not so far from other parts of our country. Our own armed forces are dealing with that situation. I mention it merely as a concrete indication of what the armed forces of Japan hope to do and what they intend to do—and what they will do if they can: first to bomb important American centers and then, eventually, invade America.

And let us not allow ourselves to be deluded into thinking that these hopes are merely pipe dreams, impossible of fulfilment. The Japanese may seem to us fanatics and, at times, barbarians. But in building their Army they have been extremely practical and level-headed, forging a military nation which today must be recognized as one of the most formidable in the world.

Let me tell you a little story which throws light upon the spirit which animates these grim warriors. Last year when our country and Japan were still at peace I received from the Chinese Government the name of a Japanese who had been taken prisoner in China and who wished his family at home in Japan to know that he was alive and well. I communicated the information to the Government in Tokyo and received, in due course, the official reply. It was brief and to the point. The Japanese Government was not interested in receiving such information. So far as they, the Government, were concerned, and also so far as his own family was concerned, that man was officially dead. Were he to be recognized as a prisoner of war, shame would be brought upon not only his own family but his government and his nation. "Victory or death" is no mere slogan for these soldiers. It is a plain, matter-of-fact description of the military policy which controls their forces from the highest generals to the newest recruit. The man who allows himself to be captured has disgraced himself and his country.

Let us take a somewhat more intimate and extensive look at this Army which today is hoping to bivouac on the White House lawn. One of the best and most accurate assessments of that Army as it exists today was prepared by our assistant military attaché in Tokyo, Lieutenant Colonel C. Stanton Babcock, and I believe that no better conception of that Army can be conveyed to you than by my presenting, sometimes verbatim, some of the facts and comments set forth in that report.

The Japanese Army has one great advantage over her enemies in the Far East: the advantage of five years of hard fighting in the China War. They have paid dearly for it. Estimates of their casualties run as high as a million men. But for this grim price in blood they obtained a proving ground where they could build a tough, veteran army trained in that greatest of all military schools, war itself.

But the Japanese were not content with this. They gave their men further training in special areas where the terrain and climatic conditions approximate those in the regions where they were to fight. The units and commanders for the various sectors were selected months in advance and put to work. The Malayan Army trained in Hainan and Indochina, the Philippine force in Formosa, and both units practiced landing operations during the late summer and fall of 1941 along the south China coast. Even the divisions chosen to attack Hong Kong were given rigorous training in night fighting and in storming pillboxes in the hills near Canton. So realistic were these maneuvers that the troops are reported to have suffered "a number of casualties".

The Japanese High Command was able to make these careful preparations because of years of study of the areas where they expected to wage future campaigns. This study was based on a first-class espionage system. Japanese commentators have not even attempted to hide the fact that the High Command was fully informed for a year before the war of the strength, dispositions, and likely plans of their potential enemies. A good deal of this information is said to have been obtained by "observing" maneuvers in the Philippines and in Malaya. We can seri-

ously question whether much of this information was gathered by official observers. The eyes of the High Command were probably reserve officers, disguised as humble members of the Japanese community scattered throughout the world.

In making use of this highly valuable information the various branches of the Japanese armed forces—land, sea, and air—worked together in complete unity. This was the more surprising, in as much as the great political activity of both armed services in Tokyo had led to a considerable amount of suspicion and jealousy on the home front. Apparently none of it carried over to the fighting front, for Japanese Army-Navy teamwork left nothing to be desired. "Task forces" organized during the summer of 1941 trained and worked together continuously. Details of command, supply, and other matters which might have given rise to controversy were carefully worked out in advance and clearly understood by all concerned.

In developing these task forces great importance was laid upon the attainment of air superiority. Admitting frankly their enemies' greater potential air power, the Japanese nevertheless believed that they could seize, and maintain for a long time, command of the air in east Asia. Once again events proved them right. Air-force units, both of the Army and of the Navy, concentrated their strength against enemy air fields, and not until the opposing air strength was thoroughly crushed was any considerable part of the available Japanese forces diverted to other missions.

The use of dive and light bombers as a kind of long-range artillery was closely patterned on German tactics, as the Japanese themselves admit. This flying artillery was especially effective in the early stages of the Malayan campaign, where the terrain made observation difficult and the emplacement of large numbers of ground batteries was virtually impossible.

The Japanese have borrowed more from the Germans than their tactics in the use of dive and light bombers. Like the Nazi High Command, they refuse to admit that there are any natural obstacles which their forces cannot cross. How

often have the German Armies shown how the Allied commanders had made the mistaken assumption that terrain which is merely difficult is impassable! In their lightning campaigns of last winter the Japanese made the same point over and over again. Indeed, the Japanese themselves have said that their tactics have frequently been based on the principle of attacking through a particular area in the knowledge that their enemies have been lulled into a false sense of security and complacency by the very assumption of its impassability. And the Japanese emphasize the disastrous effect on the defenders' morale once a so-called impregnable area has been pierced.

But above all, according to both the Japanese themselves and outside observers, the most important factor contributing to Japanese victories is the spirit which permeates all the armed forces of the Empire. This spirit, recognized by competent military men as the most vital intangible factor in achieving victory, has been nourished and perpetuated since the foundation of the modern Japanese Army. The High Command have counted heavily on the advantages that this would give Japan over her less aggressive enemies. They were well aware of the psychological effect produced on the British, the Dutch, and the Americans by reliance on defense. They put great store in the flabbiness produced in the white man after nearly a century of easy and luxurious life in the Far East. They attached great importance to the disunity in the United States over the war issue and counted on an appreciable interval before an aroused nation could find itself and develop a fighting spirit of its own. By that time, they still feel, Japan will be in complete control of all east Asia.

The Japanese themselves have developed a tremendous fighting spirit in their armed services and people alike. Indeed, the Japanese armed services and the Japanese Nation have become so closely identified that it is difficult to tell where one stops and the other begins. Every Japanese male, of course, must perform military service under a system of universal conscription. Thus, in every family the father or son or

brother has served or is serving in the Army or Navy. Every house in Japan, down to the lowliest hovel, proudly flies the Japanese flag at its front door when one of its men is in military service.

The people of Japan are wholly united in their support of their armed forces and of this war simply because it is declared to be the will of the Emperor. To oppose the will of the Throne, the will of the Son of Heaven, is unthinkable in Japan. Disloyalty to the Emperor, too, would shame their own ancestors; and ancestor worship, the patriotic faith called Shintoism, is the fundamental faith of the entire country.

Not, I hasten to add, that the Japanese Government has ever succeeded in obtaining universal conformity among its subjects. Even among the Japanese there are a few bold spirits who are unwilling to accept dictation from above and who insist on thinking for themselves. There could be no attitude more dangerous to an autocracy, and all such thoughts are labeled by the Japanese police as "dangerous thoughts". Many a Japanese finds himself in a solitary prison cell, undergoing long months of intensive investigation, on the basis of a mere indiscreet word uttered in the hearing of some stranger or even friend.

We may well ask ourselves how so many of our people came to pay so little attention to this formidable military machine, a machine which dominated the lives of the Japanese people long before Pearl Harbor. Partly, of course, we can lay it to our remoteness as a nation from the place where this machine was in action. This remoteness served not only to keep us from obtaining first-hand impressions of the activities of the Japanese Army but also to lull us into a false sense of security. Many believed that because the Pacific was between us and Japan we were safe. That thought was relentlessly hammered home here in America by the head-in-the-sand school of political leaders. I may add that it was with considerable joy that the leaders of Japan observed what I am sure was the unintentional cooperation of the American isolationists in Japan's plans to fool us. Often

have I seen the public speeches of those isolationists flaunted under big headlines in the Japanese press.

Nevertheless, the Japanese ability in deception and concealment played a very considerable part in keeping our people ignorant of the true meaning of what was going on in eastern Asia. Many, for example, took the apparent failure of the Japanese Army to drive to victory in the four years of the China War as evidence of the weakness and inefficiency of the Japanese military forces. It has become more and more apparent since Pearl Harbor that, however much we hoped for peace in Asia, the Japanese themselves throughout the China War were husbanding their resources for the greater struggle which they felt lay beyond. In this connection, the Japanese budget figures released to the press are extremely interesting. They indicate that only 40 percent of the appropriation voted to the defense forces was expended for the conduct of the so-called China Incident. Sixty percent—nearly two thirds of the total appropriation—was used to prepare the services and the industrial plants for the greater emergency yet to come. Similarly, of the materials and weapons furnished the services, only one fifth was sent to China—the rest being used to expand and modernize the armies and fleets which were to be called upon when the super-war really broke.

Oversimplified and inconclusive though these figures are, the Japanese themselves nevertheless use them to support their promise that the war in China has left Japan stronger rather than weaker and in a better position than ever before to strike at her enemies.

Nevertheless, despite its strength Japan's new empire should certainly not be considered invulnerable. It has definite weaknesses which, if we take full advantage of them, will lead ultimately to the collapse of her whole position.

Japan, despite an unparalleled expansion over an area of many thousands of square miles in the campaigns of the past winter, has not succeeded in removing strong Allied positions on the flanks of her defensive chain. It is, of course, an axiom of conquest that each time you

advance you are creating a future need for a further advance to protect your new position. Nevertheless, Japan hoped that by her concerted campaigns she could drive her enemies back to such a distance that she would be able to halt her forces on natural defensive lines.

This she has not been able to do. The United Nations still hold bases on and from which it is possible for them to organize and launch striking forces to attack the Japanese positions, both new and old. These will be used amply and effectively as the war progresses.

And finally, it must be considered a weakness of the Japanese defensive ring that communications and transport must be carried on very largely by water. As we have seen only too clearly here at home, sea-borne communications are extremely vulnerable to attack. At worst they may be cut; at best they compel the defensive country to divert much of her naval strength to convoy and anti-submarine patrol. Japan is not a country which can replace her shipping losses easily, and it may well turn out that the steady attrition of her shipping, both mercantile and naval, may play a considerable part in her ultimate defeat.

But let me emphasize once again that these weaknesses will certainly not of themselves cause Japan to be defeated. They must be ex-

ploited—taken advantage of—by determined aggressive action by the United Nations. And that in turn can come about only if our Government has the determined and aggressive support of every one of us here at home. For in the ultimate analysis victory or defeat does not rest in the hands of fighting men thousands of miles away. It does not rest with the generals and the admirals. It does not depend upon the Government in Washington. Victory depends upon us who are gathered here—ourselves and our millions of fellow countrymen who make up the American people.

The strength of the Japanese people lies in their fanatical obedience to authority. The great strength of the American people lies in their ability to think and act for themselves without waiting for orders from above. Our fathers tamed a continent without waiting for someone to tell them how to do it. It took no directive from the High Command to call the Minute Men from their plows to battle. We ourselves can do no less. Let us not wait for our Government to do all our thinking for us. Our leaders in Washington already bear an immense burden. Let us not add to it by expecting them to lead us by the hand every step of the road to victory.

Let us remember one thing: it is our war.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR RELIEF TO AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR HELD BY JAPAN

[Released to the press September 18]

Immediately following the Japanese occupation of the Philippine Islands, efforts were made by the American Red Cross to locate a neutral ship of sufficient cargo capacity and cruising radius for the carriage of prisoner-of-war supplies to the Far East, including the Philippine Islands.

In the spring a suitable vessel was located, the Swedish ship *Vasaland*, then at Gothenburg. Efforts made by the American Red Cross through the International Red Cross to secure the assent of the German authorities to the departure of this ship from the Baltic proved

fruitless, following which the *Kanangoora*, a Swedish vessel now on the Pacific coast, was chartered with the expectation that it could be used for this purpose.

Supplementing the repeated efforts of the American Red Cross, made through the intermediary of the International Red Cross, to obtain from the Japanese Government a guaranty of safe conduct for this ship to carry relief supplies for American prisoners of war and civilian internees in Japanese custody, messages dated July 30, August 29, and September 18, 1942, respectively, were sent by the Secretary of State to the Japanese Government through the

Swiss Government representing American interests in Japan. The message dated August 29 was printed in the *Bulletin* of September 5, 1942, page 741. The texts of the other messages read as follows:

“JULY 30, 1942.

“Please request that Swiss Minister Tokyo be instructed to press for consent of Japanese Government to voyage from San Francisco to Manila via Kobe, Shanghai and Hong Kong of Swedish motorship *Kanangoora* which is being chartered by American Red Cross and operated by the International Red Cross to carry supplies for prisoners of war and civilian internees in the Far East. Please expedite report.”

“SEPTEMBER 18, 1942.

“The Government of the United States has noted the Japanese Government’s statement that it has never refused and will not refuse in the future to accept and to deliver parcels containing foodstuffs and clothing as provided for under Article 37 of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention and is gratified to have official confirmation that supplies sent by the American Red Cross on the exchange ships will be distributed to American prisoners of war and civilian internees in Japan, in the Philippines, and in other areas under Japanese occupation.

“The Government of the United States also has noted the statement of the Japanese Government that it must maintain for the moment its refusal to allow, for strategic reasons, any vessel to cross the western Pacific and that the Japanese Government has no intention of sending to Lourenço Marques Japanese ships other than the exchange vessels.

“The Government of the United States desires, however, to point out that the supplies already sent to the Philippine Islands are insufficient in quantity adequately to satisfy the continuing needs of American prisoners of war and civilian internees detained by the Japanese authorities there. Furthermore, sufficient cargo space is not available on the exchange vessels to permit the shipment of sufficient supplementary sup-

plies to serve the continuing needs of American nationals detained by the Japanese authorities in the Philippine Islands and in other areas under Japanese occupation.

“The Government of the United States, therefore, proposes again that the Japanese Government consent to the appointment of a neutral International Red Cross Committee delegate in the Philippine Islands to whom funds might be sent from the United States to be used in the purchase of local produce for distribution among American nationals in Japanese custody there. This Government confidently expects that as soon as the strategic reasons which the Japanese Government states are at present influencing it in refusing to permit neutral vessels to cross the western Pacific are no longer controlling, the Japanese Government will give safe conduct for the shipment of supplementary supplies from this country. Until that time, however, it is only by opening a means whereby funds may be provided to and used by a neutral Red Cross representative in the Philippine Islands that American nationals in Japanese custody in the Philippines may be furnished on a continuing basis the supplementary supplies which prisoners of war are entitled to receive under the Convention, which both Governments have agreed reciprocally to apply and to extend to civilian internees. In this connection, this Government desires to point out that the dietary habits of Americans are different from those of the Japanese people and that this Government is accordingly anxious to supplement the basic Japanese rations by supplies of a type more characteristic of the usual American diet.

“The attention of the Japanese Government is drawn to the fact that International Red Cross Committee delegates are permitted to function freely in the continental United States and the Territory of Hawaii in the distribution of relief among persons of Japanese nationality detained in the United States and Hawaii.

“The Government of the United States desires to know urgently whether or not the Japanese Government will henceforth grant full reciprocity in these respects.”

REPORTED PLANS FOR CONSCRIPTION OF FRENCH LABOR FOR USE IN GER- MANY

A correspondent at the press conference of the Secretary of State on September 15 asked the Secretary whether he had any comment on the policy of the Vichy Government to conscript labor for possible use in Germany. In reply the Secretary said:

"Naturally this Government has been observing with special interest the recent reports about plans of the French Government at Vichy to send many thousands of French laborers into Germany for the purpose of furnishing labor to the German Government. This action, if carried out, would be of such aid to one of our enemies as to be wholly inconsistent with France's obligations under international law. The Government here is naturally observing closely this more recent announcement about the conscription of French labor, with a view to seeing whether it is part of the plan or purpose of the original undertaking which seems to have failed, according to reports, of getting great numbers of French laborers into Germany. This Government is accordingly observing, as I say, the developments with the same special interest as the first reports to which I have referred.

"I think today too is the deadline as it is called in relation to another policy which itself is astonishing and that relates to measures taken during recent weeks by the same governmental authorities against a large number of unfortunate people who sought to obtain refuge in France in accordance with its traditional hospitality. These policies include the delivery of these unhappy people to enemies who have announced and in considerable measure executed their intention to enslave, maltreat, and eventually exterminate them under conditions of the most extreme cruelty. The details of the measures taken are so revolting and so fiendish in their nature that they defy adequate description."

ATTEMPT TO CONSCRIPT CITIZENS OF LUXEMBOURG FOR THE GERMAN ARMY

[Released to the press September 13]

The Secretary of State, having been informed by the Minister of Luxembourg that Hitler is attempting to incorporate the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg into the Reich and to impose conscription into the German Army of the people of the Grand Duchy, an action which has brought about a general strike in Luxembourg, has sent the following note to Minister Hugues Le Gallais:

"SIR:

"The American people have followed with deep concern the attempt of the German Reich not only to force servitude upon the proud people of Luxembourg but in this, the latest effort, to compel the youth of that country to serve in the German armed forces. The answer of the people of Luxembourg to this was a general strike. German force and cruelty may crush this strike, but it can never crush the indomitable spirit of the people of Luxembourg. Whatever badge of servitude Hitler may attempt to force upon the youth of that country, the American people are confident their spirit will always remain that of free men striving for their country's independence.

"Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL"

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL ASSISTANT IN LONDON IN CHARGE OF ECONOMIC- WARFARE ACTIVITIES

[Released to the press September 14]

Mr. Winfield Riefler, of the Board of Economic Warfare, has been appointed Special Assistant to the American Ambassador in London, with the rank of Minister, and has arrived in London.

Mr. Riefler will supervise the activities of the Economic Warfare Division of the Embassy, the channel for communication between the Department of State, the Board of Economic

Warfare, and other United States Government agencies (except the armed forces) and the British Ministry of Economic Warfare.

Mr. Riefler spent several months in London earlier this year as a special representative of the Board of Economic Warfare, attached to the staff of the American Embassy. He has returned to London to assume the duties of his new assignment which, among others, will be to analyze, report on, and maintain representation on committees concerned with economic-warfare activities in which the United States and Great Britain are jointly engaged.

American Republics

ANNIVERSARIES OF INDEPENDENCE

BRAZIL

[Released to the press September 16]

The following telegram has been received by the Secretary of State from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil in reply to the former's telegram upon the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of Brazil:¹

"SEPTEMBER 14, 1942.

"At this time when the Brazilian people, together with the people of the American States and those of the other free and civilized nations, is fighting against aggression in defense of the ideals of justice and freedom, it was a special pleasure to me to receive the congratulations which Your Excellency was so good as to send to my Government and to me personally on the occasion of the anniversary of Brazil's independence. Thanking you once more for your demonstration of solidarity, I beg you to accept the wishes which I express for Your Excellency's personal happiness.

OSWALDO ARANHA"

¹ *Bulletin* of September 12, 1942, p. 752.

CHILE

[Released to the press September 18]

The following telegram was sent by the President of the United States to His Excellency Juan Antonio Ríos, President of the Republic of Chile, upon the occasion of the anniversary of the declaration of independence of Chile:

"SEPTEMBER 18, 1942.

"Upon this anniversary of the declaration of the independence of Chile it gives me pleasure to send to Your Excellency my most cordial greetings and sincere wishes for the progress and prosperity of your great country. The people of the United States share with the people of Chile and with the other free peoples of the world a common responsibility to uphold the principles of democracy and those individual freedoms which are the essence of a progressive civilization.

"I look forward with pleasure to Your Excellency's approaching visit and feel confident that it will serve to strengthen still further the ties of friendship already uniting our countries.

"Accept [etc.] FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

COSTA RICA

[Released to the press September 16]

The text of a telegram from the President of the United States to His Excellency Dr. Don Rafael Angel Calderón Guardia, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, upon the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of Costa Rica, follows:

"SEPTEMBER 15, 1942.

"In the year that has passed since the last celebration of this memorable day, our two countries have taken up arms to uphold with other free countries in this hemisphere, and throughout the world, the sacred principles and the priceless human heritage which our two peoples are proud to share. In a spirit of more than usual solemnity I send to you and to the Costa Rican people my warm greetings and good wishes and those of the people of the

United States on this anniversary of the independence of Costa Rica.

"The United States has noted with admiration the vigor with which Costa Rica has answered the challenge of aggression and contributed to the struggle which can only end in our common victory.

"With most cordial personal remembrances and good wishes for your health and prosperity.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

EL SALVADOR

[Released to the press September 16]

The text of a telegram from the President of the United States to His Excellency General Maximiliano Hernández Martínez, President of the Republic of El Salvador, upon the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of El Salvador, follows:

"SEPTEMBER 15, 1942.

"On the anniversary of the independence of El Salvador, I am glad to extend to you and your people my warmest greetings and felicitations.

"Today, our two countries together with other free nations throughout the world are allied in the cause of freedom, which has been everywhere challenged by barbarous enemies who seek to destroy it. On this day of Salvadoran independence, I assure you that the significant contribution of your government and of the people of El Salvador toward this great cause will hasten the day, when, through our united efforts, we shall achieve the final victory and restore to their rightful place those principles for which we are fighting.

"I take [etc.] FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

GUATEMALA

[Released to the press September 16]

The text of a telegram from the President of the United States to His Excellency General Jorge Ubico, President of the Republic of

Guatemala, upon the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of Guatemala, follows:

"SEPTEMBER 15, 1942.

"On the occasion of the 121st anniversary of the independence of Guatemala, I am especially happy to send to you and to the people of Guatemala heartiest congratulations and best wishes for myself and for the people of the United States. Guatemala and the United States, together with the free nations of the whole world, are united in a bitter struggle against barbarous enemies seeking to destroy the very freedoms which we celebrate with you today. We are confident of victory, since truth is invincible.

"The spirit and ideals which motivated the Guatemalan people to assert their independence more than a century ago, find new expression in the notable contributions of Guatemala to the common war effort of the United Nations.

"Ideals to which we reconsecrate ourselves on these national holidays are the surest guarantee of our common triumph.

"I take [etc.] FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

HONDURAS

[Released to the press September 16]

The text of a telegram from the President of the United States to His Excellency General Tiburcio Carías Andino, President of the Republic of Honduras, upon the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of Honduras, follows:

"SEPTEMBER 15, 1942.

"On this memorable anniversary, I am glad to send to you, and to the Honduran people, my cordial greetings and good wishes and those of the people of the United States.

"The celebration of the day of the independence of Honduras exalts principles and ideals held in common by our two countries. In their defense they have now joined with other free countries in the American hemisphere and throughout the world.

“In the noble spirit of this day, Honduras is contributing valiantly to the steadily growing answer that free peoples must make and are making to the brutal challenge of aggression. Animated by this spirit, we shall go forward to victory.

“I take [etc.] FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT”

NICARAGUA

[Released to the press September 16]

The text of a telegram from the President of the United States to His Excellency General Anastasio Somoza, President of the Republic of Nicaragua upon the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of Nicaragua, follows:

“SEPTEMBER 15, 1942.

“On this anniversary of the independence of Nicaragua our two countries are joined with other free countries in this hemisphere, and throughout the world, in armed resistance to a mighty attempt to stamp out the very spirit that animates the celebration of such a day. With a solemn sense of the significance of this anniversary, and with a deep sentiment of friendship, I send to you and to the Nicaraguan people my warm greetings and felicitations and those of the people of the United States.

“Under the inspiration of the ideals exalted by this celebration, Nicaragua has made vigorous reply to the challenge of aggression. I am confident that, under the same noble inspiration, our countries will press on to final victory.

“I take [etc.] FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT”

RUBBER AGREEMENT WITH PANAMA

[Released to the press September 14]

The signing of a rubber agreement with Panama was announced on September 14 by the Department of State, the Rubber Reserve Company, and the Board of Economic Warfare.

Under the terms of the agreement the Rubber Reserve Company will purchase, until December 31, 1946, all rubber produced in Panama which is not required for essential domestic needs.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT TERRA OF URUGUAY

[Released to the press September 16]

The Secretary of State, when asked for comment regarding the death of the ex-President of Uruguay, Dr. Gabriel Terra (1931-38), which occurred on September 15, said:

“He was a great and good man. He had a passion for serving the masses of the people. He did serve them faithfully and well. His record of efficient service will long stand out in the history of his country.”

The Far East

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MUKDEN INCIDENT

[Released to the press September 17]

In response to inquiries by press correspondents as to whether he wished to comment on the anniversary of the Mukden incident, the Secretary of State made the following statement:

“September 18, as the whole world knows, marks the eleventh anniversary of a fateful step of aggression in Manchuria by the Japanese warlords. The course of aggression there embarked upon was followed by successive aggressions in Asia, Africa, and Europe and has led step by step to the present world conflict.

“The American Government and people admire sincerely the gallant resistance offered by the Government and people of China to the ruthless and lawless Japanese aggressor. We are confident that the military efforts of free peoples, which have been the inevitable answer to brutal and predatory Japanese attacks upon peaceful populations, will defeat and destroy the military caste that controls Japan.

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Mr. Lester S. Dame was designated an Acting Assistant Chief of the American Hemisphere Exports Office, effective September 15, 1942 (Departmental Order 1090).

Mr. Honoré Marcel Catudal was designated an Assistant Chief of the Division of Commercial Policy and Agreements, effective September 16, 1942 (Departmental Order 1091).

Treaty Information

PUBLICATIONS

Agreement With Iceland

An agreement for the exchange of official publications between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Iceland was entered into by an exchange of notes dated August 17, 1942.

The agreement, which entered into effect on August 17, 1942, provides that the exchange offices for the transmission of publications shall be, on the part of the United States of America, the Smithsonian Institution, and, on the part of Iceland, the National Library of Iceland (Landsbokasafn Islands). The Library of Congress shall receive, on behalf of the United States, the publications to be exchanged, and the National Library of Iceland shall receive the publications on behalf of Iceland. Each Government furnished to the other a list of the publications which it agreed to remit, and each Government agreed to bear the postal, railroad, steamship, and other charges arising in its own country and to expedite the shipments as far as possible. The agreement will shortly be printed in the Executive Agreement Series.

STRATEGIC MATERIALS

Rubber Agreement With Panama

A statement regarding the signing of a rubber agreement between the United States of America and the Government of Panama appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "American Republics".

Legislation

Draft of proposed provision pertaining to appropriation "Salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers": Communication from the President of the United States transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to the appropriation "Salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers" contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act for the Fiscal Year 1943. [Provides funds for salary of Mr. Joseph C. Grew, until recently Ambassador to Japan.] H. Doc. 838, 77th Cong. 2 pp.

Sixth Report to Congress on Lend-Lease Operations: Message from the President of the United States. H. Doc. 839, 77th Cong. 30 pp.

Revenue Act of 1942: Hearings before the Committee on Finance, U. S. Senate, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on H. R. 7378, an act to provide revenue, and for other purposes. (Revised.) August 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1942. Vol. 2. [Includes letters from the Secretary of State regarding tax increases on cigars and in connection with the proposed tax on imported bitters, pp. 1462 and 1811, respectively.] pp. xii, 1309-2376.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Reciprocal Trade: Agreement Between the United States of America and the Republic of Cuba Signed at Washington August 24, 1934 As Amended by Supplementary Agreements Signed at Washington December 18, 1939 and at Habana December 23, 1941, and Protocol and Exchanges of Notes. Publication 1787. vi, 56 pp. 10¢.

Diplomatic List, September 1942. Publication 1795. ii, 101 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

SEPTEMBER 26, 1942

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OCT 19 1942
U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

The War

ADDRESS BY THE FORMER AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN¹

[Released to the press September 22]

“Don’t let it happen here.” It must and shall not happen here. There is a ring of determination in those words that inevitably reminds one of the old spirit of Verdun: “They shall not pass.” Surely every American, every red-blooded American—and we are a red-blooded people—from ocean to ocean and from frontier to frontier of our great land cannot fail to thrill at those decisive words. Already we are “trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored”; we have “loosed the fateful lightning of our terrible swift sword”; and month by month and day by day that stalwart right arm of ours that holds the sword grows steadily stronger and stronger and stronger. “They shall not pass!” “It must not happen here!”

I have recently returned from Japan. I have lived in Japan for the past 10 years. I know the Japanese people, and I know something about the Japanese military machine, which means their Army and their Navy, their air force, their merchant marine, now almost entirely converted to transports and to carriers of supplies. I know the fighting spirit of the Japanese soldier and sailor and airman, their almost fanatical determination to serve their Emperor and their nation to the death, and the intensive training which they have undergone through many years—at least a generation. They called their campaign in China their “Holy War”. I do not know what slogan they

have attached to this total war, but it cannot be less strong. Their decisiveness and determination are in no way less than ours; their whole country and every man and woman in their country are geared to total war. That military system of theirs has developed a formidable and grim machine; their men on many fronts are fighting and will continue to fight like veritable tigers; their factories at home are steadily turning out the implements of war; their ships are steadily carrying those implements of war and the supplies needed both abroad and at home; and their women, both at home and in the field, are supporting their men with that same fanatical loyalty and valor, for their women too are made of strong stuff. The issue is joined. I know and you know what they are saying, those men and women of Japan: “It shall happen there!”—in these our United States.

To us who have recently returned from that land of fanatical unity and determination and utter devotion to a cause which they themselves have been told is a just cause and which not all of them but most of them believe to be a just cause, it is inconceivable that any of our fellow countrymen whose eyes are open to the facts, who understand that this great land of ours, the priceless heritage of our American citizenship, and the freedom and the duties that are part and parcel of that citizenship are in peril—it is inconceivable that any American can continue to follow his or her accustomed rounds as in times of peace. I say in peril and I mean in peril. We who lived in the Far East do not easily forget the rape of Nanking, the details of which are far too revolting to mention here;

¹ Delivered by the Honorable Joseph C. Grew at the Red Cross Nurses’ Aid Rally at Rockefeller Center, New York, N. Y., on September 22, 1942, and broadcast over Station WJZ.

we do not easily forget the *Panay* or the bombing of two or three hundred of our religious missions throughout China, unquestionably a definite, concerted program to drive all American interests out of China. When I protested, the Japanese authorities used to say that these bombings were accidental. I replied that two or three accidents might happen but not two or three hundred accidents. The Chinese used to say that when a bombing attack occurred the most dangerous spot in the town and the one to get farthest away from was the American mission. Nor can we forget many of those old personal friends who appeared on the evacuation ships—shadows of their former selves after the long months of solitary confinement and the tortures they had suffered. These things we cannot forget. They who have suffered can

never forget. That is the sort of peril that confronts our own beloved land today.

Women of America, the Red Cross needs you. Here is your opportunity to serve. You should, and I believe you will, welcome this opportunity with joy. It is only through the maximum effort of the individual that the maximum effort of our country can be welded into form. Your service will support and strengthen and encourage the valor and fighting spirit of our boys at the front. Will you leave them to do the job alone? You, also, may trample out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored. You, also, with our fighting men, may say: "They shall not pass." You, also, may say: "It shall not happen here!"—if only you will volunteer and serve our Nation in its hour of peril.

LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS

The President, on September 11, 1942, transmitted to the Congress the sixth quarterly report on operations under the Lend-Lease Act of March 11, 1941. In his letter of transmittal, the President said:

"As our men move overseas to battle they must and will have sufficient quantities of the best equipment the United States can produce. At the same time we must provide more weapons to the armies of our allies already in the fighting lines. Britain has been fighting the Nazis for three years, China is in her sixth year of war, and in Russia the war's greatest land front is more than a year old. From the beginning they have carried on without enough guns or tanks or planes. It is through their uphill fight that the war has not been lost. Only by strengthening our allies and combining their strength with ours can we surely win.

"Deliveries of lend-lease supplies, which have been growing, will have to grow much larger still. We and the other United Nations need all the weapons that all of us can produce and all the men that all of us can muster. In relation to their available resources Britain and Russia have up to now produced more weapons than we have. And they are continuing to pro-

duce to the limit, in spite of the fact that Russia is a battlefield and Britain an offensive base. So far the United States has little more than passed the halfway mark towards maximum possible war production. Not until we have reached the maximum—and we can do this only by stripping our civilian economy to the bone—can our fighting men and those of our allies be assured of the vastly greater quantities of weapons required to turn the tide. Not until then can the United Nations march forward together to certain victory."

The report stated that the total amount of lend-lease aid from March 1941 through August 1942 was \$6,489,000,000. Of this amount, \$5,129,000,000 comprises the value of goods transferred and of services rendered; the remainder, \$1,360,000,000, represents the value of lend-lease goods in process on August 31, 1942. Currently, aid is being provided at the rate of approximately \$8,000,000,000 annually.

Goods transferred consist of military items, such as planes, tanks, guns, and other munitions; industrial products, such as steel, machine tools, and petroleum products; and agricultural commodities, chiefly foodstuffs. Of the goods transferred, approximately 90 percent have been

exported and the remainder are at docks and warehouses awaiting exportation.

Services rendered include repairs in the United States to United Nations' shipping; new factory and shipyard facilities in the United States for production of lend-lease goods; necessary shipping for transporting materials to lend-lease countries; supply services performed in base areas abroad; and training of United Nations' air forces in the United States.

The value of goods in process represents the value of articles ready to be transferred or articles for use in the assembly of other articles which will shortly be transferred. This should not be confused with goods "on order" but represents completed work for which expenditures have been made.

Lend-lease exports have gone to the regions where the needs have been greatest. At first, when the battle of Britain was raging, they went primarily to the United Kingdom. As the war spread to Africa, the Middle East, Australia, and the Soviet Union, aid went to those areas. Aid to China has been hampered by transportation difficulties, but this situation will be solved by the development of other means of transportation. Currently, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union are each receiving about 35 percent of lend-lease materials, and the Middle East, Australia, and other points are receiving the remaining 30 percent.

Before the Lend-Lease Act was passed our allies made contracts with American manufacturers for production of planes, tanks, and other munitions. These are still coming off the assembly lines and are being exported simultaneously with items obtained under lend-lease. From March 1941 through August 1942, the report states, the value of goods actually exported under lend-lease was \$3,525,000,000; in the same period the value of goods purchased directly by lend-lease countries approximated \$5,800,000,000.

Within the Lend-Lease Act and with lend-lease funds there is opportunity for testing and developing new ideas and special projects that may help to win the war. To facilitate effective delivery of lend-lease aid under frequently difficult conditions, a program is under way with

lend-lease funds to construct various types of small craft, including harbor tugs, coastal tankers, light-draft tow boats and cargo vessels, and small wood barges for use in shallow rivers and harbors with no modern cargo-handling facilities. Some of these craft are already in service; others will go into commission shortly.

The Lend-Lease Act provided that aid may be extended to the government of any country whose defense the President should deem vital to the defense of the United States. Those countries now include Argentina, Belgium,¹ Bolivia,¹ Brazil,¹ British Commonwealth of Nations,² Chile, China,¹ Colombia,¹ Costa Rica,¹ Cuba,¹ Czechoslovakia,¹ Dominican Republic,¹ Ecuador,¹ Egypt, El Salvador,¹ France (Fighting),¹ Greece,¹ Guatemala, Haiti,¹ Honduras,¹ Iceland,¹ Iran, Iraq, Mexico,¹ Netherlands,¹ Nicaragua,¹ Norway,¹ Panama, Paraguay,¹ Peru,¹ Poland,¹ Turkey, U. S. S. R.,¹ Uruguay,¹ Venezuela,¹ and Yugoslavia.¹

The program of reciprocal lend-lease aid has become a very important aspect of the prosecution of the war. Formal reciprocal-aid agreements, signed September 3, 1942 with the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and Fighting France,³ specify the kinds of articles, services, facilities, and information which these countries undertake to supply to the United States for the joint prosecution of the war. The report points out that this represents more than a gracious gesture of good-will; it means using the war resources of the United Nations in the most economical way. It means a saving in time and an aid in solving our supply problems by application of the principle that "the war production and war resources of each nation should be used by all United Nations' forces in ways which most effectively utilize the available materials, manpower, production facilities, and shipping space".

¹ Countries with which agreements for lend-lease aid have been signed.

² A lend-lease agreement has been signed with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the principles of which were accepted by the Governments of Australia and New Zealand.

³ *Bulletin* of September 5, 1942, p. 734.

PROCLAIMED LIST: SUPPLEMENT 2 TO REVISION III

[Released to the press September 21]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the Acting Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on September 21 issued Supplement 2 to Revision III of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, promulgated August 10, 1942.¹

Part I of this supplement contains 227 additional listings in the other American republics and 16 deletions. Part II contains 137 additional listings outside the American republics and 5 deletions.

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Mr. Joseph C. Grew, on September 1, 1942, was appointed a Special Assistant to the Secretary of State and will perform such duties as may from time to time be assigned to him in this capacity by the Secretary (Departmental Order 1095).

Cultural Relations

ADVISORY COMMITTEES TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

On September 25, 1942 the Department of State released to the press the membership for 1942-43 of the General Advisory Committee on Cultural Relations; the Advisory Committee on Exchange Fellowships and Professorships; the Advisory Committee on the Adjustment of Foreign Students in the United States; and the Advisory Committee on Inter-American Cooperation in Agricultural Education. These

Committees, created under authority of the act of August 9, 1939, entitled "An Act to authorize the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American republics", advise the Department, through the Division of Cultural Relations, on specific phases of the cultural-relations program.² It has been agreed that these Committees will serve jointly the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and the Department of State.

The members of each Committee for 1942-43 are as follows:

General Advisory Committee on Cultural Relations

The Honorable Henry A. Wallace, Vice President of the United States of America, Washington, D.C.

Robert G. Caldwell, Ph.D., Dean of Humanities, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Ben M. Cherrington, Ph.D., Director of the Foundation for the Advancement of the Social Sciences, University of Denver, Denver, Colo.

Stephen P. Duggan, Ph.D., Director, Institute of International Education, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N.Y.

Waldo G. Leland, Litt.D., Director, American Council of Learned Societies, 1219 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C.

The Honorable Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Carl H. Milam, Executive Secretary, American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Beardsley Ruml, Ph.D., Treasurer, R. H. Macy and Company, New York, N.Y.

James T. Shotwell, Ph.D., Chairman, National Committee of the United States of America on International Intellectual Cooperation, 405 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, New York, N.Y.

George N. Shuster, Ph.D., President, Hunter College, New York, N.Y.

John W. Studebaker, LL.D., Commissioner of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D.C.

Advisory Committee on Exchange Fellowships and Professorships

Stephen P. Duggan, Ph.D., Director, Institute of International Education, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N.Y.

¹ 7 *Federal Register* 7422.

² *Bulletin* of May 17, 1941, p. 603.

- Albert L. Barrows, Ph.D., Executive Secretary, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- Martin McGuires, Ph.D., Dean, Graduate Schools of Arts and Sciences, Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.
- Waldo G. Leland, Litt.D., Director, American Council of Learned Societies, 1219 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- W. Rex Crawford, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Donald Young, Research Secretary, Social Science Research Council, 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Advisory Committee on the Adjustment of Foreign Students

- Edgar J. Fisher, Ph.D., Assistant Director, Institute of International Education, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N.Y.
- Thomas E. Jones, President, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
- Professor Gladys Bryson, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
- Ben M. Cherrington, Ph.D., Director of the Foundation for the Advancement of the Social Sciences, University of Denver, Denver, Colo.
- Charles W. Hackett, Ph.D., Professor of Latin-American History, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

- Allan Blaisdell, Director, International House, Berkeley, Calif.
- Father George B. Ford, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.
- J. Raleigh Nelson, Ph.D., Director of the International Center, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Advisory Committee on Inter-American Cooperation in Agricultural Education

- Thomas Barbour, Ph.D., Sc.D., Director, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
- Earl N. Bressman, Ph.D., Chief, Agricultural Division, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Washington, D.C.
- Homer J. Henney, Ph.D., Dean of Agriculture, Colorado State College, Fort Collins, Colo.
- H. Harold Hume, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.
- John C. Patterson, Ph.D., Chief, Division of Inter-American Educational Relations, United States Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D.C.
- Knowles A. Ryerson, M.S., Dean, College of Agriculture, University of California, Davis, Calif.
- T. W. Schultz, Ph.D., Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
- J. G. Lee, Jr., Dean, College of Agriculture, Louisiana State University, University, La.

Treaty Information

ALLIANCE AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

Treaty Between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

There is printed below the text of the treaty of alliance in the war against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe and of collaboration and mutual assistance thereafter, signed at London between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on May 26, 1942. The text of the treaty, with the omission

of footnotes, is printed from British Treaty Series No. 2 (1942), Cmd. 6376. Ratifications of the treaty were exchanged at Moscow on July 4, 1942.

“His Majesty The King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

“Desiring to confirm the stipulations of the Agreement between His Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for joint

action in the war against Germany, signed at Moscow on the 12th July, 1941,¹ and to replace them by a formal treaty;

“Desiring to contribute after the war to the maintenance of peace and to the prevention of further aggression by Germany or the States associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe;

“Desiring, moreover, to give expression to their intention to collaborate closely with one another as well as with the other United Nations at the peace settlement and during the ensuing period of reconstruction on the basis of the principles enunciated in the declaration made on the 14th August, 1941 by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of Great Britain² to which the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has adhered;

“Desiring, finally, to provide for mutual assistance in the event of an attack upon either High Contracting Party by Germany or any of the States associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

“Have decided to conclude a treaty for that purpose and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:—

“His Majesty The King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India,

“For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: The Right Honourable Anthony Eden, M.P., His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

“The Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

“M. Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs,

“Who, having communicated their Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

“PART I.

“ARTICLE I.

“In virtue of the alliance established between the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the High Contracting Par-

ties mutually undertake to afford one another military and other assistance and support of all kinds in the war against Germany and all those States which are associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

“ARTICLE II.

“The High Contracting Parties undertake not to enter into any negotiations with the Hitlerite Government or any other Government in Germany that does not clearly renounce all aggressive intentions, and not to negotiate or conclude except by mutual consent any armistice or peace treaty with Germany or any other State associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

“PART II.

“ARTICLE III.

“(1) The High Contracting Parties declare their desire to unite with other like-minded States in adopting proposals for common action to preserve peace and resist aggression in the post-war period.

“(2) Pending the adoption of such proposals, they will after the termination of hostilities take all the measures in their power to render impossible a repetition of aggression and violation of the peace by Germany or any of the States associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

“ARTICLE IV.

“Should one of the High Contracting Parties during the post-war period become involved in hostilities with Germany or any of the States mentioned in Article III (2) in consequence of an attack by that State against that Party, the other High Contracting Party will at once give to the Contracting Party so involved in hostilities all the military and other support and assistance in his power.

“This Article shall remain in force until the High Contracting Parties, by mutual agreement, shall recognise that it is superseded by the adoption of the proposals contemplated in Article III (1). In default of the adoption of such proposals, it shall remain in force for a period of twenty years, and thereafter until terminated by either High Contracting Party, as provided in Article VIII.

¹ *Bulletin* of September 27, 1941, p. 240.

² *Bulletin* of August 6, 1941, p. 125.

“ARTICLE V.

“The High Contracting Parties, having regard to the interests of the security of each of them, agree to work together in close and friendly collaboration after the re-establishment of peace for the organisation of security and economic prosperity in Europe. They will take into account the interests of the United Nations in these objects, and they will act in accordance with the two principles of not seeking territorial aggrandisement for themselves and of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States.

“ARTICLE VI.

“The High Contracting Parties agree to render one another all possible economic assistance after the war.

“ARTICLE VII.

“Each High Contracting Party undertakes not to conclude any alliance and not to take part in any coalition directed against the other High Contracting Party.

“ARTICLE VIII.

“The present Treaty is subject to ratification in the shortest possible time and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged in Moscow as soon as possible.

“It comes into force immediately on the exchange of the instruments of ratification and shall thereupon replace the Agreement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, signed at Moscow on the 12th July, 1941.

“Part I of the present Treaty shall remain in force until the re-establishment of peace between the High Contracting Parties and Germany and the Powers associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

“Part II of the present Treaty shall remain in force for a period of twenty years. Thereafter, unless twelve months' notice has been given by either Party to terminate the Treaty at the end of the said period of twenty years, it shall continue in force until twelve months after either High Contracting Party shall have given notice to the other in writing of his intention to terminate it.

“In witness whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

“Done in duplicate in London on the 26th day of May, 1942, in the English and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

ANTHONY EDEN.

V. MOLOTOV.”

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

During the quarter beginning July 1, 1942 the following publications have been released by the Department:¹

1744. The Department of State of the United States. Prepared by William Gerber, Division of Research and Publication. January 1942. vi, 91 pp., illus. 20¢.
1757. Reciprocal Trade: Agreement Between the United States of America and Haiti Relating to Waiver in Respect of Tariff Preferences Accorded the Dominican

Republic by Haiti Under a Treaty of Commerce Between Haiti and the Dominican Republic Signed August 26, 1941—Effected by exchange of notes signed February 16 and 19, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 238. 4 pp. 5¢.

1758. Exchange of Official Publications: Agreement Between the United States of America and Liberia—Effected by exchange of notes signed January 15, 1942; effective January 15, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 239. 6 pp. 5¢.

1759. International Traffic in Arms: Regulations Issued on June 2, 1942 by the Secretary of State, Governing Registration and Licensing Under Section 12 of the Joint Resolution Approved November 4, 1939 and Related Laws. 8th ed. 51 pp. 10¢.

¹ Serial numbers which do not appear in this list have appeared previously or will appear in subsequent lists.

1760. Exchange of Official Publications: Agreement Between the United States and Panama—Effected by exchange of notes signed November 27, 1941 and March 7, 1942; effective November 27, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 243. 7 pp. 5¢.
1761. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VI, no. 157, June 27, 1942. 15 pp. 10¢.¹
1762. Reciprocal Trade: Agreement Between the United States of America and Haiti Constraining Certain Provisions of the Trade Agreement of March 28, 1935 and Modifying the Agreement Effected by Exchange of Notes Signed February 16 and 19, 1942—Effected by exchange of notes signed April 25, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 252. 4 pp. 5¢.
1763. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. Supplement 4, July 17, 1942, to Revision II of May 12, 1942. 19 pp. Free.
1764. Diplomatic List, July 1942. ii, 101 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.
1765. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VII, no. 158, July 4, 1942. 24 pp. 10¢.
1766. Principles Applying to Mutual Aid in the Prosecution of the War Against Aggression: Preliminary Agreement Between the United States of America and China—Signed at Washington June 2, 1942; effective June 2, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 251. 3 pp. 5¢.
1767. Publications of the Department of State (a list cumulative from October 1, 1929). July 1, 1942. 31 pp. Free.
1769. Application of Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, As Amended, to Canadians in the United States, and Reciprocal Treatment of American Citizens in Canada: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effected by exchange of notes signed March 30 and April 6 and 8, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 249. 6 pp. 5¢.
1770. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VII, no. 159, July 11, 1942. 28 pp. 10¢.
1771. The American Foreign Service: General Information for Applicants and Sample Entrance-Examination Questions. Revised to June 1, 1942. iv, 150 pp. Free.
1772. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VII, no. 163, July 18, 1942. 10 pp. 10¢.
1773. The War and Human Freedom: Address by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, over the National Radio Networks, July 23, 1942. 18 pp. 5¢.
1774. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. Supplement 5, July 31, 1942, to Revision II of May 12, 1942. 16 pp. Free.
1775. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VII, no. 161, July 25, 1942. 18 pp. 10¢.
1776. Foreign Service List, July 1, 1942. iv, 115 pp. Subscription, 50¢ a year; single copy, 15¢.
1777. Transfers of Citizens and Former Citizens Between Armed Forces: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effected by exchange of notes signed March 18 and 20, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 245. 4 pp. 5¢.
1778. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VII, no. 162, August 1, 1942. 27 pp. 10¢.
1779. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Revision III, August 10, 1942, Promulgated Pursuant to Proclamation 2497 of the President of July 17, 1941. 230 pp. Free.
1780. Diplomatic List, August 1942. ii, 101 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.
1781. Index to the Department of State Bulletin, vol. VI, nos. 132-157, January 3 - June 27, 1942. 27 pp.
1782. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VII, no. 163, August 8, 1942. 12 pp. 10¢.
1783. Military Highway to Alaska: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effected by exchange of notes signed March 17 and 18, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 246. 5 pp. 5¢.
1784. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VII, no. 161A, July 25, 1942, Supplement: Trade Agreement With Uruguay. 28 pp. 10¢.
1785. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VII, no. 164, August 15, 1942. 12 pp. 10¢.
1786. Exchange of Official Publications: Agreement Between the United States of America and Bolivia—Effected by exchange of notes signed January 26 and 31, 1942; effective January 31, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 242. 9 pp. 5¢.
1787. Reciprocal Trade: Agreement Between the United States of America and the Republic of Cuba Signed at Washington August 24, 1934 as Amended by Supplementary Agreements Signed at Washington December 18, 1939 and at Habana December 23, 1941, and Protocol and Exchanges of Notes. vi, 56 pp. 10¢.
1788. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. Supplement 1, August 28, 1942, to Revision III of August 10, 1942. 23 pp. Free.
1789. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VII, no. 165, August 22, 1942. 10 pp. 10¢.
1790. Principles Applying to Mutual Aid in the Prosecution of the War Against Aggression: Preliminary Agreement Between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—Signed at Washington February 23, 1942; effective February 23, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 241. 3 pp. 5¢.
1792. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VII, no. 166, August 29, 1942. 10 pp. 10¢.
1793. Unemployment Insurance Benefits: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effected by exchange of notes signed March 6 and 12, 1942; effective April 12, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 244. 4 pp. 5¢.

¹Subscription, \$2.75 a year.

1794. Naval Mission: Agreement Between the United States of America and Brazil—Signed May 7, 1942; effective May 7, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 247. 12 pp. 5¢.
1795. Diplomatic List, September 1942. ii, 101 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.
1799. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VII, no. 167, September 5, 1942. 20 pp. 10¢.
1800. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. Supplement 2, September 18, 1942, to Revision III of August 10, 1942. 17 pp. Free.
1801. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VII, no. 168, September 12, 1942. 8 pp. 10¢.
1803. Interchange of Patent Rights, Information, Inventions, Designs, or Processes: Agreement Between the United States of America and Great Britain—Signed at Washington August 24, 1942; effective January 1, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 268. 6 pp.

CONFERENCE SERIES :

- [50a.] Proceedings of the Eighth American Scientific Congress, Held in Washington May 10-18, 1940. Washington, 1941-. Limited distribution by the Department of State to participating individuals and organizations and to certain depository libraries and institutions.
- Vol. I. Organization, Activities, Resolutions, and Delegations. 1941. 539 pp.
- Vol. II. Anthropological Sciences. 1942. 340 pp.
- Vol. III. Biological Sciences. 1942. 530 pp.
- Vol. IV. Geological Sciences. 1942. 764 pp.

TREATY SERIES :

977. Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas: Convention Between the United States of America and Other American Republics—Signed at Habana July 30, 1940; proclaimed by the President of the United States February 12, 1942. 33 pp. 10¢.
978. Inter-American Indian Institute: Convention between the United States of America and Certain Other American Republics—Opened for signature at Mexico City from November 1 to December 31, 1940; signed for the United States of America November 29, 1940; proclaimed by the President of the United States February 12, 1942. 46 pp. 10¢.
983. Double Taxation: Convention and Protocol Between the United States of America and Canada—Signed at Washington March 4, 1942; proclaimed by the President of the United States June 17, 1942. 13 pp. 5¢.

Legislation

- Settlement of Mexican Claims Act of 1942. S. Rept. 1615, 77th Cong., on S. 2528. 3 pp.
- Amending the Nationality Act of 1940 To Preserve the Nationality of Citizens Residing Abroad. S. Rept. 1616, 77th Cong., on H.R. 7152. [Includes letter from Secretary of State favoring legislation.] 2 pp.

